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HISTORICAL AND CLASSICAL
DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING THE
LIVES AND CHARACTERS
OF THE
MOST EMINENT AND LEARNED PERSONS,
IN EVERY AGE AND NATION,
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

VOL. II.

*William Byrd Noel
1896.*

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1776

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Historical and Classical DICTIONARY.

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LABADIE (John) a famous French enthusiast, son of John Charles Labadie, governor of Bourges, and gentleman in ordinary of the bed-chamber to the French king, was born in 1610. He entered young into the Jesuits college at Bourdeaux; which by his own account he afterward quitted, but by other accounts was expelled for his peculiar notions and for hypocrisy. He became a popular preacher, but being repeatedly detected in working upon female devotees with spiritual instructions for carnal purposes, his loss of character among the Catholics, drove him among the Protestants. A reformed Jesuit being thought a great acquisition, he was precipitately accepted as a pastor at Montauban, where he officiated for eight years; but attempting the chastity of a young lady whom he could not convert to his purpose, and quarrelling with the Catholic priest about the right of in-

Vol. II.

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tering a dead body, he was at length banished that place as a seditious person. He then went to Orange, from thence to Geneva, where he imposed on the people by his devout carriage and preaching; and from thence was invited to Middleburg, where his spirituality made him and his followers considered as so many saints, distinguished by the name of Labadists. They increased so much that he excited the attention of the other churches, whose authority he disputed, until he was formally deposed by the synod at Dort. Instead of obeying, he procured a tumultuous support from a croud of his devotees; and at length formed a little settlement between Utrecht and Amsterdam, where he erected a printing-press, which sent forth many of his works. Here he was betrayed by some deserters, who exposed his private life, and informed the public of his familiarities with his female disciples, under pre-

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tence of uniting them more particularly to God ; and was finally obliged to retire to Altena in Holstein, where he died in 1674.

LABAT (John Baptiste) a celebrated traveller of the Dominican order, born in Paris in 1633. He taught philosophy at Nancy, and in 1693 went to America in the quality of missionary ; at his return to France in 1705, he was sent to Bologna to give an account of his mission to the chapter of Dominicans, and continued several years in Italy, but died at Paris in 1731. He published not only his own voyage to America, but some of others to Africa.

LABBE (Louisa) a courtesan of Lyons. Her charms were so great, that her contemporaries have lavished every kind of applause on her. She entertained at her house lords, gentlemen, and other persons of merit, with conversation, music, with the reading of good authors, with which her closet was abundantly stocked, and with the most delicious sweetmeats. She was particularly fond of learned men ; who were so much in her good graces, that she preferred them before any nobleman of the highest distinction. All the compositions she left are comprised in a book, which is extremely scarce, intitled, *Ouvres de Louise Labé, Lionnoise. Lion. Jean de Tournes 1556* : in which is, *The Contest of Love and Folly.*

LABBE (Philip) born at Bourges in France 1607, professed philosophy, divinity and the languages with great applause. He died in 1667, aged 60, and was a laborious man and a good critic. He wrote *Nova Bibliotheca M. S. Librorum*, in two vols. folio. *De Byzantinæ Historiæ Scripturibus ; Galeni Vita ; Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum ; Concordantia Chronologica, &c.* He began the last edition of the councils, and died while the 9th volume was printing ; they are finished in 17 vol. by father Cossart.

LABERIUS (Decimus) a Roman

knight, who had a wonderful faculty at making *Mimi* or farces. He did not dare to refuse Julius Cæsar, who was desirous he should play one of those pieces, though extremely unsuitable to his age and condition. After Laberius had played his piece, Cæsar presented him with a ring, and gave him leave to retire. He went to look for a place among the knights ; but they ordered it so that he could meet with none. Cicero seeing him perplexed, said, *I am crouded, otherwise I would have made room for you.* "It is surprizing," replied the "other, that you, who used to sit on "two seats, should be crouded." Cicero laughed at the newly created senators, whose number had been greatly augmented by Cæsar ; but the answer accused him of trimming between Pompey and Cæsar. Horace mentions his verses. He died ten months after Julius Cæsar.

LABOUREUR (John le) almoner to the king of France, and prior of Juvigné, was born at Montmorency near Paris in 1623. At the age of 18 he distinguished himself by publishing *A Collection of the Monuments of illustrious Persons buried in the church of the Celestines at Paris, with their eulogies, genealogies, arms, and mottoes ; &c.* He afterward published an excellent edition of *The Memoirs of Michael de Castelnau* ; with several other genealogical histories : he died in 1675. He had a brother Lewis le Laboureur, bailiff of Montmorency, author of several pieces of poetry ; and an uncle Dom. Claude le Laboureur, provost of the abbey of L'isle Barbe, of which abbey he wrote a history, and published notes and corrections upon the Breviary of Lyons ; with some other things.

LABOURLOTTE (Claude) one of the bravest captains of his age, owed his fortune entirely to his bravery ; he being of so low an extraction, that it is still doubted whether he was a native of Lorrain or Franche Comte.

Comte. He passed through all the military degrees, till he rose to be commander of the Walloon troops in the Spanish service. He was more fortunate than judicious; never engaging more willingly in an enterprise, than when it was extremely dangerous. He was wounded on several occasions; and at last was killed by a musket-ball, July 1600, as he was making an entrenchment between Bruges and Fort-Isabella. He had a great share in the barbarous actions, which the troops of the admiral committed in the territories of the emperor in the year 1598.

LACTANTIUS (Lucius Cælius Firmianus) lived in the 3d century, and at the beginning of the 4th, born at Fermo, a city of the marquisate of Ancona. Arnobius taught him rhetoric, and he was afterward professor at Nicomedia. The emperor Constantine made him preceptor to his son Crispus Cæsar. He was looked upon as one of the most eloquent men of his time, and therefore called the Christian Cicero. He died in a very mean condition according to Eusebius. He writ books of *Institutions*; *De Mortibus Persecutorum*, &c. His works were printed at Oxford in 1684.

LACYDAS, a Greek philosopher and native of Cyrene, was the disciple of Arcefilas, and his successor in the academy. He was very poor in his youth, but nevertheless gained great reputation by his intense studies; not to mention that he spoke in a very graceful manner. He taught in a garden, which Attalus king of Pergamus had caused to be made. He taught philosophy twenty-six years, and gave up his employment to his disciples. He imitated his master in taking a pleasure in doing good, without caring to have it known. A goose had so particular an affection for him, that it used to follow him by night as well as by day; and when it died, Lacydas solemnized its fune-

ral obsequies with much magnificence. He died of a palsy occasioned by drinking to excess.

LÆLIUS, a Roman consul and great orator, surnamed the Wise, was a familiar friend of Scipio, with whom he went to Africa.

LÆVINUS (Torrentinus) commonly called Vander Bekin, or Torrentin, was a native of Ghent, bred in the university of Louvain, who afterward made the tour of Italy, where his virtues obtained him the friendship of the most illustrious personages of his time. On his return to the Low countries he was made canon of Liege; and vicar general to Ernest de Baviere, bishop of that see. At length having executed a successful embassy to Philip II. of Spain, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Antwerp; from whence he was translated to the metropolitical church of Mechlin, and died there in 1595. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain, to which he left his library, medals, and curiosities: he wrote several poems that procured him the character of being, after Horace, the prince of lyric poets.

LÆVIUS, a Latin poet. It is not well known when he lived, but probably he was more ancient than Cicero. He had made a poem, entitled, *Erotopœgnia*, i. e. *Love-games*. Aulus Gellius quotes two lines of it. Apuleius also quotes six lines of the same poet, but he does not tell from what work he borrowed them. Lævi-
us had also composed a poem, intitled, *The Centaurs*; which Festus quotes under the word *Petrarum*.

LAINÉZ (Alexander) a French poet; born in 1650; and of the same family with father Lainéz second general of the Jesuits. He travelled into Greece and Asia, and returned through Italy and Switzerland into France in a very destitute condition, and lived obscurely until he was accidentally discovered and relieved by the abbe Faultrier, intendant of

Hainault. He was a great poet, classic, and geographer, but a greater drinker; was lively and agreeable, talked well upon all subjects, devoted the greater part of the day to study, and the rest to pleasure: no one knew exactly where he lodged, for if he obtained a cart homeward in any friend's chariot, he was always set down on the Pont Neuf, from whence he walked home. But while his friends could enjoy his company, they gave themselves no concern where he slept. He died in 1710; but though he composed a great deal of poetry, he was satisfied with reciting his verses in company over a bottle, so that there is not much of his writings left.

LAIRESE (Gerard) an eminent Flemish painter, born at Liege in 1640. He received the principal part of his instruction from his father Reinere de Lairesse, though he is also accounted a disciple of Bartolet; he first settled at Utrecht, where he lived in distressed circumstances; but an accidental recommendation carrying him to Amsterdam, he soon exchanged want and obscurity for affluence and reputation. He was a perfect master of history; his designs are distinguished by the grandeur of the composition, and the backgrounds, wherever the subjects required it, are rich in architecture, which is an uncommon circumstance in that country. He had the unhappiness to lose his sight several years before his death, which happened in 1711; so that the treatise on design and colouring, which passes under his name, was not wrote by him, but collected from his observations after he was blind, and published after his death. He had three brothers painters, Ernest and John painted animals, and James was a flower-painter; and two of his sons were his disciples.

LATS, a famous courtesan, born at Hyccara in Sicily. She was carried into Greece, when her native

place had been plundered by Nicias, general of the Athenians. She settled at Corinth, which was the most proper city in the world for women of her trade, and gained such reputation there, that there never was a courtesan who enticed more people to her than she did. The most illustrious orators, and even the most unsociable philosophers fell in love with her. All the world knows that Demosthenes went on purpose to Corinth to pass a night with her; but was so much disgusted by the high price she put upon her favours, that he said, he would not buy repentance so dear. It is also well known how strong a passion Diogenes the Cynic had for her; and notwithstanding his poverty and slovenliness, he found her very kind. Epicurus wrote some verses, in which he abused her cruelly, saying, "When she was young, she was proud; but now being old it is the easiest thing in the world to have one's will of her. She admits all indifferently to her embraces; nay, she is so humble and meek, that she even begs for the curtesy." Claudian reproaches her with becoming a bawd in her old age, in Eutrop. L. I. ver. 90. There is a pretty epigram in Ausonius on her looking-glass. It is said Apelles had her maidenhead, and taught her her trade. She could not conquer the Philosopher Xenocrates's continency. She laid a wager that she would tempt him; feigned to be frightened, took sanctuary in his house, and continued there all night, but he did not touch her. When she was called upon to pay the wager, she said, she did not pretend to lay a wager about a mere block, but about a man.

LAJUS, son of Labdacus king of Thebes, married Jocasta, by whom he had Oedipus; but understanding by the oracle he should be killed by his own son, he delivered the babe to one of his guard to make it away, who

who bound the infant's legs with a twisted twig, and hanging him on a tree, left him there to perish of hunger. But Phorbas, shepherd to Polybius king of Corinth, found him, and presented him to the queen, who bred him up, and Œdipus fulfilled the oracle.

LALLY (Arthur) count, knight of the order of St. Lewis, was the son of an Irish officer who left his native country upon the articles of Limeric, and commanded a company under lord Dillon. Young Lally's early acquaintance with a military life, together with his agreeable person, recommended him so well to preferment, that he commanded a regiment at the battle of Fontenoy. After the peace of Aix la Chapelle, the war still continuing in India, Lally was sent over as general and commandant of the French forces in Bengal, being every way qualified for the station: but there were several who envied him the honour of this appointment; and among the rest, M. d'Ache, and the sieur Duval de Leyrit governor of Pondicherry, were particularly his enemies. Contests therefore continually arose between Lally and them from the time of his first coming on shore; and they cast the blame of every disadvantage they sustained, mutually on each other. Hence on the loss of Pondicherry, Leyrit the governor, accused Lally of having seized the revenues of the town for his own use, to which the prodigious wealth he had amassed gave some countenance; Lally replied, that the fortress was lost merely for want of provisions. When Lally was brought prisoner to England, he appeared, as in consciousness of innocence, totally regardless of the machinations of his enemies, though he was admonished by his friends here not to return to France. Upon his return he was thrown into the Bastille, and mutual prosecutions commenced; the event of which proved

fatal to the unfortunate Lally: he was, in 1766, sentenced to be beheaded, his effects confiscated, and 300,000 livres of his estate to be distributed among the suffering inhabitants of Pondicherry. It certainly reflects no credit on the proceedings against him, that he was brought to the scaffold gagged and bound.

LAMBECIUS (Peter) born at Hamburg in 1623, was one of the most learned men in his time. He went very young to study in foreign countries, at the expence of his uncle the learned Holstenius. He was chosen professor of history at Hamburg in 1652, and rector of the college of that city in 1660. He had taken his degree of doctor of law in France before. He suffered a thousand vexations in his own country, because his enemies charged him with atheism, and censured his writings bitterly. He married a rich lady, but so very covetous that he left her in disgust within a fortnight, and took a journey to Vienna, from thence to Rome, where he publicly professed the Roman Catholic religion. He returned to Vienna in 1662, was kindly received by the emperor who appointed him his sub-library-keeper; and afterward his principal librarian, with the title of counsellor and historiographer: in which employment he continued till his death, and gained a great reputation by the works he published. *An Essay on Aulus Gellius; The Antiquities of Hamburg; Remarks on Codinus's Antiquities of Constantinople, &c.*

LAMBERT (Francis) a Franciscan friar born at Avignon, one of the first in France, who left their convents to embrace the Lutheran religion. He arrived at Wittemberg in 1523, taught divinity, and set out with explaining the prophecy of Hosea. The Commentary he wrote on this prophet was printed at Strasburg in 1525: he dedicated it to Frederic duke of Saxony; and in-

serted in it an account of the martyrdom of John Castellan, who had been burnt at Mentz for the reformed religion. He wrote a treatise, *Of man's will being really enslaved, against the impious assertors of free-will*. He had a great share in Luther's esteem; and was one of the chief persons whom the landgrave of Hesse employed to establish the reformation in his dominions.

LAMBIN (Dionysius) born at Montreuil in Picardy in the 17th century. He made a vast progress in the polite part of learning, which raised him many illustrious friends. At Paris he was made Regius-professor of philology, and of the Greek tongue, which he taught at Amiens. He writ Commentaries upon Plautus, Cicero, Lucretius and Horace, &c. with several translations, and died in 1572, of grief, aged 56.

LAMIA, Neptune's daughter. The Greeks asserted that the Africans called her Sibylla, that she was the first woman that ever prophesied, and that Jupiter had a daughter by her called Hierophyle, who was one of the Sibylls. Others assert that Lamia was a beautiful African woman by whom Jupiter got several children, all which Juno destroyed out of jealousy, which gave their mother such a terrible grief, that she not only became ugly, but even so cruel that she used to murder other people's children. This gave rise to the vulgar traditions which the poets followed in their tragedies. Horace gives them very good advice upon this subject in his Art of Poetry. It is said of Lamia, or the Lamiae, that they could take or leave their eyes when they pleased. Plutarch borrows from hence a very good emblem of curiosity and self-love.

LAMIA, a celebrated courtesan, the daughter of an Athenian, named Cleonor. She was by trade a player on the flute, and became the concubine of Ptolemy the first of that name king of Egypt. She was taken with

several of her companions in the sea-fight in which Demetrius Poliorcetes gained the victory over Ptolemy near the island of Cyprus. Being carried to Demetrius, he was so pleased with her, though she began to be in a declining age, that she was ever after the most beloved of his mistresses. She excelled in witty sayings and repartees. As the Athenians carried their flattery to Demetrius to the most extravagant impieties, they built a temple to this Lamia, under the name of VENUS LAMIA.

LAMOIGNON (Chretien Francis de) marquis of Baviile, and president of the parliament of Paris, was born in 1644. His father would not trust the education of his son to another, but took it upon himself, and entered into the minutest particulars of his first studies: the love of letters and a solid taste were the fruits the scholar reaped from this valuable education. He learned rhetoric in the Jesuits college, made the tour of England and Holland, and returned home the admiration of those meetings regularly held by persons of the first merit, at his father's house. The several branches of literature were however only his amusement, the law was his real employ; and the eloquence of the bar at Paris owes its reformation from bombast and affected erudition, to the plain and noble pleadings of M. Lamoignon. He was appointed the king's advocate general in 1673, which he discharged until 1698, when the presidentship of the parliament was conferred on him; this post he held nine years, when he was allowed to resign in favour of his eldest son: he was chosen president of the royal academy of inscriptions in 1705. The only work he suffered to see the light was his *Pleader*, which is a monument of his eloquence and inclination to polite letters: he died in 1709.

LAMPRIIDIUS (Ælius) a Latin historian, who lived under the emperors

rors Dioclesian and Constantine the Great. We have of his writing the lives of four emperors, Antoninus, Commodus, Diadumenus, and Heliogabalus: some attribute the life of Alexander Severus to him, but the Mss. in the Palatine library ascribes it to Spartian.

LAMPRIDIUS (Benedict) of Cremona, a celebrated Latin poet of the 16th century. He taught Greek and Latin at Rome and at Padua, until he was invited to Mantua by Frederic Gonzaga to undertake the tuition of his son: we have epigrams and lyric verses of this writer, both in Greek and Latin, which were printed separately, as well as among the Deliciæ of the Italian poets.

LAMY (Bernard) was born at Mans in 1640, and studied there under the fathers of the oratory; whose way of life pleased him so, that he went to Paris in 1658, and entered into the institution. He had a great taste for the sciences, and studied them all; he entered into the priesthood in 1667, and taught philosophy at Saumur and Angiers, which latter place he was obliged to quit by an order procured from court, for adopting the new philosophy instead of that of Aristotle. In 1676 he went to Grenoble, where Cardinal Camus was then bishop, who conceived such an esteem for him that he retained him near his person, and derived considerable services from him in the government of his diocese. After continuing many years there, he went to reside at Rouen, where he died in 1715. He wrote several scientific works, beside others in divinity.

LANCELOT (Claudius) a Benedictine monk, born at Paris. Having studied very well in his youth, he was entrusted with the education of a child of quality, and retired afterward to the abbey of Port-Royal in the Fields, where he taught polite learning with good success. Some years after he entered monk in the

abbey of St. Cyran, being very intimate then with the late abbot de Barcos, at whose death this society was suppressed, and the monks dispersed, and Dom Claudius Lancelot was sent into banishment in Lower-Brittany, where he died two or three years after. He wrote several good books; but not putting his name to them, they were ascribed to the gentlemen of Port-Royal in general. Such as *The new Method to learn the Latin and Greek Tongues*; *The Garden of Greek-Roots*; *A Treatise of the Hemina*, an ancient measure which contained about eight ounces of liquor, &c.

LANCISI (John Marca) an eminent Italian physician, was born at Rome in 1654. From his earliest years he had a turn to natural history, and studied botany, chemistry, anatomy, and medicine, with great vigor. In 1688 pope Innocent XI. appointed him his physician and private chamberlain, notwithstanding his youth; and cardinal Altieri Camerlinga made him his vicar for the installation of doctors in physic, which pope Clement XI. gave him as long as he lived, as well as continuing to him the appointments conferred on him by his predecessor. He wrote much, and died in 1720, after giving his fine library of more than 20,000 volumes to the hospital of the Holy Ghost for the use of the public. This noble benefaction was opened in 1716, in the presence of the pope and most of the cardinals.

LANCRET (Nicholas) a French painter, born at Paris in 1690. He was the disciple of Watteau and Gillot, and painted conversations; was indefatigable in his profession, and executed with great truth after nature; grouped his figures well, and handled a light pencil.

LANCRINCK (Prosper Henry) a painter of considerable note, born in 1628, and educated in the school at Antwerp. He studied principally

after Titian and Salvator Rosa; and met with encouragement in England suitable to his merit. His landscapes shew a good invention, good colouring and harmony: they are chiefly of rough rude country, with broken ground and uncommon scenery. He gave way too much to pleasure, and died in 1692.

LANDA (Catherine) a learned woman. When she was very young she wrote a letter in Latin to Peter Bembo in the year 1526, which is printed among those of that writer, with his answer to it. She was of Placenza, very beautiful as well as learned, the sister of count Augustine Landa, and wife of John Fermo Trivulcio.

LANDO (Hortensio) a physician born at Milan, lived in the 16th century. He is author of several works, and took a delight in publishing them under fictitious names. He is thought to be the author of a dialogue under the name of *Philaethes*, against the reputation of Erasmus. He wrote two dialogues, which have been falsely ascribed to cardinal Aleander, viz. *Cicero banished*, and *Cicero recalled*.

LANFRANC, an Italian, born at Pavia, and at last abp. of Canterbury in 1070. He disputed against Berengarius, in the council held at Rome in 1059, and wrote against him concerning the real presence in the eucharist. Thomas abp. of York coming to be consecrated by Lanfranc, was refused, unless he would give him an oath of canonical obedience in writing, which he denied; unless Lanfranc would produce records to prove his claim: this being done, he refused yet; but it was afterward determined in favour of Canterbury. He had other disputes, &c. and died in 1089. He was a public-spirited man, and continued abp. 19 years.

LANFRANC (John) an eminent Italian history painter, born at Parma in 1581. He was first the disciple of Augustin Caracci, and after his

death, of Hannibal, whose taste in design and colouring he so happily attained, that he was entrusted to execute some of his designs in the Farnesian palace at Rome; which he finished in so masterly a manner that the difference is imperceptible to this day between his work and that of his master. His genius directed him to grand compositions, which he had a peculiar facility in designing and in painting either in fresco or in oil: he did indeed aspire to the grace of Correggio, but could never arrive at his excellence; his greatest power being manifested in composition and foreshortening. He was deficient in correctness and expression, and his colouring, though sometimes admirable, was frequently too dark. By order of pope Urban VIII. he painted in St Peter's church at Rome, the representation of that saint walking on the water, which afforded the pope so much satisfaction, that he knighted him: he died in 1647.

LANG JAN, see REYN.

LANGBAINE (Gerard) a learned English writer in the 17th century, educated in Queen's-college Oxford, afterward elected keeper of the Archives of the university; and then provost of his college. In 1646 he took the degree of doctor of divinity. His writings shew him to have been a man of extensive learning. He was highly esteemed by abp. Usher, Selden, and other great men of that age. He settled 24*l.* per annum on a free-school at Barton-Kirke in Westmoreland, the place of his nativity.

LANGBAINE (Gerard) son to the preceding, was bound apprentice to a bookseller; but entered afterward a gentleman-commoner of University-college in Oxford, where he was first idle, but being a man of parts he took up and lived for some years a retired life near Oxford, and improved much his natural genius for dramatic poetry,

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At first he wrote little things without his name set to them, which he would never own; but he afterward published some works which he owned, as *The Hunter; a discourse of Horsemanship*. This is subjoined to the third edition of the *Gentleman's Recreation*, written by colonel Cook, who attended Charles I. at Newport in the isle of Wight, during the treaty between the king and the parliament, and who was there when the king was carried to Hurstcastle in 1647; where his majesty commanded him to commit to writing the manner of his seizure, which he did. Beside the above tracts he published *Momus Triumphant*, &c. 4to. 1688; and again with the title of *A New Catalogue of English Plays*, &c. which has been the ground work of later collections of that kind. He died in 1692.

LANGELAND (Robert) an old English poet of the 14th century, and one of the first disciples of Wicliffe the reformer. He is said to have been born in Shropshire, but we have no account of his family; he wrote *The visions of Pierce Plowman*, a piece which abounds with imagination and humour, though dressed to great disadvantage in very uncouth versification and obsolete language. It is written without rhyme, an ornament which the poet has endeavoured to supply by making every verse to begin with the same letter. Dr. Hickes observes that this kind of alliterative versification was adopted by Langeland from the practice of the Saxon poets, and that these visions abound with Saxonisms: he styles him "celeberrimus ille satirographus, morum vindex acerrimus, &c." Chaucer and Spencer have attempted imitations of his visions, and the learned Selden mentions him with honour.

LANGIUS (Paul) a German monk, who would be but little known by the chronicle he com-

posed, had he not inserted in it great complaints against the lives of the clergy, and bestowed eulogies on Martin Luther. This is the reason why the Protestants have quoted him so often.

LANGIUS (Rodolph) a gentleman of Westphalia, and provost of the cathedral church of Munster toward the end of the 15th century, distinguished by his learning, and his zeal for the restoration of polite literature. He was sent to the court of Rome by the bishop and chapter of Munster, under pope Sixtus IV. and acquitted himself very well of his commission. He persuaded his bishop to found a school at Munster, the direction of which was committed to learned men. He pointed out to them the method they were to follow, and the books they were to explain, and gave them the use of his fine library. This school, established before the end of the 15th century, became very flourishing, and served as a nursery for literature to all Germany, till the revolutions which happened at Munster by the Anabaptists in 1554. Langius died in 1519, aged 80. He published some poems, by which it appears he was a good Latin poet.

LANGTON (Stephen) was born in England but educated at Paris, and was greatly esteemed for his learning by the king and nobility of France. He was chancellor of Paris, a cardinal of Rome, and in the reign of king John was made abp. of Canterbury by pope Innocent III. in opposition both to the monks of Canterbury and the king; whose contests about the nomination, the pope, according to their usual policy, took advantage of. John withstood the pope's interposition until he was excommunicated, yet this would not have subdued him had not the disaffection of his subjects and the preparations of the French to invade him, influenced him to submit and receive the abp. Langton was one of the most illustrious

illustrious men of his age for learning, and continued abp. 22 years, dying in 1228. A catalogue of his writings is given by Bale and Tanner.

LANGUET (Hubert) born at Viteaux in Burgundy, gained great reputation by his learning and virtue in the 16th century. Having read a book of Melancthon in Italy, it created in him so strong a desire to be acquainted with that great man, that he went into Germany on purpose to visit him; and there was the most intimate friendship between them. He was one of the first counsellors of Augustus elector of Saxony, and left that court only because he was suspected to be one of those who advised Gasper Peucer to publish an explication of the doctrine of the lord's supper agreeable to the Geneva confession of faith. He retired to the prince of Orange, and was employed in very important affairs; but whilst he applied himself to them, he fell sick and died at Antwerp in 1581, aged 63. It is to him people ascribe the famous treatise, which is intitled, *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*. The Latin Letters which he wrote to Sir Philip Sidney were printed at Francfort in 1639. Those which he wrote to Camerarius, father and son, were published in 1646, and have been reprinted with some others in 1685, with a Preface containing a noble panegyric upon him. Thuanus learned many things from him concerning the present state of Germany, the rights of the diets, &c.

LANGUET (John Baptist Joseph) the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice at Paris, and a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Dijon in 1675. He was received into the Sorbonne in 1698, and attached himself to the community of St. Sulpice, to which parish he was of great service. M. de la Chetardie the vicar, conscious of his talents, chose him for his curate, in which office he officiated near ten years; and in 1714, succeeded to the

vicarage: His parish church being small and out of repair, he conceived the design of building a church suitable to the size of his parish, which he began with the sum of 100 crowns, but soon obtained considerable donations; and the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, granted him a lottery, and laid the first stone of the porch in 1718. It was consecrated in 1745, after M. Languet had spared neither labour nor expence to render it one of the finest churches in the world both for architecture and ornament. Another work which did him no less honour, was the *Maison de l'enfant Jesus*: this establishment consists of two parts, the first composed of about 35 poor ladies of good families, and the second of more than 400 poor women and children of town and country. The order and œconomy in this house, for the education and employment of so many persons, gave cardinal Fleury so high an idea of the vicar of St. Sulpice, that he proposed to make him superintendant general of all the hospitals in the kingdom; which however was declined. Never man took more pains than he did to procure charitable donations and legacies, which he distributed with admirable discretion: he is said from good authority to have disbursed near a million of livres to the poor annually. When there was a general dearth in 1725, he sold, in order to relieve the poor, his household goods, pictures, and some curious pieces of furniture that he had procured with difficulty: when the plague raged at Marfeilles he sent large sums into Provence for the relief of the distressed. M. Languet was not only singular in this warm disinterested benevolent conduct, but also in another circumstance equally rare, and this was in the refusal of several bishoprics that were offered him: happily however for the supply of ecclesiastical dignities, there is no great danger of this self-denying humour

mour spreading, either among catholics or protestants. He resigned even his vicarage in 1748; but continued to preach every sunday at his own parish church, and to support the *Maïson de l'enfan Jesus* to his death, which happened in 1750. It is observed that his piety and charity did not proceed from poverty of talents; for he was sensible and lively in conversation, and his genius often discovered itself in his agreeable repartees.

LANIER, a painter, well skilled in the Italian hands, who was employed by Charles I. to purchase the fine collection of pictures made by him: he was closet keeper to Charles, who was the first of our kings that promoted painting here. He gave a particular mark by which we discover all the pieces he brought over; but by reason of the ensuing troubles had the mortification to see that royal collection dispersed.

LANSBERGIUS (Philip) had a rank amongst the mathematicians of the 17th century, was minister of the gospel at Antwerp for several years, and retired in his old age to Middleburg, where he died in 1632. He wrote six books of sacred chronology, and other works.

LANDOWNE (George Granville lord) was descended from a very ancient family, derived from Rollo the first duke of Normandy. At eleven years of age he was sent to Trinity-college in Cambridge, where he remained five years; but at the age of 13 was admitted to the degree of master of arts, having, before he was twelve, spoken a copy of verses of his own composition to the duchess of York at his college, when she paid a visit to the university of Cambridge. In 1696 his comedy called *The Sceptic* was acted at the theatre royal in Lincoln's-Inn-fields; as his tragedy, intitled, *Heroic Love*, was in the year 1698. In 1702 he translated into English the *second Olynthian* of

Demosthenes. He was member for the county of Cornwall in the parliament which met in 1710; was afterward secretary of war; comptroller of the household; then treasurer; and sworn one of the privy council. The year following he was created baron Lansdowne. In 1719 he made a speech in the house of lords against repealing the bill to prevent *occasional conformity*. He died in 1735. His lordship's works have been printed together at London in 4to and 12mo.

LAOCOON, son of Priam and Hecuba, and priest of Apollo. He dissuaded the Trojans from taking the wooden horse into the city, which the Greeks pretended to dedicate to Minerva. He ran his javelin into it with such force, that he made the armour in it to clatter; but Minerva punished him, by causing a serpent to come out of the sea, that killed him with his two sons.

LAODAMIA, daughter of Acastus and Laodoea. She being extremely afflicted for the death of her husband Proteus, killed by Hector, desired to see his Ghost, and died at the sight of it.

LAOMEDON, king of Troy, succeeded Ilius his father a. m. 2744. He built the walls of Troy out of the treasury consecrated to Apollo and Neptune. Apollo sent a plague into the city, and Neptune spoiled it by an inundation. The oracle hereupon advised him to expose his daughter Hecuba to a sea-monster. Hercules delivered her, slew Laomedon for denying him his reward, and gave Hecuba in marriage to Telamon.

LARES, the household gods of the Romans, and other heathens. They kept their images in their houses, offering wine and incense to them. These gods were divided into public and private; the public ones being supposed to be the protectors of cities, people and highways; the private ones of particular houses and families.

LAS-

LASCARIS (Constantine) left Constantinople his native place in the year 1454, and retired into Italy. He was one of those who restored polite literature in the West. He taught it first at Milan, next at Naples, and lastly at Messina, where he settled for the remainder of his life. He drew a great many scholars thither, and among others Peter Bembo, who was promoted to the dignity of a cardinal by pope Clement VII. He bequeathed his library to the senate of Messina; it contained several excellent books, which he had brought from Constantinople. Lascaris made a collection of the learned men who flourished anciently in Sicily; and some treatises of his in Greek and Latin were printed by Aldus Manutius.

LASCARIS (John) surnamed Rhynchadenus, was of the house of Lascaris, of which there have been some emperors of Constantinople. He took sanctuary in Italy after the destruction of the eastern empire in the 15th century, and was very kindly received by Laurence de Medicis. This great protector of the learned sent him to the sultan, which deputation was attended with such good success, that the grand seignior giving him leave to visit all the libraries, scarce and valuable treasures of literature were carried into Italy. He was afterward sent into France, and was esteemed by Lewis XII, who sent him ambassador to Venice. He went to Rome under pope Leo X, and took another journey into Greece; from whence he came with some young gentlemen, who were to be educated in the college founded on the *Mons Quirinalis*, in order to preserve the true pronunciation of the Greek tongue. He died of the gout at Rome, aged 90. He loved grandeur, and his laziness would not suffer him to write many books. They could hardly force from him the translation of some treatises of Polybius on the military art.

LASCENA (Peter) a celebrated Neapolitan advocate, born in 1590. He became an eminent and disinterested practitioner at the bar; but at the death of his father, finding himself more at liberty to follow the bent of his inclination to polite literature, he quitted his profession and settled at Rome. There he obtained the friendship of the principal men of literature, particularly of cardinal Francis Barberini; and made use of his retirement to finish some works he had begun at Naples. But his intense study and extreme abstinence, threw him into a sickness, which put an end to his life in 1636. He wrote *Ginasio Napolitano*, a description of the shows, combats, and sports formerly exhibited at Naples; *Nepenthes Homeri, seu de abolendo Lucio*; *Cleombrotus, sive de iis qui in aquis pereunt*; *De Lingua Hellenistica*, &c.

LASUS, a Greek poet, son of Chabrinus, born in Hermione of the Peloponnesus, the first Greek who writ of music. He excelled in Dithyrambics. He was put in the number of the seven sages of Greece instead of Periander. He lived in a. r. 206.

LATIMER (Hugh) born in Leicestershire in 1475, for some time divinity-professor in Cambridge, where he taught the Protestant doctrine. Edward VI made him bishop of Winchester; but in queen Mary's reign, he, with bishop Ridley, suffered martyrdom in 1555, being then eighty years old. Such of his sermons, as are still extant, are indeed far enough from being exact pieces of composition; yet his simplicity, his low familiarity, his humour, and jibing drollery, were well adapted to the times; and his oratory, according to the mode of his days, was exceedingly popular.

LATINUS (John) a moor by birth, brought into Spain when a little boy, was a servant in the duke of Sueffa's family. The happy genius observed in

in him was the cause of his being permitted to share in the instructions and lessons that were bestowed on his young master; and gave him an opportunity of acquiring so much learning, that having obtained his freedom, the archbishop of Granada made him master of the grammar-school belonging to the church of Granada. He acquitted himself worthily for twenty years, being no less esteemed for his morals than the brightness of his parts. He married to very great advantage, and published several poems.

LATONA, daughter of the giant Cæus, by his sister Phœbe. Jupiter having got her with child, Juno was incensed, and banishing her from the earth, caused her to be pursued by the serpent Python: but Neptune taking pity of her, fixed the island Delos, which before was floating, where she was delivered of Diana and Apollo, who afterward killed the Python.

LAUD (William) abp. of Canterbury in the 17th century, was born at Reading in 1573, and educated in St. John's-college, Oxford, of which he was afterward a fellow, and grammar-reader. In 1601 he went into orders. In 1611 he was elected president of St. John's-college; but his election being disputed, it was confirmed by his majesty. The same year he was sworn the king's chaplain. In 1621 he was nominated bishop of St. David's. In 1628 he he was translated to the bishopric of London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. In 1623 he attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn counsellor of that kingdom. The same year, upon the death of abp. Abbot, the king resolved to advance him to the see of Canterbury. The same morning a person came to him, and offered him to be a cardinal, a circumstance that argues his religious opinions were not thought unfavourably of at the court of Rome. In 1634 he received the seals of his

being chosen chancellor of the university of Dublin. Soon after he was named one of the commissioners of the exchequer. In October 1637 he fell under the displeasure of her majesty, for complaining of the increase and behaviour of the Romish party. In the beginning of the long parliament he was attacked on account of the canons made by the convocation in May 1640. These canons were condemned by the house of commons; he was accused of high-treason, and sent to the tower. March 12th 1644 he was brought to his trial, and was beheaded on Tower-hill, on January 10th following. There are several pieces of his writing, beside his answer to Fisher. Bishop Burnet says "he was a
" learned, sincere, and zealous man,
" regular in life, humble in his
" private deportment; but was a hot,
" indiscreet man, eagerly pursuing
" some matters, that were either very
" inconsiderable or mischievous, such
" as setting the communion-table by
" the east walls of the churches, bow-
" ing to it, and calling it the altar;
" the suppressing the Walloons pri-
" vileges, the breaking of lectures,
" the encouraging of sports on the
" lord's day, with some other things
" that were of no value; and yet all
" the zeal and heat of that time was
" laid out on those. His severity in
" the star-chamber and in the high-
" commission court, but above all
" his violent and inexcusable in-
" justice in the prosecution of bishop
" Williams, were such blemishes,
" that nothing but the putting him
" to death in so unjust a manner
" could have raised his character;
" which indeed it did to a degree of
" setting him up as a pattern, and
" the establishing all his notions as
" standards, by which judgments are
" to be made of men, whether they
" are true to the church or not. By
" his *Diary* he appears to have been
" an abject fawner on the duke of
" Buckingham, and a superstitious
" regarder

"regarder of dreams. His *defence of himself*, writ with so much care, when he was in the tower, is a very mean performance."

LAUDERDALE (John Maitland) duke of, one of king Charles II's cabal ministry. He had been formerly a zealous covenanter, and asserter of liberty against Charles I. but altering to the times, he in the next reign became an enemy to the presbyterians, and a great promoter of arbitrary power. He was a man of wit, learning, and parts, but of loose morals, and of an impetuous spirit: he maintained a great ascendancy over Charles II. was active in some of the most unjustifiable measures of his reign; and was accordingly much feared and hated as well in Scotland as in England. He died in 1682.

LAUNOI (Matthew de) one of the most violent leaguers in France, had exercised during several years the ministerial functions among the Calvinists; but having committed adultery, and not believing that the severity of the laws would be softened on his account, he returned to the Romish communion, and became a priest. Yet though he was black with a scandalous life, he was received with open arms by the Roman Catholics. They collected money for him, and gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Soissons, with the living of St. Mederic in Paris. He employed his tongue, his pen, and in short all his abilities to foment the rebellion of the Parisians, and made himself so considerable in the horrid faction of the sixteen, that he presided in all the assemblies which were held, in order to put to death Barnabas Brisson, president in the parliament of Paris. Had he not made his escape suddenly, he would have accompanied those whom the duke of Mayenne caused to be hanged for being instrumental in the execution of that great man. He retired to Flanders, where he ended his days. He published some contro-

versial pieces: one especially concerning the motives of his changing religion: but being a profligate wretch as appeared by his conduct during time of the league, no credit can be given to the stories which he published against the Protestants.

LAUNOI (John de) doctor of divinity in the university of Paris, a formidable disputant, and a great punger of saints. Some rigid Catholics said of him, that he every year ejected a saint from paradise, and that there is reason to fear he will at last eject God himself from it. 'But' says Guy Patin, no one has answered him yet.' He attacked the reputation of Thomas Aquinas, and drew, by this means, the whole order of St. Dominic upon himself. There is an ample catalogue of all of Launoi's writings in Nicéron's *Hommes Illustres*.

LAUR (Philip) a celebrated painter, born at Rome in 1623. His father Balthasar, originally of Antwerp, was a good painter himself, a disciple of Paul Bril, and conceived a joyful earnestness of his son's future skill, by his taking the faces of all his play-fellow without having learned to draw. He then taught him the rudiments of the art, which Philip afterward studied under Angelo Carosello his brother-in-law; and proved so great a proficient that in a short time he far surpassed his tutor in design, colouring, and elegance of taste. He applied himself to painting historical subjects in a small size, enriching the backgrounds with lively landscapes, that afforded the eye and the judgment equal entertainment: but though his small paintings are best approved, he finished several grand compositions for altar pieces that were highly esteemed. He died in 1694, and his works are eagerly bought up at high prices all over Europe.

LAURENS (Andrew) professor of physic in the university of Montpellier, chancellor of the university, and first physician

physician to Henry IV. His works were highly esteemed; particularly his *Anatomy*, dedicated to Henry IV. in 1599, and has borne several editions.

LAVINIA, daughter of Latinus king of Latium and Amata. She was promised to Turnus, but married to Æneas, by whom he had a posthumous son, named Sylvius, because she was delivered of him in a wood, whether she had fled to avoid the anger of Ascanius, Æneas's son.

LAURENCE, (St.) born at Huesca in the kingdom of Arragon, and made archdeacon of the church of Rome in 258, and treasurer by Sixtus II. Valerian's persecution being on foot, the pope was taken, who ordered Laurence to distribute the church-treasures to the poor christians; which, when the pope was carried to martyrdom, he told him openly he had performed; whereupon the emperor demanded what treasures those were he mentioned. Laurence presented a great number of poor people, and told him those were the treasures he had spoken of. The emperor incensed, ordered his skin to be torn by iron scourges; to be whipt with lashes that had lead at the end of them, to have his limbs dislocated; and last of all, ordered a kind of grid-iron, with a slow fire under it, upon which he caused him to be roasted.

LAWSON (Sir John) was the son of a person in low circumstances at Hull, and was bred to the sea. In process of time he obtained a ship by his merit, and serving in the fleet under the parliament was made a captain for his extraordinary desert. So long as the parliament retained their power he served with great fidelity against all their enemies, and toward the end of the war, carried a flag, together with Penn, under Monk. On the change of government, and Cromwel's assuming the supreme power to himself, he was continued in the command; but his

principles did not incline him to act so heartily under the new government as under the former: for with respect to civil government he was known to be a republican; and his religious profession was that of a baptist. As soon as he heard of general Monk's marching to England, he determined to co-operate with him, and conceiving nothing could be done but through the medium of the parliament, he got the fleet to declare roundly on that head; for which he received their solemn thanks. He came early and heartily into the restoration, and served under the duke of York as rear admiral in 1665, when he sailed with a grand fleet to the coast of Holland. Toward the latter end of the engagement which happened on June 3. that year, he was disabled from enjoying the victory he had laboured so hard to gain, by a musquet shot in the knee; but did not die without the satisfaction of knowing that his country triumphed.

LAZZARELLI, a native of Gubbio in Italy, a very good poet. He was for some time judge in the Rota of Macerata; after which he devoted himself to the church, and was a priest and provost of Mirandola. He died in 1694, at 80 years of age. He published a work, intitled, *La Cicceide*. It is a collection of sonnets and some other kinds of poems, in which he inveighs against Signior Arrighini, a native of Lucca, who had been his colleague in the Rota of Macerata. His versification is flowing and easy; and his poems discover a fruitfulness of imagination, but they all turn on a subject that is so very obscene; and the whole is animated with so vindictive, and sometimes so profane a spirit, that the readers may be justly offended at them.

LEAKE (Sir John) a brave and successful English admiral, son of Richard Leake, master gunner of England, was born at Rotherhithe in 1656. He entered early into the navy,

navy, being in the engagement between Sir Edward Sprague and Van Trump, at the mouth of the Texel in 1673. His gallant conduct soon elevated him to command, and to the particular friendship of admiral Churchill brother of the Duke of Marlborough. When rear admiral of the Blue, he commanded with admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar; which he afterward protected twice, when the French besieged it by sea, and the Spaniards by land: he was also engaged in the reduction of Barcelona; and this place he relieved when besieged by king Philip in 1706. Presently after he reduced the city of Carthage; Alicant and Joyce both submitted to him; and he concluded the campaign of that year by taking the island of Majorca. The following year Minorca surrendered to him and lord Stanhope. In the universal change that took place on the accession of George I. admiral Leake could not expect an exception in his favour; he preserved his honour and gratitude therefore for his late royal mistress, and never went to court: he died in 1720, and left the character of being one of the best seamen both in theory and practice, that this island ever produced.

LEANDER, a young man of Abydos in Asia. He used to swim over the Hellespont by night to visit Hero his mistress, who set forth a light to guide him, but in a tempestuous winter night he was drowned; upon which Hero seeing him dead on the shore, cast herself headlong from the tower and died also.

LEAR, the name of a British king said in old chronicles to have succeeded his father Bladud, about a. m. 3160. The story of this king and his three daughters, is well known from Shakespeare's excellent tragedy founded on it.

LE CLERC (John) a most celebrated writer and universal scholar, born at Geneva in 1657. After he

had passed through the usual course of study at Geneva, and had lost his father in 1676, he went to France in 1678; but returning the year after, he was ordained with the general applause of all his examiners. In 1682 Le Clerc visited England with a view to learning the language; he preached several times at the French churches in London, and visited several bishops and men of learning; but the smoky air of the town not agreeing with his lungs, he returned to Holland within the year, where he at length settled. He preached before a synod held at Rotterdam by the remonstrants in 1684, and was admitted professor of philosophy, polite literature, and the Hebrew tongue, in their school at Amsterdam. The remainder of his life affords nothing but the history of his works and of the controversies he was engaged in; but these would lead into too extensive a detail. He continued to read regular lectures, and because there was no single author full enough for his purpose, he drew up and published, his *Logic*, *Ontology*, *Pneumatology*, and *Natural Philosophy*. He published *Ars critica*; a *Commentary on the Old Testament*; a *Compendium of Universal History*; an *Ecclesiastical History of the two first Centuries*; a *French translation of the New Testament*, &c. In 1686, he began, jointly with M de la Crose, his *Bibliothèque universelle et historique*, in imitation of other literary journals, which was continued to the year 1693, inclusive, in 26 vols. In 1703 he began his *Bibliothèque choisie*, and continued it to 1714, and then commenced another work on the same plan called *Bibliothèque ancienne & moderne*, which he continued to the year 1728; all of them justly deemed excellent stores of useful knowledge. In 1728 he was seized with a palsy and fever, and after spending the last six years of his life with little or no understanding, died in 1736.

LEDA,

LEDA, daughter of Theſtius, and wife to Tyndarus. Jupiter deceived her in the ſhape of a ſwan, as ſhe was bathing in the river Eurotas; and conceiving by him, brought forth an egg, in which were contained Pollux and Helena; and at the ſame time brought forth another egg, which ſhe had conceived by her husband, which had in it Caſtor and Clytemneſtra.

LEE (Nathanael) an eminent Engliſh poet, ſon of a clergyman of the church of England, and educated at Weſtmiſter ſchool, from whence he went to Trinity-college in Cambridge. He wrote eleven plays, which were acted with great applauſe. He became diſtracted in his ſenſes, and was ſome years confined in Bethlem; and after he was diſmiſſed from thence, was never perfectly recovered, but died in the ſtreet in the night-time in 1690. Mr. Addiſon ſays, that among our Engliſh poets, there is none who was better turned for tragedy than our author; if inſtead of favouring the impetuouſity of his genius, he had reſtrained it within proper bounds. There is an infinite fire in his works, but ſo involved in ſmoke, that it does not appear in half its luſtre. He frequently ſucceeds in the paſſionate parts of tragedy, but more eſpecially where he ſlackens his efforts, and eaſes the ſtyle of thoſe epithets and metaphors, in which he ſo much abounds.

LEIBNITZ (Godeſroy - William de) an eminent mathematician and philoſopher, born at Leiſpſic in Saxony, in 1646. At the age of fifteen years, he applied himſelf to mathematics at Leiſpſic and Jena; and in 1663 maintained a theſis *de Principiis Individuationis*. The year following he was admitted maſter of arts. He read with great attention the Greek philoſophers, and endeavoured to reconcile Plato with Ariſtotle, as he afterward did Ariſtotle with Des Cartes. But the ſtudy of the law was his principal view; in which faculty he was ad-

mitted bachelor in 1665. The year following he would have taken the degree of doctor, but was reſuſed it on pretence that he was too young, though in reality becauſe he had raiſed himſelf ſeveral enemies by rejecting the principles of Ariſtotle and the ſchoolmen. Upon this he went to Altorf, where he maintained a theſis *de Caſibus Perplexis*, with ſuch applauſe, that he had the degree of doctor conferred on him. He might have ſettled to great advantage at Paris; but as it would have been neceſſary to have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, he reſuſed all offers. In 1673 he went to England, where he became acquainted with Mr. Oldenburg, ſecretary of the royal ſociety, and Mr. John Collins, fellow of that ſociety. In 1676 he returned to England, and thence went into Holland, in order to proceed to Hanover, where he propoſed to ſettle. Upon his arrival there, he applied himſelf to enrich the duke's library with the beſt books of all kinds. The duke dying in 1679, his ſucceſſor Erneſt Auguſtus, then biſhop of Oſnabrug, ſhewed our author the ſame favour as his predeceſſor had done, and ordered him to write the hiſtory of the houſe of Brunſwic. He undertook it, and travelled over Germany and Italy in order to collect materials. The elector of Brandenburg, afterward king of Pruſſia, founded an academy at Berlin, by his advice; and he was appointed perpetual preſident, though his affairs would not permit him to reſide conſtantly at Berlin. He projected an academy of the ſame kind at Dreſden, and this deſign would have been executed, if it had not been prevented by the conſuſions in Poland. He was engaged likewiſe in a ſcheme for an univerſal language. His writings had long before made him famous over all Europe. Beſide the office of privy-counſellor of juſtice, which the elector of Hanover had given him, the emperor ap-

pointed him in 1711 Aulic counsellor; and the czar made him his privy-counsellor of justice, with a pension of a thousand ducats. He undertook at the same time the establishment of an academy of the sciences at Vienna; but the plague prevented the execution of it. However the emperor, as a mark of his favour, settled a pension on him of 2000 florins, and promised him another of 4000, if he would come and reside at Vienna. He would have complied with this offer, but he was prevented by dying in 1716. His memory was so strong, that in order to fix any thing in it, he had no more to do but to write it once; and he could even in his old age repeat Virgil exactly. He professed the Lutheran religion, but never went to sermon; and upon his death-bed, his coachman, who was his favourite servant, desiring him to send for a minister, he refused, saying, *he had no need of one.* Mr. Locke and Mr. Molyneux plainly seem to think he was not so great a man as he had the reputation of being; and, in truth, many of his metaphysical notions are quite unintelligible. Foreigners did for some time ascribe to him the honour of an invention, of which he received the first hints from Sir Isaac Newton's letters, who had discovered the method of fluxions in 1664 and 1665. It would be tedious to give the reader a detail of the dispute concerning the right to that invention.

LEIGHTON (Robert) an eminent Scots divine of the last century, who soon after the restoration, when that ill judged measure the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland was resolved on, was consecrated bishop of Dunblane. He was a man of great moderation, unsuitable to the times, and did all in his power to check the violent counsels then pursuing; but finding his endeavours fruitless, he went to the king and resigned his bishopric, declaring he would have

no hand in the oppressions made use of to alter the church government. When the king and his council, partly from their own observation, and partly from the remonstrances of the good bishop, professed to alter the method of proceeding, he was prevailed on to accept the archbishopric of Glasgow; but the same motive that induced him to retire before, influenced him to resign again in little more than a year. He then retired into Suffex, where he devoted himself wholly to acts of piety, and died in 1684. He was a man of a most amiable disposition, and left many sermons and esteemed tracts.

LELAND (John) well known by his writings in defence of christianity was born at Wigan in Lancashire in 1691. His parents removing to Dublin in his youth, gave him an easy introduction to learning; and when he was duly qualified by years and study, he became pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters in that city. He was an able and agreeable preacher, but did not confine his labours to the pulpit: for the many attacks on christianity by writers of no mean abilities, induced him to consider the subject with the greatest care: he was indeed a master in this controversy, and his history of it, intitled *A View of the principal Deistical Writers in the last and present century*, 3 vols. 8vo. is greatly esteemed by all who have the interest of religion truly at heart. In the decline of his life he published another laborious work intitled *The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, shewn from the state of Religion in the antient heathen World*, &c. in 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1766.

LELAND (John) an Englishman, born in London, applied himself to the search of English antiquities, and was judged so well qualified to succeed in them, that Henry VIII. honoured him with a very considerable pension, and the title of Antiquary, an employment which began and ended in him.

him. He visited all the counties of England, and examined all the remains of ancient monuments; perused the manuscripts of convents and colleges, and having spent six years in his perambulation, and collected all the materials he could possibly meet with, he undertook several works; but he had not time to finish, nor even to get them in any forwardness. The court did not pay him his salary; and he fell into so deep a melancholy, that he lost his senses, in which sad condition he died. His mss. are in the Bodleian library. Cambden was accused of having made great use of this undigested heap; a circumstance refuted by Mr. Smith. Our author abjured the church of Rome before his death. He died in 1552; and was well skilled in the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, British, Saxon, Welch, and Scottish tongues.

LELY (Sir Peter) an excellent painter, born in Westphalia in the year 1617. He was placed as a disciple with Peter Grebber at Haerlem, and in 1641 was induced by the encouragement Charles I. gave to the fine arts, to come to England: he became state painter to Charles II. who knighted him; and being as compleat a gentleman as a painter, that king took pleasure in conversing with him. He practised portrait painting, and studied it so well that he surpassed all his contemporaries; on which account he was always involved in business. Yet the critics remark, that he preserved in almost all his female faces, a languishing drowsy sweetness in the eyes, peculiar to himself; for which he is reckoned a mannerist. The hands of his portraits are remarkably fine and elegantly turned; and he frequently added landscapes in the back grounds of his pictures, in a style peculiar to himself, and better suited to his subject, than most men could do: he excelled likewise in crayon painting; and died in 1680.

LEMERY (Nicholas) a celebrated chemist, born at Rouen in Normandy in 1645. After having made the tour of France, he in 1672 commenced an acquaintance with M. Martyn apothecary to Monsieur the prince, and performed several courses of chemistry in the laboratory this apothecary had at the Hotel de Conde; which brought him to the knowledge and esteem of the prince. At length he provided himself with a laboratory of his own, and might have been made a doctor in physic; but he chose to continue an apothecary from his attachment to chemistry, in which he opened public lectures: and his influence of scholars was so great as scarcely to afford him room to perform his operations. The true principles of chemistry in his time were but ill understood; Lemery was the first who abolished the senseless jargon of barbarous terms, reduced the science to clear and simple ideas, and promised nothing that he did not perform. In 1681 he was disturbed on account of his religion, and came to England, where he was well received by Charles II. but affairs here not promising him more tranquility, he returned, and sought for shelter under a doctor's degree: but the revocation of the edict of Nantz drove him into the Romish communion to avoid persecution. He then became associate chemist and pensionary in the royal academy of sciences, and died in 1715. He wrote *A Course of Chemistry*; *An Universal Pharmacopoeia*; *An Universal Treatise of Drugs*; and *A Treatise on Antimony*.

LEMNIUS (Lævinus) a famous physician, was born at Ziric-Zee in Zeland 1505. One of his chief works is *De occultis Naturæ Miraculis*. WILLIAM LEMNIUS his son practised physic successfully, for which reason Eric king of Sweden sent for him to his court, and appointed him his first physician. He adhered with such fidelity to his prince, that he

was thrown into prison, and put to death in 1568, when Eric was de-throned.

LENFANT (James) a learned French writer born in 1661. After studying at Saumur he went to Heidelberg, where he received imposition of hands for the ministry in 1684. He discharged the functions of this character with great reputation there, as chaplain of the electress dowager of Palatine, and pastor in ordinary to the French church. The descent of the French into the Palatinate obliged our author to depart from Heidelberg in 1688. He went to Berlin, where the elector Frederic, afterward king of Prussia, appointed him one of the ministers. There he continued 39 years, distinguishing himself by his writings. He was preacher to the queen of Prussia, Charlotta Sophia; and after her death, to the late king of Prussia. In 1707 he took a journey to England and Holland, where he had the honour to preach before queen Anne; and might have settled in London, with the title of chaplain to her majesty. In 1712 he went to Helmstad, in 1715 to Leipzig, and 1725 to Breslaw, to search for rare books and mss. It is not certain whether it was he that first formed the design of the *Bibliothèque Germanique*, which began in 1720; or whether it was suggested to him by one of the society of learned men, which took the name of *Anonymus*. They ordinarily met at his house. Though he was not superstitious; yet a dream made such an impression upon him, that he made all possible haste to dispatch his *History of the War of the Hussites and the Council of Basil*. Soon after he was surprized with a fit of the palsy, of which he died, in 1728.

LEO I, the Great, born in Tus-cany, succeeded Sixtus III in 440. He made use of Prosper of Aquitain to confute the Pelagians; and condemned Eutyches in a council at Con-

stantinople in 448. Disturban running high in the church, a general synod was called at Chalcedon where the pope's legates were earnest, that Leo's epistle to Flavianus should be inserted into the creeds of the council relating to matters of faith. The fathers were willing to subscribe to it, but would never allow it to be inserted into synodical decree. At last it was ordered that the bishop of Constantinople should enjoy equal privilege with the bishop of Old Rome. The pope hearing this, was extremely displeased with Anatolius bishop of Constantinople, and totally rejected canon. The year after, Attila passed through Italy, ravaging country as he went; and drawing near to Rome, the pope went out to meet him, and persuaded him to turn. Afterward Genseric to Rome in 455, and pillaged it fifteen days; but Leo prevailed with him not to burn the city. This pope wrote several sermons and epistles.

LEO VI, emperor of the East, surnamed the Wise, or the Philosopher, son of Basilus the Macedonian, was crowned in 886. An enemy Leo persuaded Basilus that he designed to kill him, who kept him in prison seven years for it. Greek authors assure us, that on a day when Basilus made a feast to his lords they heard the Parrot distinctly pronounce these words, 'Αἰ, αἰ, Κύριέ μου, Alas, alas, Lord Leo! which cast all the company into a great melancholy. The emperor demanding the cause, they told him; so examining into the case, he found Leo innocent, and enlarged him, and dyed left him master of the empire. Leo punished his false accuser Santabartanus, warred with the Hungarians and Bulgarians, but without success and was the first that made an alliance with the Turks. The Saracens took from him the isle of Lemnos. Leo having had no children by this

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wives, espoused the 4th, by whom he had Constantius Porphyrogeneta; for this, pope Nicholas excommunicated him. He died in 911, in the 25th year of his reign. He was a great and wise prince. He left an epistle to all believers, translated by Fred. Metius; and another, of the truth of christianity, translated by Sebastian Champier. Father James Gretzer, in 1600, published nine orations of this emperor's; and father Combefis added ten of them to the augmentation of the *Bibliotheca Patrum* in 1648.

LEO X, whose proper name was John de Medicis, is a pope ever to be remembered by protestants, as having proved the cause of the reformation begun by Martin Luther. He had been honoured with a cardinal's hat at fourteen years of age, and some years after with the dignity of legate by pope Julius II. He was in that quality in the army, which was defeated by the French near Ravenna 1512, and taken prisoner. The soldiers who had overcome him, shewed him such great veneration, that they humbly asked his pardon for their gaining the victory, besought him to give them absolution for it, and promised never to bear arms against the pope. When pope Julius II died, he was very ill of the venereal disease at Florence, and was carried to Rome in a litter. His hurrying about every night in visits to the cardinals of his faction, occasioned the breaking of his ulcer, and the matter which ran from it exhaled such a stench, that all the cells in the conclave, which were separated only by thin partitions, were poisoned by it. Upon this the cardinals consulted the physicians of the conclave, to know what the matter was. They being bribed, said the cardinal de Medicis could not live a month; which sentence occasioned his being chosen pope. Thus cardinal de Medicis, then not thirty years of age, was elected pope upon a false information;

and as joy is the most sovereign of all remedies, he soon after recovered his health, so that the old cardinals had reason to repent their credulity. He spent vast sums of money the day of his coronation, and led a most voluptuous life. But having been educated by preceptors who had taught him perfectly the Belles Lettres, he loved and protected men of wit and learning. The poets were chiefly happy in his munificence, which he often indulged, without preserving the gravity his character required; for his pleasures with them sometimes degenerated to buffoonry. He is reported to have said to his secretary Bembo, upon his quoting something from the gospel: "It is well known of old how profitable this fable of Jesus Christ has been to us." He by his address ruined the council, which the emperor and king of France had opposed to Julius II, and made the council of Lateran triumph; he obtaining from Lewis XII all the submission he could desire from him. But he obtained from Francis I. a much more solid advantage, by the concordat concluded between them in 1515; which nevertheless did not incline him more to favour France. So far from it, he concluded leagues against that kingdom; and took, as it is said, this affair so much to heart, that, when news was brought of the ill success the French had met with, he died through excess of joy, if not by poison, which is thought to be doubtful. The most memorable circumstance of his life, was his very undesignedly giving birth to the reformation. The sumptuous church of St. Peter, begun by Julius II, required large sums to finish it: Leo was of a magnificent spirit, and in debt; the treasure of the apostolic chamber was exhausted; so that Leo in 1517 published general indulgences throughout Europe in favour of those who would contribute to the building of St. Peter's;

ter's; and appointed persons in each country to preach them up and receive money for them. Luther opposed them for the reasons to be found under his article, and thus the reformation began; nor could all the policy of the court of Rome check its progress. However, learned men, of whatever religion, are under great obligations to this pope for the warm zeal he shewed in recovering the mss. of the ancients. He was not sparing either of care, or money, in making researches, and to procure very good editions; in his time all the arts and sciences began to revive, and lift their heads out of the graves in which they had long been buried.

LEO Byzantinus, a philosopher and disciple of Plato, a. r. 400, was frequently employed in embassies to Athens, and to king Philip. This prince perceiving that Leo was a great hindrance to his taking the city of Byzantium, sent a letter to the citizens, that Leo had offered to betray their city to him; which they believing, came and surrounded his house; whereupon he, out of fear, hanged himself. He was much given to jesting, and witty turns.

LEON (Alofio or Lewis de) professor of divinity in the University of Salamanca, was well skilled in Greek and Hebrew, and explained the scriptures with great skill. Being impeached to the inquisition, and imprisoned two years, he was brought out in a triumphant manner; being dressed in a white robe to denote his innocence, a herald marching before him; and was restored to his former honours, titles, and his professorship of divinity. In 1588 he drew up the rules of the friars, who began then to appear under the name of Recollects. He was made vicar-general of the order and provincial, and died the next day at Madrid, aged sixty-four.

LEON (Peter Cieca de) author of

the history of Peru. He left Spain, his native country, at thirteen years of age, in order to go into America, where he resided seventeen years; and observed so many remarkable things, that he resolved to commit them to writing. The first part of his history was printed at Sevil in 1553. He began it in 1541, and ended it in 1550. He was at Lima, the capital of the kingdom of Peru, when he gave the finishing stroke to it, and was then 32 years of age.

LEONCLAVIUS (John) one of the most learned men of the 16th century, was a native of Westphalia. He travelled into Turkey, and collected excellent materials for composing *The Ottoman history*; and it is to him the public is indebted for the best account we have of that empire. To his knowledge in the learned languages, he had added that of the civil law; whereby he was very well qualified to translate the *Basilica*. His other versions were esteemed, though critics pretend to have found many faults in them.

LEONICENUS (Nicholas) born at Vicenza in 1428, taught physic in the University of Ferrara for above sixty years: and was not only a very able physician, but also very well skilled in polite literature. He was the first who translated Galen's works into Latin. He was distinguished likewise in the most eminent manner by his chastity, temperance, and extreme aversion to all kind of covetousness. He enjoyed vigorous health to a very great age, for he lived to 96. He composed several works, and wrote verses very well.

LEONIDAS I, king of the Lacedæmonians, famous for his valour and wit; defended the streights of Thermopylæ against Xerxes's vast army, with only 300 men, who lost their lives indeed, but got an immortal glory. This happened in the first year of the 75th olympiad, a. r. 474. When some were saying the Persian

Persian army was so great it would darken the sun almost, *All the better*, said he, *we shall then fight in the shade.*

LEONINUS (Elbert or Engelbert) born in the isle of Bommel in Guelderland, was one of the best civilians in the 16th century. He had the honour to be intimately beloved by the prince of Orange; and this was the reason determined him never to go over to the king of Spain's party, after he had once declared for those lords and for those provinces, who were resolved to assert their liberty. He was one of the ambassadors whom the States sent to the French king after the death of the prince of Orange in 1584; and was their speaker at the audience they had of Henry III, and in the conferences that were held concerning the offer made him of the sovereignty of the Low-Countries. He made a speech at the Hague in the name of the same States to the earl of Leicester, whom queen Elizabeth had appointed governor of the Low-Countries. He insinuated himself into this earl's esteem and familiarity, and into that of the other English lords, and advised them to use their authority with moderation; but other counsels prevailed. He died at Arnheim in 1598, aged 79. He never professed the Protestant religion, yet used to wish it were reduced to a greater simplicity; and that all that is above the reach of human understanding were left to the judgment of God and angels. We ought rather, said he, to revere the divine nature than to define it. There are several of his works extant.

LEONTIUM, an Athenian courtesan, made herself famous, first by her lasciviousness, and afterward by her application to the study of philosophy. But even after that she did not abate a jot of her former dissoluteness. When she studied under Epicurus, she prostituted herself to all his disciples. It is even asserted that he

himself took a share of her favours, and was not ashamed to own it. She was either the wife or the concubine of Metrodorus, by whom she had a son, whom Epicurus recommended to the executors of his last will and testament. Some imagine she is the same Leontium who was the poet Hermesianax's mistress. It is more certain that she applied herself seriously to philosophy, and set up for an authoress. She wrote against Theophrastus, who was the strongest assertor of the Aristotelian sect, and the ornament of his age. Cicero tells us that she wrote this book in a very polite style. Metrodorus was one of Epicurus's chief disciples. Leontium had a daughter, Danae, who led a very wicked life, and died a violent death.

LEONTIUS, an Athenian philosopher about the end of the 4th century; he had a daughter, who being very beautiful, he instructed in the sciences, imagining that learning and beauty would be as a fortune to her. For this reason he left her nothing at his death, but bequeathed all his effects to his two sons. This injustice gave his daughter an opportunity of rising to the empire; it being she who appeared so lovely in the eye of the emperor Theodosius, and princess Pulcheria, that she became that emperor's consort. Her name was Athenais. The suit which she commenced against her brothers, forced her to implore Pulcheria's protection, which circumstances occasioned her felicity.

LEOVITIUS (Cyprianus) a famous astronomer, born in Bohemia. He pretended to astrological predictions, but did not succeed that way. He lived and died at Lawingen in Suabia. It was there Tycho Brahe went to see him in 1569, and discoursed with him on several things relating to astronomy.

LEPIDUS (M. Æmilius) a Roman, of an illustrious family, was high-priest, and three times consul.

During the disorders of the city, he became one of the Triumviri, with Augustus and Marc Anthony. After Augustus had defeated Sextus Pompeius, Lepidus, who favoured Pompey, designed to conquer Sicily, and to this end seized Messina; but was soon after banished to an obscure city of Italy.

LERI (John de) a Protestant minister of the province of Burgundy. He was studying at Geneva when it was reported there that Villegagnon desired they would send him some pastors into Brasil. He made that voyage with two ministers, whom the church of Geneva sent thither in 1556, and wrote an account of that voyage, which has been commended by Thuanus and others.

LESCARBOT (Mark) advocate in parliament, composed an history of New France. He had been some time in that country; and attended afterward Peter of Castile, Lewis XIII's ambassador, into Switzerland. As he took pleasure in giving an account of his travels, he described the thirteen cantons in heroic verse, which he published at Paris in 1618.

LESLEY, (Bartholomew) descended from one of the most considerable gentlemen who came from Hungary into England, went to Scotland with queen Margaret about the year 1067. He married one of the queen's maids of honour, by whom he had a son called Malcolm. He made himself so esteemed by the king of Scotland, by building the castle of Edinburgh, and defending it with the utmost courage, that the king to reward him bid him take a journey on horseback toward the North of Scotland, and gave him all the lands a mile round, where the horse should happen to graze, and made him governor of the castle of Edinburgh for life. He died in the year 1120, very old, and loaded with honours. His successors, in a direct line, appeared in the world with splendour, both on account of the

new favours they obtained from their princes, and on account of their marriages, by which they became related to the most illustrious families.

LESLEY (David) was the eighth in descent from Bartholomew. After bearing arms in Palestine against the Saracens during seven years, he returned into Scotland; and though he was then fourscore years of age, married and had a son, who was the first that was stiled baron Lesley. His descendants failed in the 7th generation. All the present Lesleys are descended from two collateral branches, namely from that of Rothes, and from that of Balquhans. The former branch began with

LESLEY (Normand) and became very considerable both by their riches and dignities. George, great grandson of Normand, was the first who was stiled earl of Rothes. The male line of his descendants failed in 1681, by the death of John earl of Rothes, who had been created duke by king Charles II, and promoted to the most considerable employments. The collateral branches are very numerous. As for the branch of Balquhan it began with

LESLEY (George) the second son of Andrew, who was the 6th lord Lesley since Bartholomew, the founder of that family. George first baron of Balquhan received several lordships from king David Bruce, and died in 1351. His posterity, which is divided into several branches, has produced many persons of great merit. There were at the same time three generals of that family, one in Scotland, one in Germany, and one in Muscovy.

LESLEY (John) the famous bishop of Ross under queen Mary, was of this family. He did that prince's great services, and was imprisoned in England upon her account, though he was ambassador from the king her son. He negotiated for the queen's liberty at Rome, at Vienna, and at several other

other courts; and died 1697. He composed a history of Scotland, and other works.

L'ESTRANGE (Sir Roger) an eminent writer in the 17th century, descended from an ancient family seated at Hunstanton-hall in the county of Norfolk, where he was born in 1616, being the youngest son of Sir Hammond L'Estrange, bart. a zealous royalist. Having in 1644 obtained a commission from king Charles I. for reducing Lynn in Norfolk, then in possession of the parliament, his design was discovered, and his person seized. He was tried by a court martial at Guild-Hall in London, and condemned to die as a spy; but was reprieved, and continued in Newgate for some time. He afterward went beyond sea, and in August 1653 returned to England, where he applied himself to the protector Oliver Cromwell, and having once played before him on the bass-viol, he was by some nick-named *Oliver's Fidler*. Being a man of parts, and master of an easy humorous style, but withall in narrow circumstances, he began, after the restoration, to set up a news-paper, that at length was put down by the London *Gazette*; for which, however, the government allowed Mr. L'Estrange a consideration. Some time after the Popish plot, when the Tories began to gain the ascendant over the Whigs, he, in a paper called the *Observer*, became a zealous champion for the former. He was afterward knighted, and served in the parliament called by king James II. in 1685. But things taking a different turn in that prince's reign in point of liberty of conscience, than most people expected, our author's *Observers* were disused, as not at all suiting the times. However, he continued licenser of the press till king William's accession, in whose reign he met with some trouble as a disaffected person. However he went to his grave in peace, after he had in

a manner survived his intellectual. He published a great many political tracts, and translated several works from the Greek, Latin, and Spanish; viz. *Josephus's works*, *Cicero's Offices*, *Seneca's Morals*, *Erasmus's Colloquies*, *Esop's Fables*, and *Bonas's Guide to Eternity*. The character of his style has been variously represented; his language being observed by some to be easy and humorous, while Mr. Gordon says, "that his productions are not fit to be read by any, who have taste or good breeding. They are full of phrases picked up in the streets, and nothing can be more low or nauseous."

LETI (Gregorio) an eminent Italian writer in the 17th century, descended of a family which once made a considerable figure at Bologna: Jerom, father of our Gregorio, was page to prince Charles de Medicis; served some time in the troops of the grand duke as captain of foot, and settling at Milan, married there in 1628. He was afterward governor of Almontea in Calabria, and died at Salerno in 1639. Our author was born at Milan in 1630, studied under the Jesuits at Cosenza, and was afterward sent by an uncle to Rome, who would have him enter into the church; but he being averse to it, his uncle, who was bishop of Aquapendente, at last said to him in the presence of his vicar: *God prevent you from becoming some time or other a notorious heretic; but for my part, I will not have you any longer at my house.* Upon this he went to Geneva, where he studied the government and the religion there. Thence he went to Laufanne, and contracting an acquaintance with John Anthony Guerin, an eminent physician, lodged at his house, made profession of the Calvinist religion, and married his daughter. He settled at Geneva, where he spent almost twenty years, carrying on a correspondence with learned men, especially those of Italy.

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Some contests obliged him to leave that city in 1679; upon which he went to France, and into England, where he was received with great civility by Charles II, who after his first audience, made him a present of a thousand crowns, with a promise of the place of historiographer. He wrote there the history of England; but that work not pleasing the court on account of his too great liberty in writing, he was ordered to leave the kingdom. He went to Amsterdam in 1682, and was honoured with the place of historiographer to that city. He died suddenly in 1701. He was a man of indefatigable application, as the multiplicity of his works shew.

LEUCIPPUS; a Greek philosopher. Men are not agreed about his native place; but it seems very probable that he was the inventor of the system of Atoms: and Epicurus is to be blamed for not owning that he made an advantage of this philosopher's inventions.

LEWIS XIV, king of France, was born September 5, 1638, and surnamed *Deo-datus*, or *Given by God*. He came to the crown in 1643, being then four years and some months old. The administration was a long time in the hands of his mother, queen Anne of Austria, who chose cardinal Mazarin for her prime minister. She appointed him superintendent of the king's education, and it must be confessed, that during the king's minority, the cardinal made several good regulations, and amongst other things, put a stop to the destructive custom of duelling. When Lewis XIV was crowned at Rheims, 1654, the bishop of Soissons having received the king's oath and solemn promise to assert and maintain the rights and privileges of the church and of the bishops of his kingdom, turned himself toward the princes, the lords, all the nobility and the people, and asked them whether they accepted his majesty for their king; which shews

that even the most arbitrary prince hold their authority originally from the whole body of the nation. A the cardinal's death Lewis XIV took upon him the government of his kingdom, and declared he would no longer have a prime minister, which was a wise resolution, if he had kept to it. He began his own administration by regulating the finances, which were greatly disordered by a long course of rapine; discipline was restored among the troops, magnificence and decency adorned his court, brilliancy and grandeur appeared even in its pleasures; all the arts were encouraged, and all contributed to the glory of the king and of the kingdom. This glory had long been eclipsed, either by domestic faction, or by the superior force of the Spanish monarchy; but broke forth now with such lustre as to engage the attention of neighbouring nations. The independent power and mutinous spirit of the nobility were subdued, the popular pretensions of the parliament restrained; that extensive and fertile country, possessed of every advantage both of climate and situation, was fully peopled with ingenious and industrious inhabitants: and yet while the spirit of the nation discovered all the vigor and bravery requisite for great enterprizes, it was tamed to an intire submission under the will of an arbitrary ambitious sovereign. He married Mary Theresa, the daughter of Philip IV king of Spain. One of the conditions of the marriage was, that the king of France should solemnly renounce and give up all the Infanta's claims whatsoever; which the Infanta herself also renounced: yet upon the death of the queen's only brother, Charles II. in 1700, he entered into a war on account of his succession to the Spanish monarchy; which was terminated by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. Though he was married, it would be too long to give an account

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count of his amours; we shall only take notice that his intrigues, especially with married women, could not but raise scruples in his mind, which his ghostly fathers removed, by persuading him that he might make atonement for all his sins, if he would extirpate heresy out of his dominions. And this was the chief cause of the persecution, which was carried on against the Reformed in France, not only with the greatest cruelty, but with the vilest perfidiousness. For the edict of Nantz, which was the security of the Protestants, had been solemnly registered in the parliament of Paris; and confirmed by several declarations of Lewis XIV, even after his majority. As this prince was exceedingly fond of glory and power, the adulation of his courtiers and of the prostitute court writers were carried to a very great excess. Not satisfied with a most arbitrary government, he pretended to extend the effects of his power even to the most remote generations, as appeared in the affair of the legitimated princes. Many good regulations were however established by his minister Colbert, who in 1680 was charged with the superintendency of the finances. He began the famous canal in Languedoc, to join the two seas, took every method to improve commerce, sent out colonies, formed academies, and employed all means to encourage those arts that make a kingdom flourish. Lewis, after the queen his consort's death, married madam de Maintenon, the celebrated Scaron's widow; the ceremony was performed by Mr. de Harlay, archbishop of Paris, assisted by father de la Chaise; Bontems and the chevalier Fourbin were witnesses to it. After that, madam de Maintenon became mistress of the whole court, and had the greatest share in the administration. He died September 1st, 1715, after a reign which did but too much justify the prophe-

tic character given of it by an astrologer; *Diu, durè, feliciter*; i. e. "his reign will be long, cruel and fortunate."

LHUYD, or LHOYD (Humphrey) a learned antiquarian of the 16th century, born at Denbigh, who applied himself to the study of physics, and living mostly within the walls of Denbigh castle, practised there as a physician; sometimes diverted himself with music, and died in 1570, with the character of a well-bred gentleman. He wrote, and translated, several pieces relative to history and antiquities; in particular *The History of Cambria, now called Wales, from Caradoc of Langarvan, &c.* but died before it was quite finished: however Sir Henry Sidney, lord president of Wales, employed Dr. David Powel to finish it, who published it in 1584. A new and improved edition of this work was published in 1774.

LIBITINA, the goddess of funerals, thought by some to be the same with Proserpina. She had a temple at Rome, wherein was kept whatsoever was necessary to funeral solemnities, which were bought or borrowed of the Libitinarii, as every one had occasion.

LICINIA, a vestal, punished for her lewdness about the year of Rome 640. There were three vestals at the same time, who behaved themselves ill. Lucius Metellus, the Pontifex Maximus, not having punished these crimes with due rigour, was prosecuted for it, on an impeachment of Sextus Peduceus, tribune of the people. He had condemned but one of the three, and cleared the other two. Licinia was one of the two latter. Æmia and she had each of them the other's brother for her gallant. Lucius Cassius was commissioned to begin the prosecution anew. Licinia could not escape him. This judge was even thought to have exceeded the just limits, by his prodigious severity

verity in prosecuting and punishing the accomplices.

LICTORS, Roman officers created by Romulus, who were twelve in number, and carried bundles of rods, in which was tied up an ax, the head whereof appeared above the rods. Their office was to clear the way for the kings. When Rome was a commonwealth, the dictators, consuls and prætors, had their lictors: the dictators twenty-four, the consuls twelve, and the prætors six. At triumphs they marched before the conqueror's chariot, carrying their rods wreathed about with laurel, and a branch of it in their hands. They were also the public executioners.

LIGARIUS (Quintus) lieutenant to Caius Cæfidius, and who commanded in Africa as proconsul, behaved so well in his employment, that the inhabitants of the country passionately desired him for their perpetual governor, when Cæfidius was recalled. Their request was granted; and they continued very well satisfied with Ligarius's government. They would have set him at their head, when they took up arms in the beginning of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey; but as he was desirous of returning to Rome, he refused to concern himself with public affairs. Ligarius generally opposed Julius Cæsar, who nevertheless gave him his life, after the defeat of Scipio, and of the other captains, who fought up the war, anew, in Africa, in favour of the cause which Pompey had maintained. But notwithstanding the pardon, Ligarius continued concealed out of Italy. His friends, particularly Cicero, employed their utmost endeavours in order to obtain Cæsar's leave for him to return to Rome; and they flattered themselves with the hopes of succeeding, when Tubero set himself up expressly for the accuser of Ligarius. It was then that Cicero spoke in favour of Ligarius that admirable ora-

tion, which changed in a very singular manner the intentions of Julius Cæsar. Ligarius was absolutely acquitted. He was afterward one of the accomplices with Brutus and Cassius.

LIGHTFOOT (John) a very learned English divine in the 17th century, educated in Christ-Church Cambridge. Sir Rowland Cotton, knight, took him into his family as his chaplain, and engaged him in the study of the Hebrew language. He resolved to travel; but changed his resolution, being importuned by the people of Stone in Staffordshire to be their minister. From hence he removed to Hornsey near London, for the sake of Sion-college library, where he discharged the duties of his function, and prosecuted his rabbinical studies till June 1642, when he retired to London, was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, and appointed one of the assembly of divines in 1643. August 26, 1645, he preached before the house of Commons, a Sermon printed at London the same year, in which he recommends to the parliament a *Review and Survey* of the translation of the bible, and to hasten the settling of the church. In 1655 he was chosen vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Ely by Sir Orlando Bridgman, then keeper of the great seal. He published several valuable works. *The Harmony of the Old, and the Harmony of the New Testament*, &c. He died 1675, aged 74.

LILBURN (John) a noted English enthusiast, descended from an ancient and good family in the county of Durham, and born in 1618: he was educated in puritanical principles, and being a younger son was sent to London and put apprentice to a dealer in cloth. Upon dislike of his trade, he took an inclination to the study of the law, and was taken into the service of

Mr.

Mr. William Prynne of Lincoln's-inn; who shortly after suffering for his *Histrio-Mastix*, Mr. Lilburn took his master's part, and dispersed several books against the bishops. For this he was committed prisoner to the Fleet in 1637, and afterward whipped from that prison to Westminster. He stood likewise two hours in the pillory at the Palace-yard; and speaking there to the people against the state, was gagged. In 1640 he was released from prison by the long parliament, and became a captain in their service; but being taken prisoner at Brentford in 1642, was carried to Oxford, and arraigned as a traitor for levying war against the king. Being released, he was made a lieutenant-colonel; but being a man of a restless disposition, he became the head of the levellers, and published several pamphlets to promote their designs; for which, and for his endeavours to disturb the peace, he was committed to Newgate in 1645; where continuing a considerable while, several hundreds of petitions were presented to the parliament for his releasement. He was afterward removed to the Tower, where having too much liberty allowed him, he and his party spoke very disgracefully of the two houses of parliament. Whereupon his liberty was restrained, and he was ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons. In 1648 there was an order for his release, and a committee named to consider how he might have satisfaction for his sufferings; and an ordinance was sent from the commons to the house of lords for raising 3000 pounds out of the estate of the late lord Coventry toward reparation of his sufferings by two sentences against him in the star-chamber. But upon his publishing a piece intitled, *England's new Chains discovered*, he was committed again to the Tower, and by a special commission of Oyer and Ter-

miner was tried upon a charge of high treason, but acquitted. In 1652 an act passed against him for a fine of 7000 pounds, and that he should be banished out of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Upon this he went into the Low Countries; but returning afterward into England, he was committed to Newgate, and brought to another trial, but acquitted. Soon after he was conducted to Portsmouth in order to be conveyed beyond seas; but upon security for his future good behaviour, he was suffered to remain; and turning quaker, settled at Eltham in Kent, where and at other places he sometimes preached, until he died in 1657. Judge Jenkins used to say of him, that *If the world was emptied of all but John Lilburn, Lilburn would quarrel with John, and John with Lilburn*. He had an elder brother, who was major-general of the North of England, and commander in chief of all the parliament forces in Scotland.

LILLO (George) an excellent dramatic writer, born at London near Moorgate in 1693. He was a jeweller by profession, and followed his business for many years in that neighbourhood with the fairest reputation. His poetical compositions all tended to the promotion of virtue and religion, and with this aim he was happy in the choice of his subjects. Though he does not introduce kings and heroes on the stage, nor describe the fall of empires, yet by adapting tragic scenes to common life, he has the art of raising the passions to an equal height, by coming home to the domestic situations of the audience. Thus his tragedy of George Barnwell triumphed over critical ridicule for being founded on an old ballad. He wrote several other dramatic pieces, which with his life were lately collected in two vols. 12mo. Mr. Lillo died in 1739.

LILLY (John) a celebrated English poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth,

zabeth, was born in the Wild of Kent about the year 1553, and educated at Oxford; where neglecting the academical studies for poetry, he obtained the character of a wit. The first thing he writ was a romance called *Euphues*, the phraseology of which became fashionable, so that the ladies who did speak Euphuism, were as little regarded at court, as if they could not speak French. He published nine plays, and received rewards from the queen for some of them.

LILLY (William) an eminent English astrologer, born in Leicestershire in 1602; where his father not being able to give him more learning than common writing and arithmetic, he resolved to seek his fortune in London. He arrived in 1620, and lived 4 years as servant to a mantuamaker in the parish of St. Clements Danes; but then moved a step higher to the service of Mr. Wright, master of the Salter's company, in the Strand, who not being able to write, Lilly among other offices kept his books. In 1627 when his master died he paid his addresses to the widow, whom he married with a fortune of 1000*l*. Being now his own master, he followed the puritanical preachers, and turning his mind to judicial astrology, became pupil to one Evans, a profligate Welch parson in that pretended art: and getting a mss. of the *Ars notitia* of Corn. Agrippa, with alterations, he drank in the doctrine of the magic circle, and the invocation of spirits, with great eagerness. He was the author of the *Merlinus Anglicus Junior*; the *Supernatural Sight*; and *The White-King's Prophecy*. While the king was at Hampton-court about July or August 1647, he was consulted, whither his majesty might retire for safety; and in 1648 he was consulted for the same purpose, while the king was at Carisbrook castle in the isle of Wight. The same year he published his *Trea-*

tise of the three Suns, seen the preceding winter; as also an astrological judgment upon a conjunction of *Saturn* and *Mars*. This year the council of state gave him in money fifty pounds, and a pension of a hundred pounds *per annum*; which he received for two years, and then resigned on some disgust. In June 1660 he was taken into custody by order of the parliament, by whom he was examined concerning the person who cut off the head of king Charles I. The same year he sued out his pardon under the great seal of England. The plague raging in London, he removed with his family to his estate at Hersham; and in October 1666 was examined before a committee of the house of commons concerning the fire of London, which happened in September that year. After his retirement to Hersham, he applied himself to the study of physic, and by means of his friend Mr. Ashmole, obtained from archbishop Sheldon a licence for the practice of it. A little before his death he adopted for his son, by the name of *Merlin Junior*, one *Henry Coley*, a taylor by trade; and at the same time gave him the impression of his almanack, after it had been printed for thirty-six years. He died in 1681 of a dead palsy. Mr. Ashmole set a monument over his grave in the church of Walton upon Thames. His *Observations on the Life and Death of Charles last king of England*, if we overlook the astrological nonsense, may be read with as much satisfaction as more celebrated histories; Lilly being not only very well informed, but strictly impartial. This work, with the *Lives* of Lilly and Ashmole, written by themselves, were published in one vol. 8vo. in 1774, by Mr. Burman. LILY (William) born at Odeham in Hampshire, one of the Demi's in Magdalen-college, Oxford, in 1486. He travelled to Jerusalem upon the score of religion, and returning, at

Rhodes he perfected himself in Greek and Latin; and at Rome heard Sulpitius and Sabinus read the Latin tongue. At his return he taught grammar, poetry and rhetoric, at London; and was made first master of Paul's, school, where he printed his *Grammar*, &c. and died of the plague in 1522. Anderſon, in his History of Commerce, informs us, that he had a son, George Lily, who lived some time at Rome with cardinal Pole, and who published the first exact map that had ever been drawn, of this island.

LIMBORCH (Philip) a learned writer among the Remonstrants, born at Amsterdam in 1633. After having made great proficiencies in his studies, he was, in 1655, admitted to preach in public, which he did first at Harlem. His sermons were not full of affected eloquence, but they were solid, methodical, and edifying. He was chosen minister of Gouda; from hence he was called to Amsterdam, where he had the professorship of divinity, in which he acquitted himself with great reputation till his death, which happened in 1712. He had an admirable genius, and a tenacious memory. He had many friends of distinction in foreign parts as well as in his own country. Some of his letters to Mr. Locke are printed with those of Mr. Locke. He had all the qualifications suitable to the character of a sincere divine, lived an example of every virtue, and preserved the vigour of his body and mind to a considerable age.

LINACRE (Thomas) an English physician, and one of the most learned men in the 16th century, studied at Florence under Demetrius Chalcondylas and Politian; and was so noted for his modesty and politeness, that Lorenzo de Medicis made him the companion of his childrens studies. Being returned to England, he was appointed preceptor to prince

Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, and dedicated to him the Latin translation of Proclus's sphere. He translated some of Galen's treatises into Latin, and published a learned work *De emendata Latini sermonis structura*. He was physician to the king of England, and to princess Mary; and had the advancement of the faculty so much at heart that he founded a physical lecture at each university, being moreover the first projector of the college of physicians. He was the first president after its erection, and held that office for the seven years he afterward lived: their meetings were held at his own house in Knight-riders-street, which he left at his death in 1524, as a legacy to the community; and where they continued to assemble until they removed to Warwick-lane. It is said that he was much addicted to swearing; and that having never looked into the scriptures till he was very old, he happened to turn up, at his first peep into them, those words of our Saviour, where he forbids swearing. Linacre surprized at what he read, cried out, with a great oath, *This book is not the gospel, or there are no Christians in the world*. His looking into the bible was owing to a resolution he formed of studying divinity, which he actually did; and not only entered into orders, but obtained some preferments in the church before he died.

LINDSAY (Sir David) stiled in his works, of the mount, alias Lyon king of arms, was a famous old Scots poet, who wrote in the time of James V. to whom he addresses some of his poems. He wrote four books of *The Monarchy*; *The complaint of king James the fifth his Papingo*; *The tragedy of cardinal Beaton*; *A supplication to the king's grace in contemptation of side tails and muzzled faces*; *Kitty's confession*, &c. which are printed in one small volume. He treats the Romish clergy with great severity, and

and writes with some humour; but whatever merit might be formerly attributed to him, he takes such licentious liberties with words, stretching or carving them for measure, or rhyme, that the Scots have a proverb when they hear an unusual expression, that "There is nae sic a word in a' David Lindsay."

LINGELBACH (John) an excellent painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine in 1621. He first learned the art of painting in Holland, but perfected himself at Rome; where he studied every thing curious in art and nature, until he was 25 years of age, when he settled at Amsterdam. His usual subjects are fairs, mountebanks, sea-pieces, and landscapes, which he composed and executed exceedingly well: his landscapes are enriched with antiquities, animals and elegant figures; his sea-fights are full of expression, exciting pity and terror, and all his objects are well designed. He had an uncommon readiness in painting figures and animals, on which account he was employed by several eminent artists to adorn their landscapes with such objects; and whatever he inserted in the works of other masters, were always well adapted, and produced an agreeable effect. He died in 1687.

LINUS of Chalcis, son of Apollo and Terpsichore, the inventor of Lyric verses. It is thought he first brought the letters of the alphabet out of Phœnicia into Greece, where he was preceptor to Hercules. We find some of his verses in Stobæus.

LIPSIUS (Justus) born at Iscanum, near Brussels in Brabant, in 1547, nephew of Martinus Lipsius, Erasmus's friend. He was one of the most famous critics of his time, and living two years at Rome with the nominal place of secretary to cardinal Granville, the best libraries were open to him, and he spent much labour in collating the mss. of antient authors. He lived 13 years at Leyden, during

which time he composed and published what he esteems his best works; but settled at Louvain, where he taught polite literature with great reputation: but the most remarkable circumstance relating to him, was his unsteadiness in religion, fluctuating often between the protestants and papists, becoming finally a bigotted catholic. He died at Louvain in 1606; and his works are collected in 6 vols. folio.

LISOLA (Francis) was born at Besançon, and entered into the emperor's service in 1639. From which time till his death he was zealously attached to the interest of the imperial court, and exerted all his skill in writing, and all the diligence and care of an able negociator to promote the advantage of the house of Austria. He was not above thirty years of age when he was appointed resident from the Emperor Ferdinand III. at the court of Great Britain, in which employment he was continued four years. He was envoy extraordinary at the court of Spain, when Philip IV. died in the year 1665. His book, intitled, *Bouclier d'Etat & de Justice*, is esteemed. He refused in it all that France had published concerning the *Queen's Right to several States of the Spanish Monarchy* in the year 1667. France complained of his bitter manner of writing, and he vindicated himself from that charge very earnestly. He died before the opening of the conferences at Nimeguen, where, no doubt, he would have been his imperial majesty's plenipotentiary. He was thought to have been the first author and chief director of the attempt that was committed at Cologne on the person of William of Furstemberg 1674, during the conferences for the peace.

LISTER (Martin) an eminent English physician in the 17th century, educated under the care of his great uncle Sir Martin Lister, physician in ordinary to king Charles I, and afterward

terward at St. John's-college Cambridge. He travelled into France. He practised physic at York, and at London. In 1608 he attended the earl of Portland in his embassy from king William III. to the court of France; of which journey he published an account at his return, which was ridiculed by Dr. William King in his *Journey through London*. He was physician to queen Anne, in whose reign he died; and published several other works.

LITTLETON or **LYTTLETON** (Sir Thomas) an eminent lawyer and judge in the 15th century, who studied in the Inner-temple, where he read learned lectures on the statute of William II. *de donis conditionalibus*. In 1454, 32 Hen. VI. he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and 1455 he was made king's serjeant. In 1462, 2 Edward IV. a pardon passed to Thomas Littleton, serjeant at law, which was probably for his adherence to the house of Lancaster. 6 Edward IV. he was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common-Pleas, and rode the Northampton circuit. In the 15th of the same reign he was made knight of the Bath. He wrote his *Tenures*, when he was judge, after the 14th year of king Edward IV's reign; but the exact time we cannot determine, though it was not long before his death, because it wanted his last hand. He died in 1481 and was interred in the cathedral of Worcester under a marble tomb with his statue upon it.

LITTLETON. (John) descended from the former, was a man much esteemed for his wit and valour, as Camden observes, and was knight of the shire for the county of Worcester, the 27th Eliz. But being a Roman Catholic was unfortunately drawn into the conspiracy of the earl of Essex, and other male-contents in that reign; upon which he was tried and condemned in 1601. After sentence he was immediately

conveyed to Newgate, and the next day wrote an excellent letter to Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he gave 10,000 pounds to procure the queen's pardon with regard to his life, though his estate, which was about seven thousand pounds *per annum*, was confiscated. His letters to his wife, while he was in prison, were very pathetic. He was removed to the King's-Bench in Southwark, where he died on Wednesday the 25th of July following, and was interred in the church of St. George Southwark. King James I. restored his estate to his widow, on her petition.

LITTLETON (Sir Edward) lord keeper of the great seal of England in the reign of king Charles I, eldest son of Sir Edward Littleton of Mounslow in Shropshire, was born in that county in 1589, and became a gentleman-commoner of Christ-church Oxford in 1606. Thence he went to the Inner-temple, and studying the law, became eminent in the profession of it. In the parliament 1628 he had the management of the high presumption charged on the duke of Buckingham about king James's death; on which occasion he behaved himself with universal applause between the jealousy of the people and honour of the court. Through different quick promotions he came in 1639 to be appointed lord keeper of the great seal, by the name of lord Littleton baron of Mounslow. He staid some time with the parliament; but at last in 1642, retired to the king at York, having just before sent the great seal thither, and attended him till his death, which happened in 1645, he being then colonel of a regiment of foot, and privy-counsellor to the king. He had taken great pains in the hardest and most knotty parts of the law. He had a great intimacy with Mr. Selden, who much assisted him in his studies; and was looked upon as the best antiquary of his profession.

LITTLETON (Adam) descended from an ancient family in Shropshire, was born in 1627, educated at Westminster-school, and went to Oxford a student of Christ-church, whence he was ejected by the parliament visitors in 1648. Soon after he became usher of Westminster-school, and in 1658 was made second master of Westminster-school. After the restoration he taught a school at Chelsea in Middlesex, of which church he was admitted rector in the year 1664. In 1670 he accumulated the degrees in divinity; being then chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. In 1674 he became prebendary of Westminster, of which church he was afterward subdean. Beside his *Latin and English Dictionary*, he published several other works. He died, and was interred at Chelsea in 1694. He was an universal scholar, and extremely charitable, humane, and easy of access; of a strong constitution, and of a venerable countenance.

LIVIA (Drusilla) empress, was the daughter of Livius Drusus Calpurnianus. She was married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius, and Drusus surnamed Germanicus. Afterward Augustus having divorced Scribonia, took Livia from her husband; and notwithstanding she was big with child, married her. He had no children by her, but adopted those she had by her former husband.

LIVINEIUS or **LIVINEUS** (John) was born at Dendermonde; but having been educated at Ghent, whence his family originally came, he took the surname of *Gandensis*. His mother was sister to the learned Levinus Torrentius, bishop of Antwerp. He studied polite literature at Cologne, and took afterward a journey to Rome, where he visited the libraries, especially that of the Vatican. His skill in the Greek tongue gained him the friendship of the cardinals Sirlet and Carafa. He translated into

Latin some of the works of the Greek fathers; and if he had lived longer, would have translated more. He died at Antwerp in 1599, where he was chantor and canon.

LIVIUS (Titus) a well known Roman historian, was born at Patavium or Padua. He descended from a family which had given several consuls to Rome, and was himself the most distinguished person of his family. He wrote in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, who conceived so high a regard for him that he intrusted him to superintend the education of his grandson Claudius afterward emperor. After the death of Augustus, he retired to the place of his birth, where he was received with all imaginable honour, and where he died in the 4th year of the reign of Tiberius, aged above 70 years; some say on the very same day with Ovid, but it is certain that he died the same year. Livy's history like many other great works of antiquity is transmitted down to us exceedingly mutilated and imperfect: the original number of its books were 142, of which only 35 are extant; we learn the number of them from the epitomes of it, which are perfect, excepting those of the 136th and 137th books. A monument was erected to this historian in the temple of Juno, where was afterward founded the monastery of St. Justina; and in 1413 his epitaph and bones were found, which bones are said to be preserved with great reverence. In 1451, Alphonso king of Arragon sent his ambassador Anthony Panormita to desire of the citizens of Padua the bone of that arm with which their famous countryman had written his history; and obtaining it, caused it to be conveyed to Naples with the greatest ceremony, as a most valuable relic. Freinshemius wrote supplemental books to complete Livy's history, which was a most laborious undertaking, and they are thought by

by some to equal the original remains.

LLHWYD or LEWYD (Edward) a very learned antiquary in the 17th century, was born at Caermarthen-shire in 1670, and educated in Jesus-college, Oxford. He was appointed head-keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum*, upon Dr. Plot's resignation. He travelled more than once through all Wales, Ireland, the North of Scotland, Cornwall, and Bretagne in France, to qualify himself for the great designs which he formed in antiquities and natural history. He died in 1709. He published *An Account of a sort of paper made of Lignum Abestinum found in Wales*; *Descriptions of uncommon plants*; *Archæologia Britannica*, and several other works.

LLOYD (Nicholas) a learned English writer in the 17th century, was born in Flintshire, and educated at Wadham-college, Oxford. He was rector of Newington St. Mary near Lambeth in Surrey, till his death, which happened in 1680. His *Dictionarium Historicum*, is a valuable work.

LLOYD (William) a most learned English writer and bishop, was born in Berkshire in 1627. He was educated under his father, rector of Sonning, and vicar of Tylehurst in Berkshire, then went to Oxford, and took orders. In 1660 he was made prebendary of Rippon; and in 1666 chaplain to the king. In 1667 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; in 1672 he was installed dean of Bangor; and 1680 was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. He was one of the six bishops, who, with archbishop Sancroft, were committed prisoners to the Tower of London, for subscribing a petition to the king against distributing and publishing his declaration for liberty of conscience. Soon after the revolution he was made Almoner to king William and queen Mary; in 1692 he was translated to the bishopric of Litchfield and Co-

ventry; and in 1699 to the see of Worcester, where he sat till his death, which happened 1717, aged 91. Dr. Burnet gives him an exalted character, and his works are highly esteemed.

LOCKE (John) a most eminent English philosopher and writer in the latter end of the 17th century, was son of Mr. John Locke of Pensford in Somersetshire, and born at Wrington near Bristol, 1632. He was sent to Christ-church in Oxford, but was highly dissatisfied with the common course of studies then pursued in the university, where nothing was taught but the Aristotelian philosophy; and had a great aversion to the disputes of the schools then in use. The first books which gave him a relish for philosophy, were the writings of Des Cartes: for though he did not always approve of his notions, yet he thought he wrote with great perspicuity. He applied himself with vigour to his studies, particularly to physic, in which he gained a considerable knowledge, though he never practised it. We have a noble testimony of this in the dedication of Dr. Thomas Sydenham's *Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Historiam & Curationem*, printed at London in 1676. In 1694 he went to Germany as secretary to Sir William Swan, envoy from the English court to the elector of Brandenburg, and some other German princes. In less than a year he returned to England, where, among other studies, he applied himself to that of natural philosophy, as appears from a register of the changes of the air, which he kept at Oxford from June 24, 1666, to March 28, 1667. There he became acquainted with the lord Ashley, afterward earl of Shaftesbury, who introduced him into the conversation of some of the most eminent persons of that time. In 1670 he began to form the plan of his *Essay on Human Understanding*; but his employments and avocations

prevented him from finishing it then. About this time he became a member of the royal society. In 1672 his patron, now earl of Shaftesbury, and lord chancellor of England, appointed him secretary of the presentations, which place he held till the earl resigned the great seal. In 1673 he was made secretary to a commission of trade, worth 500*l.* a year; but that commission was dissolved in 1674. The earl of Shaftesbury being restored to favour, and made president of the council in 1679, sent for Mr. Locke to London; but that nobleman did not continue long in his post, being sent prisoner to the tower; and after his discharge, retired to Holland in 1682. Mr. Locke followed his patron thither. He had not been absent from England a year, when he was accused at court of having written certain tracts against the government, which were afterward discovered to be written by another person; and in November 1684 he was deprived of his place of student in Christ-church. In 1685 the English envoy at the Hague demanded him and eighty-three other persons to be delivered up by the States General; upon which he lay concealed till the year following: and during this time formed a weekly assembly with Mr. Limborch, Mr. Le Clerc, and other learned men at Amsterdam. In 1689 he returned to England in the fleet which conveyed the princess of Orange, and endeavoured to procure his restoration to his place of student of Christ-church, that it might appear from thence, that he had been unjustly deprived of it. But when he found the college would admit him only as a supernumerary student, he desisted from his claim. He might easily have obtained a more profitable post; but he contented himself with that of commissioner of appeals, worth 200*l.* a year. In 1695 he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, which he dis-

charged with great success till 1700 when he resigned it, because he could not bear the air of London. He spent a great part of the last fourteen or fifteen years of his life at Oates, a country seat of Sir Francis Masham's, about 28 miles from London, in the county of Essex; and during this retirement, applied himself to the study of the scriptures. Though he spared no pains to preserve his life, yet he foresaw his death, and prepared for it with great composure and resignation, and died in 1704, aged 73. His writings will immortalize his name. The earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristicks*, though in one place he speaks of some parts of Mr. Locke's philosophy with severity; yet observes, concerning his *Essay of Human Understanding*, in general, "that it may as well qualify men for business and the world, as for the sciences and the university?" Whoever is acquainted with the barbarous state of the philosophy of the human mind, when Mr. Locke undertook to pave the way to a clear notion of knowledge, and the proper methods of pursuing and advancing it, will be surprized at this great man's abilities; and plainly discover how much we are beholden to him for any considerable improvements that have been made since. His *Discourses on Government*; *Letters on Toleration*, and his *Commentaries on some of St. Paul's epistles*, are justly held in the highest esteem. What reception Mr. Locke's philosophy met with at the university of Oxford is well known. It was proposed there at a meeting of the heads of houses to censure and discourage the reading of it; and after various debates among themselves, it was concluded that each head of a house should endeavour to prevent its being read in his college, without coming to any public censure. This instance favours the general observation of a very learned man, who says, That the

the progress of learning hath always met with the greatest obstacles from bodies instituted for the promotion of science, and the education of youth.

LOGES (Mary Bruneau) one of the most illustrious women in France in the 17th century. She was zealous for the reformed religion, and many domestic vexations only gave her an opportunity of shewing the piety and greatness of her mind. She died in 1641, and left nine children behind her by her husband Charles de Rechignevoisin, Lord Des-Loges, some time gentleman in ordinary of the king's bed-chamber. She was highly esteemed not only by Malherbe and Balzac, and all the greatest wits, but also by the greatest princes, the king of Sweden, duke of Orleans, duke Weymar, &c.

LOKMAN the Wise, an eminent philosopher among the Easterns. The Arabians say he was the son of Baûra, the son or grandson of a sister or aunt of Job. He was an Ethiopian, and a slave for some time. It is related that he was born in the time of David, and lived till the age of the prophet Jonas. Some suppose him to have been the same with Æsop the mythologist; and indeed we find in the parables or apologues of Lokman in Arabic, many particulars that are seen in Æsop's fables: so that it is not easy to determine, whether the Greek or the Arabian are the originals. He is said to have been deformed in his person; but that this defect was sufficiently made up by the perfections of his mind. Some pieces of his are extant, and he was looked upon as an excellent man, on which account Mahomet has inserted a chapter in the Koran called after his name, in which he introduces God as saying "We heretofore bestowed wisdom on Lokman." He got his liberty thus: his master having given him a bitter-melon to eat, he eat it all; His master surprised at his exact

obedience, asked, *how it was possible for him to eat so nauseous a fruit?* He answered, *I have received so many favours from you, that it is no wonder I should once in my life, eat a bitter melon from your hand.* This generous answer of the slave struck the master to such a degree, that he immediately gave him his liberty. M. Galland translated all the fables of Lokman, and Bidpai or Pilpay a Bramin or Indian philosopher; which were published at Paris in 1724.

LOIR (Nicholas) a painter in good esteem, born at Paris in 1624. He did not want either genius to invent or fire to execute, yet could not be said to rise above mediocrity. He was never at a loss upon any subject, and performed equally well figures, landscapes, architecture, or ornaments: he painted several galleries and apartments; and among the rest, in the palace of the Tuilleries. He died in 1679.

LOLLARD (Walter) father of the religious sect called after his name, is said by some to have been an Englishman: thus much is certain, that he first broached his doctrines in Germany, about the year 1315; and having preached with great zeal in Piedmont, he went thence to England, where his disciples were first called Lollards. The Lollards denied the power and influence of the virgin Mary over Jesus Christ; taught that mass, baptism, and extrem unction, were of no avail; they rejected the form of the penitential, and renounced all obedience both to ecclesiastical and civil magistrates. Lollard himself was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322, and his followers were persecuted every where, until at length they united with Martin Luther and other reformers.

LOLLIUS (Marcus) consul of Rome, was highly esteemed by Augustus, who honoured him with the government of Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria and Pisidia, after the death of

king Amyntas in 729; and he was governor to Caius Cæsar his grandson, when he sent that young prince into the East, to settle the affairs of the empire in that part of the world. In that progress Lollius discovered the bad qualities he had artfully concealed under the specious appearances of virtue. Though avarice was his ruling passion, yet such was his dissimulation hitherto, that Horace gives a noble character of him. His extortions while he was with the young Cæsar discovered his real character, and he fomented the discord between Tiberius and Caius Cæsar. It is said he served as a spy to the king of Parthia, in order to delay the conclusion of the peace. Caius discovering his treachery, shewed such an implacable hatred to him as drove Lollius to despair, and made him lay violent hands on himself.

LOMBARD (Lambert) an eminent painter, born at Liege in 1500, who after a diligent study of the antique at Rome, introduced that stile of painting among his countrymen, instead of the Gothic. He painted history, architecture, and perspective, and though he could never altogether free himself from his national gout, he is ranked among the best painters of his time: he died in 1560.

LOMBARD (Peter) well known by the title of master of the sentences, was born at Novara in Lombardy; but being bred at Paris, he distinguished himself so much at that university that he first had the canonry of Chartres conferred on him, was some time tutor to Philip son of Louis le Gros, and lastly obtained the see of Paris: he died in 1164. His work of the *Sentences* is looked on as the source of the scholastic theology of the Latin church; and he wrote also, *Commentaries on the Psalms*, and *St. Paul's Epistles*.

LOMBARDS, or LONGOBARDS, a people of Germany, who were invit-

ed into Italy by the emperor Justinian, to serve against the Goths; and in reward of their services he gave them Norica and part of Upper Pannonia in 548. From hence in 578 they passed into Italy, where their chief Alboinus was declared king by the army. The Longobards keeping chiefly in Upper Italy, that part is still distinguished by the name of Lombardy: their kingdom subsisted till the year 772, when Charlemagne, took Desiderius their king, and became master of their territories.

LONGIANO (Fausto de) an Italian author in the 16th century, published observations on Cicero and on Roman coins, and a treatise concerning duels. It is thought he had translated Dioscorides into Italian, before Matthiolus published a like translation.

LONGINUS (Dionysius Cassius) a learned sophist in the 3d century, of great reputation for his knowledge. He was Porphyrius's preceptor, as also to Zenobia queen of Palmyra. Vopiscus says, the emperor Aurelian put him to death, because he was the author of a letter which Zenobia writ to him, which appeared to the emperor too bold. The writings of Longinus were numerous, some on philosophical, but the greater part on critical subjects. Dr. Pearce has collected the titles of 25 treatises, none of which, excepting that *On the Sublime*, have escaped the depredations of time and barbarians. On this imperfect piece the great fame of Longinus is raised, who, as Pope expresses it—"is himself the great 'sublime he draws.'"

LONGOMONTANUS (Christian) a great astronomer, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen in the 17th century, and canon of Lund. Though he was the son of a ploughman, and forced to earn a livelihood, he nevertheless applied himself to study with extreme ardour, and learned, among other sciences, the mathematics

matics to perfection. He went to Copenhagen, where he ingratiated himself with the professors, and lived eight years with Tycho Brahe, whom he assisted so much, that Tycho Brahe had a particular esteem and affection for him; inasmuch that leaving his native country to settle in Germany, he was very desirous of having Longomontanus with him. He accordingly went with him as far as the castle of Benach near Prague. But Longomontanus wishing for a professor's chair in Denmark, Tycho Brahe gave him a discharge filled with great testimonies of his esteem. The chancellor proved a Mæcenas to him, and after having enjoyed an honourable employment in his family, he was nominated to a professorship of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen in 1605. He discharged the duties of it worthily till his death, which happened in 1647. His books are a proof of his great capacity. He pretended he had found the method of squaring the circle, and was vigorously attacked on that account by an English mathematician Dr. Pell.

LONGVIC (Jaqueline de) duchess of Montpensier, was a lady of great merit, and in high credit about the middle of the 16th century. She was youngest daughter to John de Longvic, duke of Givri, and was married in 1538 to Lewis de Bourbon, 2d of that name, duke of Montpensier. She was the favourite of Catherine de Medicis, but died before the troubles, on account of religion, broke out; and manifestly discovered, during her long illness, what her husband had long suspected, viz. that she was a Protestant: and no doubt it was owing to her instructions and example, that some of her daughters behaved as they did afterward: for Frances of Bourbon, the eldest, married in 1558 to Henry Robert de la Mark, duke of Bouillon, openly professed the Protestant religion, and could not be prevailed upon to quit it, notwithstanding

ing the incredible pains her father took for that effect. Charlotte, this duke's fourth daughter, had been sent to a convent contrary to her mother's inclination, who wanted to marry her to the duke de Longueville. She was abbess of Jouarre; but as this kind of life did not agree with the principles she had early imbibed, she fled into Germany in 1572, abjured the Romish religion, and married the prince of Orange. Of the other daughters two persevered in the monastic life to which they had been devoted, and one married the duke de Nevers's son. Their son, though a zealous Catholic, did not follow the leaguers. Thuanus informs us that Michael de l'Hospital was made chancellor at the recommendation of Jaqueline de Longvic, duke de Montpensier's wife, who was queen Catherine's principal favourite.

LONGUS, a Greek sophist, author of a book, intitled, *Ποιηματα*, or *Pastorals*, and a romance containing the loves of Daphnis and Chloe. Huetius, bishop of Avranches, speaks very advantageously of this work; but he censures the obscene touches with which it is interspersed. None of the ancient authors mention him, so the time when he lived cannot be certainly fixed. There is an English translation of this author, which is ascribed to the late J. Craggs, Esq; secretary of state.

LORIT (Henry) commonly called Glareanus, from Glaris, a town in Switzerland, where he was born in 1488, studied at Cologne, Basil, and Paris; was intimate with Erasmus, and contributed greatly to the advancement of letters, by his many learned publications. He died in 1563.

LORME (John de) one of the most eminent physicians of his time in France, was born in 1544. He was first physician to Louisa of Lorraine, consort of Henry III. and then to Mary de Medicis, consort of Henry

IV. under whom he had also the place of physician in ordinary. After attending the court many years, he obtained an honourable discharge, and retired to Moulins, the place of his nativity, where he died in 1634.

LORME (Charles de) son of the foregoing, was born with great natural endowments in 1587; and being also bred to physic, practised with as much reputation as his father, becoming physician in ordinary and counsellor to Lewis XIII. He spent great sums in making experiments, which proved his unwillingness to remain ignorant in any part of his profession; and he always fulfilled the proverbial advice given to the faculty, "physician cure thyself." He was a pleasing man in conversation, and had a taste for polite literature; he spent his latter days in the house of Marshal de Crequi, where he died in 1678, as famous as he was aged.

LORME (Philibert de) the ablest architect that France could boast, in the 16th century; was chaplain in ordinary to Henry II. and Charles IX, and published several works of architecture.

LORRAIN (Charles of) cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, son of Claude the first duke of Guise, was born in 1525. He was a man of the greatest abilities, but made the worst use of them, to the great prejudice of France, in order to satiate his violent thirst after riches and honours. He succeeded to very considerable benefices in 1550, by the death of his uncle cardinal John of Lorraine, whose debts he never discharged, though he had promised he would. He enjoyed an almost unlimited authority under Henry II: but was still more powerful under Francis II; he, and his brother the duke of Guise, governing the kingdom at pleasure, upon pretence that they were uncles of queen Mary Stuart. He made a shining figure by his learning and eloquence in the conference of Poissy;

and the only motive of his consenting to the holding of that assembly was, that he might have an opportunity of shewing his genius and parts. He likewise made a considerable appearance in the council of Trent; but did not maintain in it the liberties of the Gallican church with so much vigour, as the court of Rome dreaded, thinking it more for the interest of his family not to disoblige the pope. He has been considered as the chief author of the war of Italy, in which the duke of Guise had like to have lost all his reputation. Although Charles IX. had forbidden wearing of arms, yet cardinal de Lorraine came to Paris with armed guards, having a commission under the broad seal to have armed guards. Marshal de Montmorenci, governor of Paris, sent the cardinal a very civil message, that he could not admit him with that warlike train; and the contempt shewn to that message obliged him to repel force by force. This was done without any other loss than that of one of the cardinal's men, who was going to put himself in a posture of defence; at which the cardinal was so terrified that he fled and hid himself in a shop. He withdrew in the night to his archiepiscopal see in Rheims, there to meditate revenge. This incident was published throughout all Europe, and the cardinal pretty much laughed at for it. He died in 1574. Mary Stuart, after the death of Francis II. her husband, returned into Scotland. This cardinal, her uncle, advised her to leave her jewels in trust with him; but the queen being perfectly well acquainted with his disposition, answered, that as she hazarded herself to all the dangers of the sea, it would be ridiculous in her to be more afraid of her jewels than her person. He preached sometimes, not peace, but war, and blood. At the same time that he discovered his barbarous zeal against the Protestants in France, he paid some pensions to Protestant doctors in Germany.

ry, endeavouring to keep up the divisions between the Latherans of Germany, and the divines of Geneva.

LORRAIN (Claud) see CLAUD.

LORRAIN (Robert le) an eminent sculptor, born at Paris in 1666. From his infancy he made so rapid a progress in the art of designing, that at the age of 18 the celebrated Girardon intrusted him with the care of teaching his children and correcting his disciples. He committed to him also, in conjunction with Noulisson, the execution of the famous tomb of cardinal Richlieu in the Sorbonne, and his own tomb at St. Landres in Paris. On his return from Rome, he finished several pieces at Marseilles, which had been left imperfect by the death of M. Puget. He was received into the academy of sculpture in 1701, when he composed his *Galatea* for his chef d'oeuvre, a work universally admired. Lorrain afterward made a Bacchus for the gardens at Versailles, a fawn for those at Marli; several bronzes, among others an *Andromeda*, all in a grand taste: his pieces in the episcopal palace of Saverne, which are all of his composition, are much admired. The academy elected him professor in 1717, and he died governor in 1743.

LOTEN (John) a good landscape painter of the English school, though a native of Switzerland, since he painted for many years in England. His taste led him to solemn and dreary scenes, land storms accompanied with showers of rain; and he seldom omitted to introduce oak trees in his prospects: his landscapes are generally large, and he painted with nature, truth, and force. But the effect of his composition had been much greater, if he had been less cold in his colouring; for the judicious eye is not pleased with the darkish tint that predominates in the works of this artist: however he well understood the disposition of his lights and shades. He died at London in 1681.

LOWER (Richard) an eminent English physician in the 17th century, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Westminster-school and Oxford. He entered on the physic-line, and practised under Dr. Thomas Willis, whom he instructed in some parts of anatomy, especially when the latter was writing his *Cerebri Anatome*. He with Dr. Willis, in 1664, discovered the medicinal waters at Astrop in Northamptonshire, which, upon their recommendations, became much frequented. In 1666 he followed Dr. Willis to London, practised physic under him; became fellow of the royal society, and of the college of physicians. In 1669 he published his *Traictatus de Corde*. Afterward growing famous, especially after the death of Dr. Willis in 1675, he was esteemed the most eminent physician in London. Upon the breaking out of the popish plot in 1678, *Jays Mr. Wood in his Athenæ Oxoniensis*, he closed with the Whigs, supposing that party would carry all before them; but being mistaken, he lost his credit and practice. At that time Dr. Thomas Short, a Roman Catholic, came into great practice; which, upon his death, September 1685, devolved upon Dr. Radcliffe.

LOWTH (William) was the son of an apothecary, born at London in 1661, and took his degrees at Oxford. His eminent worth and learning recommended him to Dr. Mew bp. of Winchester, who made him his chaplain, gave him two livings in Hampshire, and conferred on him a prebend in the cathedral of Winchester. He acquired an unusual share of critical learning, but the most valuable part of his character was that which was least conspicuous to the world; that of a pious, diligent, and hospitable parish priest. He published *A vindication of the divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament*; *Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures*; *Commentaries on the Prophets*; *The*

The characters of an apostolical church fulfilled in the church of England, and our obligations to continue in the communion of it, and some occasional Sermons. He died in 1732.

LOYER (Peter le) counsellor in the presidial court of Angers, was born in that province in 1540. He understood the Oriental languages perfectly well; but by his infatuation for etymologies fetched from the Hebrew tongue, rendered himself ridiculous. In his books of the Idumæan colonies, he derives from the Hebrew or Chaldaic tongue not only the names of the cities in France, but even those of the villages of the province of Anjou, of the hamlets, houses, huts, and parcels of fields. He pretended also to find in Homer what he pleased. He found his own name, and that of the village in which he was born. It is said the Greek tongue began to turn his brain, and the Hebrew completed his madness.

LOYOLA (Ignatius) see IGNATIUS.

LUBIENIETSKI (Stanislaus) a Polish gentleman, descended from a noble family, and born at Cracow in 1623. His father educated him with great attention, he became a celebrated Socinian minister, and took great pains to obtain a toleration from the German princes for his Socinian brethren. His labours however were ineffectual, being himself persecuted by the Lutheran ministers, and banished from place to place, until at length he was banished out of the world with his two daughters, by poison, his wife narrowly escaping, in 1675. We have of his writing *A History of the Reformation in Poland; A Treatise on Comets*; with other works in Latin.

LUBIN (Eilhard) was professor of poetry in the university of Rostock in 1595; and ten years after promoted to the professorship of divinity. He published many books; but is particularly famous for his

Phosphorus de prima causa et naturæ Mali, tractatus hypermetaphysicus, &c printed at Rostock in 1596; in which we have a curious hypothesis to account for the origin of moral evil. He supposed two co-eternal principles, not *matter* and *vacuum* as Epicurus did, but God and *Nilum* or *Nothing*. This being published against by Grawer, was defended by Lubin; but after all, he is deemed better acquainted with polite literature than with divinity.

LUCANUS (Marcus Annæus) a poet born at Corduba in Spain, about A. C. 39. He was the son of Annæus Mela, brother to Seneca, and of Acilia, daughter of Lucanus, a very famous orator. When he was scarcely 14 years of age he declaimed with applause, both in Greek and Latin; and became the rival of Persius. Nero, charmed with his wit, made him augur and quæstor before the due age; but at last Nero disparaging his verses, he was so offended at it, that he engaged himself in Piso's conspiracy, for which he had his veins cut, as his uncle Seneca had before him, A. C. 65. He wrote several poems, but we have none remaining beside his *Pharsalia*.

LUCAS (Dr. Richard) an eminent English divine, was bred in Jesus-college Oxford. He entered into holy orders, and became vicar of St. Stephen's Coleman-street in London, and lecturer of St. Olave's in Southwark in 1683. He was afterward doctor of divinity and prebend of Westminster. His sight began to fail him in his youth; but he totally lost it in his middle age. He was greatly esteemed for his piety and learning. He translated *The Whole Duty of Man* into Latin, and published *Practical Christianity*; and *An Enquiry after Happiness; Sermons, &c.*

LUCIANUS, a Greek classic writer, whose *Dialogues* are in great esteem. The time of his birth is uncertain, but it is generally fixed in the

the reign of the emperor Trajan, and his parentage was but mean. He studied law, and practised some time as an advocate; but growing out of conceit with the wrangling oratory of the bar, he commenced rhetorician. He lived to the time of Marcus Aurelius, who made him register of Alexandria in Egypt; according to Suidas he was at last worried to death by dogs. Lucian was one of the finest wits of all antiquity; those who censure him as an impious scoffer at religion, have reason on their side, if religion consisted in the theology of the pagan poets, or in the extravagant opinions of philosophers: for he perpetually throws such ridicule upon the gods and philosophers, with their vices, as inspires hatred and contempt of them. But it cannot be said that he writes any where against an over-ruling providence.

LUCIDUS (John) surnamed *Samoltheus* or *Samosatheus*, lived in the 16th century, and gained some reputation by a book of Chronology, which he published at Venice in 1537.

LUCIFER, according to the poets, was the son of Jupiter and Aurora: in astronomy, Lucifer is the bright planet Venus, which either goes before the sun in the morning, and is our morning star, or in the evening follows the sun, and then is called Hesperus, or the Evening star.

LUCILIUS (Caius) a Roman knight and a Latin poet, was born at Suessa in Italy about the beginning of the 7th century of Rome. He served under Scipio Africanus in the war with the Numantines, and was in great favour with that celebrated general, and with Lælius. He wrote thirty books of satires, in which he lashed several persons of quality very sharply. Some learned men ascribe the invention of satire to him; but M. Dacier has maintained with great probability, that Lucilius only gave a better turn to that kind of poems,

and wrote them with more wit and humour than his predecessors Ennius and Pacuvius had done. His fragments have been carefully collected by Francis Douza at Leyden in 1599, with notes. But they want still to be better illustrated by some learned critic.

LUCINA, a goddess among the Romans, who presided over women in labour. Some take her to be Diana, others Juno. She is called Lucina, because she brought children to light, from the Latin word *lux*.

LUCRETIA, a Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife to Collatinus. Her husband boasting of her beauty in the company of Tarquin's sons, brought them home with him to see her; Sextus the eldest was enamoured with her, and paying her a visit, in her husband's absence, ravished her. She sent for her father, husband, and relations, and having related the matter to them, stabbed herself. The Romans, resenting this indignity, expelled the kings out of Rome.

LUCRETIUS (T. Carus) a Latin poet, who, being sent to Athens, addicted himself to the sect of Epicurus; he died in the flower of his age by a philtre. In the intervals of his phrenzy he writ his six books of the nature of things, according to the Epicurean hypothesis.

LUD, a British king mentioned in our old Chronicles, and said to have reigned about a. m. 3878. He is reported to have enlarged and walled about Troynovant or New Troy, where he kept his court, and made it his capital. The name of London is hence derived from Lud's town; and Ludgate from his being buried near it: but this is only one among many other derivations of the name of London; which are at least equally probable.

LUDLOW (Edmund) descended of an ancient and good family in Shropshire, the son of Sir Henry Ludlow,

was born at Maidenhead, and educated in Trinity-college, Oxford. His father opposing the king's interest, Mr. Ludlow joined with the same party, and was present at the battle of Edgehill as a volunteer under the earl of Essex. Upon the death of his father, he was chosen knight of the shire for Wilts, and obtained the command of a regiment of horse for the defence of that county. He was one of king Charles I.'s judges; after whose death he was sent by the parliament into Ireland, in quality of lieutenant-general of the horse; which employment he discharged with diligence and success till the death of the lord deputy Ireton, when he acted for some time as general, though without that title: Cromwell, who knew him to be sincerely in the interest of the commonwealth, always finding out some pretext to hinder the conferring of that character upon him. The last stroke had been given by Ludlow to the Irish rebellion, if the usurpation of Cromwell had not prevented it. Under his power he never acted; and though Cromwell used his utmost efforts, he remained inflexible. After Cromwell's death he endeavoured to restore the commonwealth; but Charles II. being recalled; he thought proper to conceal himself, and escaped into Switzerland, where he settled. After the revolution he came over into England, in order to be employed in Ireland against king James; but appearing publicly in London, it gave great offence, and an address was presented by Sir Edward Seymour to king William III, for a proclamation in order to apprehend colonel Ludlow attainted for the murder of king Charles I. Upon this he returned to Switzerland, where he died, praying for the liberty and happiness of his native country. During his retirement in Switzerland, he wrote his memoirs.

LUDOLPH (Job) a very learned

writer of the 17th century, was born at Erfurt in Thuringia. He travelled much, and was master of five-and-twenty languages; visited libraries; searched after natural curiosities and antiquities every where, and conversed with learned men of all nations. He published a History of Ethiopia and other curious books.

LUDOLPH (Henry William) nephew of Job before-mentioned, was born at Erfurt in 1655. He came over to England as secretary to M. Lenthe, envoy from the court of Copenhagen to that of London; and being recommended to prince George of Denmark was received as his secretary. He enjoyed this office for some years until he was incapacitated by a violent disorder, when he was discharged with a handsome pension: after he recovered he travelled into Muscovy, where he was well received by the czar, and where his knowledge made the Muscovite priests suppose him to be a conjurer. On his return to London in 1694 he was cut for the stone, and as soon as his health would permit, in acknowledgment of the civilities he had received in Muscovy, he wrote a *Grammar* of their language, that the natives might learn their own tongue in a regular method. He then travelled into the East, to inform himself of the state of the Christian church in the Levant; the deplorable condition of which, induced him, with the aid of the bishop of Worcester, to print an edition of the New Testament in the vulgar Greek to present to the Greek church. In 1709, when such numbers of Palatines came over to England, Mr. Ludolph was appointed by queen Anne one of the commissioners to manage the charities raised for them; and he died early the following year. His collected works were published in 1712.

LUGO (John) a Spanish Jesuit and cardinal, born in 1583. He taught philosophy five years at Valladolid,

ladolid, and divinity at Rome for twenty years; but had no thought of publishing any works until he was ordered: his vow of obedience would not allow of a refusal, and so he produced seven large volumes of Romish divinity in folio; enough surely to establish the dutiful disposition of any man! The dedication of one volume to pope Urban VIII. procured him a cardinal's hat without his knowledge, which there was more difficulty in prevailing on him to accept, than to write a porter's load of divinity. He behaved with great humility in his exaltation, his house was a kind of seminary for learned men, and he first brought that famous febrifuge the quinquina or Jesuits bark into France in 1659; when it was called cardinal de Lugo's powder: it then sold for its weight in gold, notwithstanding which he bestowed it very liberally to persons afflicted with agues. He died in 1660, was buried by his desire at the feet of Ignatius Loyola the founder of his order, had left his whole estate to the Jesuits college at Rome. He had a brother, Francis Lugo a Jesuit, who went to Mexico as a missionary, and was honourably employed by the society on his return.

LUKE (St.) the Evangelist, of Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, was a physician, writ his *Gospel*, and the *Acts of the Apostles*; the latter at Rome, when St. Paul was a prisoner there in 63. It is said he studied at all the schools of Greece and Egypt, and was accomplished in all parts of learning; and some pretend there are four pieces of his painting still extant. Authors are not agreed as to the manner of his death; the most probable opinion is, that he suffered martyrdom at Rome after St. Paul's imprisonment there.

LULLI (John Baptist) superintendant of music to Lewis XIV. was a native of Florence, where he was born in 1633. No man ever carried

the art of playing on the violin to greater perfection than he did; and as that king was a great lover of music, he entertained a high esteem for Lulli, who on his part did not fail to recommend himself to him by his fine genius and other good qualities. In the mean time his works spreading abroad, he received several honourable acknowledgments of his merit from foreign princes. The opera was introduced into France in his time by Perrin and Cambert, who disagreeing, Lulli became sole manager, and conducted it with great applause until he died in 1687: he had just before composed his grand piece of music for the *Te Deum*, which was solemnly performed at the church of the Cistercians for the king's recovery from a dangerous illness in 1686.

LULLY (Raymond) termed the illuminated doctor, was a famous writer in the 13th century, born in the island of Majorca in 1225. He applied himself with indefatigable diligence to the study of the Arabian philosophy, to chemistry, medicine, and theology; and acquired great fame by his works: at length he undertook to preach the Gospel in Africa, where he was stoned to death in Mauritania in 1315; and is honoured as a martyr in Majorca. There are a great number of his writings on all the sciences; in which he shews much subtilty, but little solidity or judgment: a complete edition of them was published at Mentz. He is not to be confounded with another Raymond Lully of Terraca, a Jew, who became a Dominican, and relapsed to Judaism again. It was this latter whose opinions were condemned by Pope Gregory XI.

LUPERCALIA, feasts celebrated amongst the Romans on the fifteenth of the calends of March, in honour of Pan, whose priests, named Luperci, used to run through the streets naked, and to strike the hands and bellies of women with a goat's-skin.

This

This solemnity was instituted by Evander about fifty years before the siege of Troy, and continued till the reign of the emperor Anastasius, about 496, when pope Gelasius wholly abolished them.

LUPUS or **WOLF** (Christian) a celebrated Augustin monk, born at Ypres in 1612. He taught philosophy at Cologne, and divinity at Douay and Louvain. He refused preferment when offered him by pope Clement IX. and Innocent XI. and the Great duke of Tuscany made him considerable offers to draw him to his court. He wrote many works, and died in 1681. The writer of the History of the republic of Letters, for Jan. 1726, describes father Wolf as an able man, but so full of prejudices, and so opinionated, that he never could be brought to yield the least point whatsoever.

LUTHER (Martin) the great reformer, was the son of a miner, and born at Illeben in Saxony in 1483. He went through the usual courses at the university of Erfurt, and entering into the Augustin order in 1507, became a professor in the new university founded at Wirtemberg by Frederic elector of Saxony. Leo X, having exhausted his treasury by his generous and enterprising temper, and being obliged to exert all his invention to raise money, published a general sale of indulgences; and farmed out the produce of Saxony and the countries round the Baltic, to Albert. abp. of Mentz and Magdeburg. The Augustin friars had usually been employed in Saxony to preach up the indulgences, and had derived both profit and consideration from the trust; but Albert now employed the Dominicans, who over-acted their parts, and by their licentious practices and lives, exposed the indulgences to contempt: they even boasted "of having so large a commission from the pope, that though a man should have de-

flowered the virgin Mary, yet for money he might be pardoned." Luther, as an Augustin friar, resenting the affront put upon his order, began to preach against these abuses in the sale of indulgences; and being naturally of a sanguine temper, and provoked by opposition, he proceeded even to decry indulgences themselves; and was thence carried by the heat of dispute, to question the authority of the pope, from which his adversaries derived their strongest arguments against him. As he enlarged his reading to support this contest, he still discovered some new abuse or error in the church of Rome; and finding his sentiments eagerly adopted, he was encouraged to proceed to more dangerous lengths, than he originally meditated; so that by sermons, writings, and conferences, he daily augmented the number of his disciples. All Saxony, all Germany, all Europe, were soon filled with the voice of this daring innovator; and men, as if roused from a long lethargy, began to question the most ancient and most received doctrines. The elector of Saxony favouring Luther's designs, protected him from the violence of the papal resentment; the republic of Zurich even reformed their church according to his new model; many sovereigns of the empire shewed a favourable disposition to it; and Luther, naturally inflexible, could never be prevailed on, either by promises or threats, to relinquish the glory of heading so formidable an opposition to papal tyranny, and of dictating religious faith and principles to multitudes. Henry VIII. of England, who had not then quarrelled with the pope, wrote a Latin treatise against the principles of Luther; for which Leo conferred on him the title of Defender of the Faith: Luther, without regard to the dignity of his antagonist, retorted sharply; and this treatment, added to the circumstance of his having publicly entered

tered the lists against him, were sufficient to withhold Henry from receiving his doctrines, when other motives might have so disposed him. Nevertheless Henry's book, which for a king, was not contemptible, and Luther's advantage over him in argument, gave the reformer fresh lustre, so that the attention of mankind was still more turned to him; and the Lutheran doctrine gained new converts in every part of Europe. In 1524, Luther flung off the monastic habit, and the year after married Catherine de Bore, a nun, who sometime before had escaped from her convent with eight more sister profelytes to a tract he had wrote against vows of virginity: he confessed, among other reasons, that this choice of a wife was partly made as concurring with his grand scheme of opposing the catholics; and this spiteful union was probably in her favour, by endearing her to him, for he found himself extremely happy in his conjugal state; especially when his wife brought him a son, and he had three in all. Important as the events of Luther's life were in their consequences, our limits will not allow descending to particulars. Keeping therefore to generals, it need only be added, that at the latter part of his life he had little to do but sit down and contemplate the mighty work he had effected! For such it might be deemed, that a single monk should give the haughty church of Rome so rude a shock, that there needed but such another to overset it totally. The remainder of his life was spent in exhorting princes and states, and universities, to confirm the reformation; and in publishing from time to time such writings as might aid and encourage them so to do. He died in 1546, and was buried at Wirttemberg with the greatest pomp that perhaps was ever bestowed on a private man: Melancthon pronounced his funeral oration. There is no-

thing extraordinary in Luther's character being represented in two very opposite lights: one party foaming with rage, imputed to him all the vices of an infernal being; while the other, warmed with admiration and gratitude, ascribed to him perfections beyond human attainment. From his conduct we may however credit him with a zeal for truth, intrepidity in asserting it, abilities to support it, and industry in propagating it: his manners were pure even to austerity; and his disinterestedness may be pleaded in favour of his sincerity: he left honours and emoluments to his disciples, remaining satisfied with his original appointments of professor in the University, and pastor of the town of Wirttemberg. It would have been strange if he had been exempt from the passions of human nature, and his adversaries put them to a sufficient trial; but he manifested no corruption or malevolence of heart; and we must always be just enough to estimate men by the maxims and manners of their own times. In consequence of Luther's strenuous endeavours to expose the crafty usurpation of the church of Rome, the kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, England, Scotland, and nearly one half of Germany, renounced the jurisdiction of the pope; and in those countries which did not openly revolt, the disaffection broke out with different degrees of violence, or rankled secretly. Lastly, beside dismembering the dominion of the Roman pontiff he even effected a reformation in their system of politics, and taught them to govern the nations that still adhered to them upon milder maxims, and with a more lenient hand.

LUTTI (Beneditto) an eminent painter, born at Florence in 1666. He was the disciple of Antonio Domenico Gabiani, and his merit was judged equal to that of his master; he painted few beside easel-pieces, and his works were much valued and

sought

fought for in England, France, and Germany. The emperor knighted him, and the elector of Mentz, together with his patent of knighthood, sent him a cross set with diamonds. Lutti was never satisfied in finishing his pictures; yet though he often retouched them, they never appeared laboured. He died in 1724.

LYCAON, tyrant of Arcadia; he murdered his guests, Jupiter turned him into a wolf, and from that time he ate grass.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet, a. r. 478. in the time of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, was born at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He wrote a Poem called *Alexandria*; containing a long course of predictions supposed to be made by Cassandra, daughter of Priam king of Troy, which has given the learned much trouble to understand; for which reason they called him the *Mysterious*.

LYCORIS, the name Virgil gives to a famous courtesan, whom other authors call Cytheris. He speaks of her in his Xth eclogue, to condole a friend, who was heartily vexed because she preferred Marc Anthony to him. She was a famous actress, whom Volumnius passionately loved, and made free. Hence it was she assumed the name of Volumnia, in her travels with Marc Anthony, through the towns of Italy; he carried her about in an open litter, and caused great honours to be paid to her. It was on this occasion that lions were harnessed to his coach.

LYCURGUS, the famous Lacedæmonian legislator, son of Eunomus, king of the Lacedæmonians. He travelled through the cities of Greece, Egypt, and India, to confer with the learned men of those countries; his valour also was equal to his desire of knowledge. His brother, Polydestes, being dead, his widow desired Lycurgus to take the crown upon him, and promised, if he would marry her, she would make herself

miscarry of the child she was big with: but he generously refused it, and when his nephew Charilaus was come to age he delivered up the government to him. However he had some enemies who aspersed him, and made him retire to Candia; whence being recalled to his own country, he reformed the government, and enacted very good laws, which he engaged the Spartans to keep till he returned from a journey he was about to make: and fearing if he came back, they should think themselves freed from their oath, he killed himself in Candia. He undertook the guardianship of his nephew in the 300th year after the siege of Troy, and the 108th year before the first Olympiad. Mr. Rollin has made some excellent remarks on the laws of Lycurgus.

LYCURGUS, was also the name of one of the ten famous orators of Athens, who was city-treasurer, and enacted several serviceable laws. He turned all vagabonds and lewd persons out of the city, built a place for public exercises, at which he was often victor himself. During the whole time of his administration, he kept an exact account of all his actions; and on his death-bed he caused himself to be carried into the senate-house, where he gave an exact account of his public conduct, and died soon after: the Athenians consecrated the bird Ibis to him.

LYCÆUM, a place in Athens, where Aristotle taught; it had been a temple of Apollo, built by Lycos. From this place Aristotle's philosophy is called the philosophy of the Lycæum; and because he taught here walking up and down, his followers are called Peripatetics.

LYDGATE (John) an Augustin monk of St. Edmund's Bury, who flourished in the reign of Henry VI. He was the disciple and admirer of Chaucer, and according to some critics excelled his master in versification. After spending some time in

our English universities, he travelled through France and Italy to improve himself in languages and polite arts; and on his return became tutor to many noblemen's sons, being held in great esteem for his excellent endowments. He wrote, in prose as well as verse, several learned books, among which are eclogues, odes, and satires; and died in 1440.

LYDYAT (Thomas) a learned Englishman in the 16th century, who wrote against Scaliger, and published several other books in great esteem among the learned at home and abroad; the latter of whom ranked him with lord Bacon, and Mr. Joseph Mede: and when they heard that Mr. Lydyat and Mr. Mede had very little preferment, they observed, that the English did not deserve to have such eminent scholars among them. He died in 1646.

LYNCEUS, one of the Argonauts, who attended Jason to Colchos. He had so piercing a sight, that the poets say he could see through a stone wall, and take a view of whatever passed in heaven or hell.

LYNDE (Sir Humphrey) an English knight, born at London, who published two books of Controversy, the one in 1628, the other in 1630, which sold very well, and were translated into French. *The true and safe way which leads every Christian to the true ancient Catholic Faith, &c.* and *The false Way which leads the weak and wavering astray, &c.* He died in 1636.

LYSANDER, general of the Lacedæmonians, made himself dreadful to all Greece, an. r. 349. He attacked the Athenian fleet commanded by Conon, took most of their ships, and killed 3000 of their men. After that he took Athens itself, and having subdued Samos, which was in the interest of the Athenians, he returned triumphantly to Sparta: he endeavoured to gain the crown of Sparta, but without success. After-

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ward the Athenians, with several others, entering into a league against the Lacedæmonians, Lysander, being chose general to oppose them, was killed in the Enterprize.

LYSIMACHUS, one of the Captains of Alexander the Great, made himself master of a part of Thrace; where he reigned. Afterward he took upon him the crown of Macedonia, and made Pyrrhus quit his part of the kingdom; he was however unnaturally cruel to his relations, which procured him the hatred of his subjects. In a war against Seleucus he was killed, an. r. 474. his body was distinguished from the rest, by a little dog that never stirred from it. There was another Lysimachus, preceptor to Alexander, who called his pupil Achilles, and himself Phœnix.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated statuary among the antients, a native of Syriou, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, under the 113th. olympiad. He was bred a locksmith, and followed that business for some time, but applied himself next to painting, which however he soon quitted for sculpture, and in that art succeeded perfectly well. His grand statue of the sun represented in a car drawn by four horses, was worshipped at Rhodes: he made several statues of Alexander and his favourites, which were brought to Rome by Metellus after he had reduced the Macedonian empire; and the statue of a man wiping and anointing himself after bathing, being particularly excellent, was placed by Agrippa before his baths in that city. Lysippus had three sons Dahippi, Bedas, and Euticrates, who were all his disciples, and acquired reputation in the art of statuary, the last especially.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, an. r. 366. master of Epaminondas: it is thought he, or his disciple Philolaus, was author of those verses known by the name of *Pythagoras's Golden Verses*; one of his epigrams

Ates to Hyparchus was printed at Venice, amongst those of other Greeks.

LYTTELTON (George lord) eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, bart. descended from the great judge Littleton, was born in 1709, at seven months; and the midwife supposing him to be dead, threw him carelessly into the cradle; where, had not some signs of life been taken notice of by one of the attendants, he might never have recovered. From this untimely birth he was always of a tender constitution, and it was with the utmost attention to his health that he preserved himself to the age of 64: he was of a literary turn from his youth, and eminently distinguished himself, both by his writings, and by his political knowledge and principles in parliament. His character as a statesman, which was well known during his life, appeared in a pleasing point of view by the speeches which were published in his posthumous works; and he fixed his literary character decisively by several learned and meritorious performances, which were received by the public with the highest regard. Among these are his *Observations on the Life of Cicero*; *Persian Letters*; *Dialogues of the Dead*; and *Life of king Henry II.* He was created lord Lyttelton, baron Frankley in Worcestershire, in 1747, and died in 1773. His lordship was twice married, and by his first lady, left a son, whose abilities equal those of his father.

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MABILLON (John) a very learned writer of France in the 17th century, was, during the year 1663, keeper of the treasures and monuments of France at St. Denis: but having unfortunately bro-

ken a looking-glass there, which was pretended to have belonged to Virgil, he desired leave of his superiors to quit an employment which frequently obliged him to tell things he did not believe. Next year he went to Paris, and was very servicable to father d'Acheri, who was desirous of having some young monk who could assist him in compiling his *Spicilegium*. This made him known. Soon after the congregation of St. Maur having formed a design of publishing new editions of the fathers, revised from the mss. in the libraries of the Benedictines, Mabillon was charged with the edition of St. Bernard, which he prepared with extraordinary diligence. After that he published many other works, which are evidences of his vast capacity and industry. In 1682 he was employed by Mr. Colbert in examining some ancient titles relating to the royal family. The year following he sent him into Germany, to search the archives and libraries of the ancient abbeyes, for what was most curious and proper to illustrate the history of the church in general, and that of France in particular. He has published an account of this journey. In 1685 he undertook another journey into Italy, by order of the king of France, and returned the year following with a very noble collection. He placed in the king's library above 3000 volumes of rare books, printed and mss. and composed two volumes of the pieces which he had discovered in that country. He was highly esteemed for his virtues as well as his learning.

MACBETH, a Scots nobleman in the eleventh century, nearly allied to Duncan king of Scotland, who not contented with curbing the king's authority, carried his pestilent ambition so far as to put him to death; and chasing Malcolm Kenmure his son and heir into England, usurped the crown. Siward earl of Northumberland, whose daugh-

daughter Duncan had married, undertook, by the order of Edward the confessor, the protection of the fugitive prince; he marched an army into Scotland, defeated and killed Macbeth in battle, and restored Malcolm to the throne of his ancestors. This remote transaction would have been scarcely known now, had not Shakespeare made it the subject of one of his best tragedies.

MACCABEUS (Judas) son of Mattathias, who was captain general of the Jews against the tyrant Antiochus Epiphaneus, succeeded his father, defeated and killed Apollonius governor of Samaria, repulsed the invasion of Seroon governor of Syria, overcame Antiochus's generals in several battles, restored and purified the temple after it had lain desolate for three years, and built a wall round Zion. After delivering his country from oppression, purging it from idolatry, and acquiring great honour by his warlike achievements, he concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Romans; which is said by Josephus, to be the first treaty that was made between those two nations. At length Demetrius Soter sending Bacchides with 20,000 foot and 2000 horse against Judas, who had then but 3000 men with him, these deserted from him for fear, all but 800; and he rashly venturing an engagement with this remnant, was defeated and lost his life.

MACCIUS (Sebastian) a learned humanist in Italy, about the beginning of the 17th century. He had a surprising readiness in composing verses, of which he published a great number. He applied himself so prodigiously to writing, that a considerable hollow was formed in each of his two fingers which held the pen.

MACEDO (Francis) one of the most prolific pens in the 17th century. In 1610 he became a member of the college of Jesuits. In 1631 he took

the fourth vow upon him, yet quitted the order, and went over to the Cordeliers: but this did not hinder him from prosecuting the praises of St. Ignatius. He entered warmly into the interest of the duke of Braganza, who was raised to the throne of Portugal, and published several books in vindication of his cause.

MACEDO (Anthony) brother of the former, commenced Jesuit in 1626. He went over a missionary into Africa: at last he was appointed by John IV, king of Portugal to attend his ambassador to Christina queen of Sweden. It was to him she first discovered her design of changing her religion. She sent him to Rome with letters to the general of the Jesuits, demanding that he would dispatch two of that order, Italians, men of learning, who should change their habit, that she might confer with them at full leisure about matters of religion. Her request was granted; but Macedo did not return to Sweden. He remained at Rome in quality of apostolic penitentiary of the Vatican church, from 1651 to 1671; after which he returned into Portugal, and bore several offices at Lisbon. He wrote some books.

MACEDONIUS, an ancient heresiarch of the 4th century, who was made bishop of Constantinople by the Arians in 342, in opposition to Paul, whose promotion was laboured by the orthodox. Though he was countenanced by the emperor Constantius, he soon fell into disgrace for his tyrannical conduct; and being at length deposed, he raised himself to be the head of a party by starting new doctrines: teaching that the Holy Spirit had no resemblance either to the Father or to the Son, being a meer creature, one of God's ministers, somewhat superior to the angels. One Maratorus, a rich man who forsook a secular life and turned monk, fell in with the Macedonian heresy, and by his

wealth contributed greatly to spread it. From him the Macedonians were called Maritorians; they were also termed Pneumatomachi, enemies to the Holy Ghost.

MACER (*Æmilius*) an antient Latin poet born at Verona, who flourished under Augustus Cæsar, and died a few years after Virgil. Ovid speaks of a poem of his, on the nature and quality of birds, serpents, and herbs, which he says, Macer, being then very old, had often read to him: there is extant, a poem on the nature and power of herbs, under Macer's name, but it is spurious. He wrote a supplement to Homer.

MACHIAVEL (*Nicholas*) a native of Florence, and a very elegant writer. He had however but little acquaintance with the Latin tongue; but being in the service of Marcellus Virgilius, he by pointing out to him many beautiful passages in the ancients, gave him an opportunity of inserting them in his works. He wrote a comedy upon the ancient Greek model, in which he ridiculed several Florentines; which was so well received, that Leo X. would needs entertain the city of Rome with it. He was secretary, and afterward historiographer to the republic of Florence. The Medicis procured him this last office, with a handsome salary, to pacify his resentment for his having suffered the torture, upon suspicion of being an accomplice in the machinations of the Soderini against the house of Medicis, which he had strength enough to bear, without confessing any thing. The encomiums he bestowed on Brutus and Cæsius, both in his conversation and writings, made him strongly suspected of being a principal manager of a plot that was discovered to kill the cardinal Julian de Medicis, afterward pope Clement VII. However they made no proceedings against him. But from that time he led a miserable life, turning every thing into ri-

dicule, and abandoning himself to irreligion. He died in 1530, of a remedy he took by way of precaution. Of all his writings, that which gave the most offence, is a political work which he calls *The Prince*, the purpose of which is to explain the arts of government, as exercised by wicked princes and tyrants. Mankind are not agreed as to the motives of this work; some thinking he meant to recommend tyrannical maxims, others that he only delineated them to excite abhorrence: and his conduct discovered a great deal of the Republican spirit. His reflections on Livy are exceeding curious. Mr. Harrington looks upon him as an ingenious man; and one of the best skilled in matters of policy and government, of all the writers upon these subjects.

MACKENZIE (*Sir George*) a learned Scots writer in the 17th century. He studied and travelled abroad, and became one of the judges in the criminal court at Edinburgh; and about 1674 was made lord advocate, and one of the privy-council. In these places he continued with great reputation till the beginning of king James's reign, when being averse to the lending his assistance, to take away the penal laws, he was removed. Some time after he was restored, and continued lord advocate and privy-counsellor till the revolution; upon which, in September 1689, he went to Oxford, where he prosecuted his studies in the Bodleian library. He published several works. *The Virtuoso or Stoic*; *Moral Gallantry*; *A moral Paradox, maintaining that it is easier to be virtuous than vicious*; *The Laws and Customs of Scotland in criminal Matters, Pleadings, &c.*

MACLAURIN (*Colin*) a most eminent mathematician and philosopher, the son of a clergyman, and born at Kilmoddan in Scotland in 1698. He was sent to the university of Glasgow in 1709, and took the degree

degree of master of arts in his 15th year; on which occasion he composed and defended a thesis on the power of gravity, with great applause. In 1717, he obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Marishal college of Aberdeen, against a very able competitor; and going afterward to London, contracted an acquaintance with Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Hoadly, Dr. Clarke, Martin Folkes, Esq; with other eminent men; and was admitted a member of the royal society. In 1722 he travelled as tutor to the eldest son of lord Polwarth, and at Lorrain wrote his piece *On the percussion of Bodies*, which gained the prize of the royal academy of sciences in 1724: but on the death of his pupil at Montpelier, he returned immediately to Aberdeen. He was hardly settled there, when he was chosen to supply the place of Mr. James Gregory, as professor at Edinburgh, where his mathematical scholars soon became very numerous. In 1745, having been very active in fortifying the city of Edinburgh against the rebel army, he was obliged to fly into the north of England; in which expedition he laid the foundation of an illness that put an end to his life in 1746. He published *A Compleat System of Fluxions*, 2 vols. 4to several curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Edinburgh Medical Essays; and after his death appeared his *Algebra*, and *Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries*. His peculiar merit as a philosopher was, that all his studies were directed to general utility, and promoting mechanical arts.

MACRIN (Salmon) one of the best Latin poets of the 16th century, born at Loudun. Varillas says, 'that being intimidated with threats of being accused to the king of Calvinism, and of being hanged in case he was convicted; coming one day out of the Louvre, he saw at a distance a *poulain*, an instrument

coopers make use of to put casks of wine into cellars, which he took for a pair of gallows, and this struck him with such a panic, that he fell mad, and threw himself into a well.'

MACRO (Nævius Sertorius) raised himself to great power under the reign of Tiberius. He had a principal hand in the fall of Sejanus, and succeeded him in his place as captain of the guards. He took upon him an odious office, in preparing matters for the processes which were entered by the informers against any person. For he presided at the tortures which were used in order to discover the guilty, and to procure witnesses; after which he sent to the senate the proofs so collected. There was no other rule followed but the will of the emperor, and his captain of the guards. He was very sensible how much his interest depended on the emperor's life; he therefore made his court to Caligula; and Chæricles the physician having told Macro, that Tiberius could not live two days, he made haste to prepare matters as Caligula's interest required. Caligula set out to take possession of the government, and was surrounded with courtiers who came to congratulate him. Tiberius recovered, which filled the new courtiers with consternation. They dropped off. As for Macro, without discomposing himself, he gave orders to smother Tiberius. Neither he nor his wife enjoyed long the favour, which they promised themselves under the new emperor, who had so great obligations to them; but were both reduced to the necessity of killing themselves.

MACROBIUS (Aurelius) lived about the end of the fourth century. He was one of Theodosius's chamberlains, or one of his wardrobe. His *Saturnalia* is a pleasant mixture of criticism and antiquity. He also composed some commentaries upon

that part of Cicero called *Scipio's Dream*.

MADOC, a Welch prince, who is thought to have been the first discoverer of America in the 12th century, though he was lost himself; and the conjecture is founded on the following facts. He was the son of Owen Gwynneth, prince of North Wales; and his brethren raising a civil war about the division of his father's dominions, he chose rather to go to sea with a few friends in search of a new habitation, than to engage in such a dispute. Accordingly about the year 1170, steering due west, and leaving Ireland to the north, he came to an unknown country, where he settled a colony; and returning thence to Wales, carried away a second supply of people, but was never heard of more.

MADOX (Dr. Isaac) an ingenious and worthy prelate, born of obscure parents about the year 1696, who placed him apprentice to a pastry-cook; but not relishing this employment, and having an inclination to learning, was put to school by some friends, and compleated his studies at Aberdeen. He entered into orders, and having the good fortune to be made chaplain to Dr. Bradford bishop of Chichester, he married his niece, a very sensible and worthy lady. From this time his preferment may be dated: he was made king's chaplain, clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, and about the year 1733 bishop of St. Asaph; from whence in 1743 he was translated to Worcester. He was an excellent preacher and a great promoter of public charities, particularly the Worcester infirmary, and the hospital for inoculating the small pox at London: his sermon in favour of this latter institution, preached in 1752, was much admired, and contributed greatly to extend the practice of inoculation. He published some other single sermons, and *A Defence of the Doctrine and Disci-*

pline of the church of England, in answer to Mr. Neale's History of the Puritans. Dr. Madox died in 1759.

MÆCENAS (Caius Cilnius) an illustrious Roman knight, descended from the ancient kings of Hetruria; he was the friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, was a polite scholar, and distinguished as the patron of men of letters. The friendship between him and Horace, commenced after the battle of Philippi; in which Horace, then a tribune in the army of Brutus and Cassius, being taken prisoner, Mæcenas discovering his accomplishments became his protector, and recommended him to Augustus, who restored his estate with no small additions. Though Mæcenas behaved well in this and other battles, yet his peculiar province was that of minister and counsellor; he being the adviser and negociator of all civil affairs. His house was ever free to the learned men of his time, who dedicated their works to him, and celebrated his praises; even Augustus himself inscribed his Commentaries to him and to Agrippa. He is said never to have enjoyed a perfect state of health, and many singularities are related of his bodily constitution. It is agreed on all hands that he was luxurious and effeminate; but he certainly possessed many admirable good qualities, and his memory is so much revered that every patron of learning is celebrated as a Mæcenas. He died in the year of Rome 745, and made Augustus his heir. Meibonius collected all that is to be met with concerning him, and published it at Leyden in 4to 1653.

MAFFÆUS VEGIO, a Latin poet, born in Lombardy in 1407, who was greatly admired in his time; he wrote epigrams, and a humorous supplement to Virgil, which he called *The thirteenth book of the Æneid*: this was as humourously translated into English a few years since by Mr. Ellis. Maffæus wrote also some prose works;

works; he was chancellor of Rome toward the end of the pontificate of *Martin V.* and died in 1458, or 9.

MAFFÆUS (Bernardine) a learned cardinal, born in 1514, who distinguished himself by a commentary on *Tully's* epistles, and a treatise on medals and inscriptions: he died in 1553.

MAFFÆUS (John Peter) a learned Jesuit born at Bergamo in 1536, and who, after living in high favour with several popes, died at Tivoli in 1663: We have of his writing in Latin, *The Life of Ignatius Loyola*, *An History of the Indies*, and Latin translations of some letters of missionaries from the Indies. This Maffæus is said to have been so cautious of corrupting the purity of his Latin style as to have obtained a dispensation from the pope for the reading his breviary in Greek.

MAGELLAN, a Portuguese in the sixteenth century. He discovered the Magellanic Straights in 1519, or 20, being sent by the emperor Charles V. He sailed from Seville in 1519, and crossing the Strait, went through the South Sea to the islands De los Ladrones, where he was poisoned; or as others, died in a fight in the island Maran, after he had conquered the island Cebu, in 1520.

MAGIUS (Jerome) a learned man of the 16th century, born in Tuscany. He applied to all the sciences, and, among the rest, to the art of war, and in this latter he distinguished himself; for being sent by the Venetians to the isle of Cyprus with the commission of judge-admiral, when the Turks besieged Famagusta, he performed all the services to that place that could have been expected from an able engineer. He contrived a certain kind of mine, and fire-engines, by means of which he laid the labours of the Turks in the ruins. But they had their revenge; for the city falling into their hands at last, Magius became their slave, and was

used very barbarously by them. His solace now lay entirely in the stock of learning which he had laid up; and as he had a strong memory, he did not think himself unqualified, though deprived of all kinds of books, to compose treatises full of quotations. All day he was obliged to work as a slave; but he spent a great part of the night in writing. He urged the Imperial and French ambassadors to use their interest for his release; but Magius, instead of recovering his liberty, was strangled in prison 1572.

MAGLIABECHI (Anthony) was born at Florence in 1633, and put apprentice to a goldsmith, but gave his attention up to study, and soon became famous; so that many applied to him as to an oracle. A prodigious memory was his distinguishing talent; he read every book that came to his hands, and retained not only the sense but frequently the very words with their peculiarities in spelling. A gentleman by way of experiment is said to have lent him a ms. he was going to print; and coming some time after it was returned, with a melancholy face pretended to have lost it: he requested Magliabechi to recollect as much as he could of it; upon which he wrote down the whole verbatim, exactly as he had read it. He obtained the employment for which he was best qualified; Cosmo III. grand duke of Tuscany made him his librarian, and his attention was continually absorbed day and night among his books: negligent in dress, and inattentive even to the calls of nature, he generally remained fixed in the midst of a heap of volumes and papers until he was overpowered with sleep. With all this intense application to reading his knowledge was well estimated in the observation applied to him, that he was a learned man among booksellers, and a bookseller among the learned. Notwithstanding

ing his sedentary life, he died in his 81st year.

MAGINUS (John Anthony) a mathematician, born at Padua. He read at Bologna with great applause, and was highly esteemed by all the princes of his age. He was very laborious, and wrote some excellent pieces, as his *Ephemerides*; *Tabulæ Secundorum Mobilium*; *Theoricæ Planetarum juxta Copernicanas Observationes de planis Triangulis*; *Galenî de diebus decretoriis*, & *de legitimo Astrologiæ in Medicinæ usu*, &c. He died at Bologna 1617.

MAHOMET, the founder of a Religion which soon became, and still continues to be, the prevailing religion in the East, was born at Mecca in Arabia in the sixth century. Nobody denies that his father and mother were poor. His father Abdallah died two months before he was born. Emina his mother followed six years after, so that the education of the young prophet fell to the care of Abdallah his uncle. His uncle and aunt put him into the service of a woman who traded to Syria. This woman, whose name was Chadigha, fell in love with Mahomet her carrier, and married him. He was then 25. By his wife he had three sons, who died very young; and four daughters, who were well married. Being willing to conceal from his wife his liability to the epilepsy, he made her believe that he fell into those convulsions merely because he could not support the sight of the angel Gabriel, who came from God to inform him of several things concerning religion. Chadigha spread it about that her husband was a prophet. His servant, and other persons whom he suborned, joined their labours to promote the same design, and that with so much success, that the magistrates of Mecca were afraid of an insurrection; wherefore they resolved to make away with Mahomet. He

had warning of their design, and made his escape. The time of his escape is the Epocha of the Mahometans, and from thence they reckon the years of the Hegira. He retired to Medina with a few friends; and being joined by a great number of disciples, it was not long before he discovered his design of establishing his religion by force of arms. After some engagements he made himself master of Mecca in the eighth year of the Hegira. He died three years after at Medina, in the sixty-third year of his age. It is hard to learn a true account of his actions: for, if the writers of his sect have forged a thousand fables to do honour to him, in all appearance his enemies have not scrupled to spread lies to his disadvantage. He owned himself, that he did not work miracles, and yet those of his sect ascribe a great many to him. The great progress of his religion was chiefly owing to his scheme of urging it by force upon those who did not voluntarily receive it. The Koran, which contains the principles of the Mahometan religion, was not composed by Mahomet alone, for he was totally illiterate; his associates were Abdia Ben Salon a Persian Jew, better known by his Arabic name of Abdallah Eben Salem, and Sergius a Nestorian monk, who afterward assumed the Arabic name of Bahira. If Mahomet performed no miracles himself, his Koran contains extravagant fictions enough to give his religion a due portion of mysteries to recommend it to the admiration of ignorance; and the sanctions of his law were excellently adapted to vulgar notions and eastern sensuality. Sale, in the preliminary discourse to his translation of the Koran, refutes the popular imputation on Mahomet, that he denied the immortality of the female sex; but admits it to be the general opinion that the paradise of good women, is separate from

from that of the men, who are to be supplied with female partners of a superior order: the learned among the Mahometan doctors, have not it seems clearly decided how the terrestrial women are provided. Whoever would see a chronological series of the actions of this false prophet, supported by very good authorities, and a pretty detail of circumstances, need only read Dr. Prideaux's *Life of Mahomet*, and the preliminary discourse prefixed to Sale's translation of the Koran.

MAHOMET II, the Great, was the terror of Europe, and the most fortunate of all the infidel princes. He succeeded his father Amurat in 1451; and in 1453 he made war upon the Greeks, and took the city of Constantinople. He thereby drove many learned men into the west, which proved the restoration of learning in Europe. He distinguished his reign by the conquest of two empires, twelve kingdoms, and two hundred considerable cities, which made him very justly deserve the title of Great. Scanderbeg beat him out of Albania in 1457; but he was conqueror in Hungary, Persia, Myfia, Bosnia, Valachia, Transilvania and Albania; beside, all Peloponnesus was conquered, with Carinthia, Stiria, Sinopia, &c. but as he was preparing to carry the war into Egypt, he died at Nicomedia, in 1481, aged 52, in the 31st year of his reign. He understood Greek, Latin, Arabic, and the Persian languages, and had great skill in astrology. He was well shaped, and wanted neither wit nor courage; yet he was a debauchee, of no probability.

MAIGNAN (Emanuel) a religious minim, and one of the greatest philosophers of his age, was born of an ancient and noble family at Toulouse in 1601. Like the famous Pascal he became a complete mathematician without the assistance of a teacher, and filled the professor's chair at Rome in 1636, where at the

expence of cardinal Spada he published his book *De Perspectiva boraria*. He returned to Toulouse in 1650, and was created provincial: the king, who in 1660 entertained himself with the Machines and curiosities in his cell, made him offers by cardinal mazarine, to draw him to Paris, but he humbly desired to pass the remainder of his days in his cloyster. He published a *Course of Philosophy*, 4 vols. 8vo, at Toulouse, to the 2d edition of which he added two treatises, one against the vortices of Descartes, and the other on the speaking trumpet invented by Sir Samuel Morland. He is said to have studied even in his sleep; his very dreams being employed in theorems, the demonstration of which would awaken him with joy. He died in 1676.

MAIMBOURG (Louis) born at Nanci in 1610, became a Jesuit in 1626, had a reputation as a preacher, but yet more by the many histories which he published. The Janсениsts criticised his *History of Arianism*, and that of the *Iconoclastes*; and his *History of Calvinism*, published in 1681, stirred up a violent war against him, the operations whereof he left entirely to his enemies; without giving himself any trouble offensively or defensively. He was degraded by the general of the Jesuits, on account of his having declared too boldly in favour of the Gallican church against the Ultramontains. He retired into the abbey of St. Victor, where he died in 1686.

MAIMONIDES (Moses) or Moses the son of Maimon, a celebrated rabbi, called by the Jews the eagle of the doctors, was born of an illustrious family at Cordova in Spain, in 1131. He is commonly named Moses Egyptian, because he settled in Egypt, where he spent his whole life in the quality of physician to the sultan: here he opened a school, which was soon filled with pupils from all parts, from

from Alexandria and Damascus especially, whose proficiency under him spread his fame all over the world. He was no less eminent in philosophy, mathematics, and divinity, than in medicine. Casaubon affirms, it may be truly said of him, as Pliny of old said of Diodorus Siculus, that he was the first of his tribe who ceased to be a trifler. It would be tedious to enumerate all the works of Maimonides; some were written originally in Arabic, but are now extant only in Hebrew translations: Those, says Collier, who desire to learn the doctrine and the canon law contained in the Talmud, may read Maimonides's compendium of it in good Hebrew, in his book intitled *Iad*; wherein they will find great part of the fables and impertinences in the Talmud intirely discarded. But the *More Nuchim* is the most valued of all his works, designed to explain the obscure words, phrases, metaphors, &c in Scripture, which when literally interpreted, have either no meaning or appear absurd.

MAINTENON (Madam de) a French lady of extraordinary fortune, descended from an antient family, and whose proper name was Frances Daubigné. She was born in 1635, and her parents by misfortunes being all able to support her, she fell to the care of her mother's relations; to escape which state of dependance she was induced to marry that famous old buffoon the abbe Scarron, who subsisted himself only on a pension allowed him by the court for his wit and parts. She lived with him many years, which Voltaire makes no scruple to call the happiest years of her life; but when he died in 1660, she found herself as indigent as she was before her marriage. Her friends indeed endeavoured to get her husband's pension continued to her, and presented so many petitions to the king about it, all beginning with

"The widow Scarron most humbly prays your majesty, &c." that he was quite weary of them, and has been heard to exclaim, "Must I always be pestered with the widow Scarron?" At last however, through the recommendation of Madam de Montespan, he settled a much larger pension on her, with a genteel apology for making her wait so long; and afterward made choice of her to take care of the education of the young duke of Maine, his son by Madam de Montespan. The letters she wrote on this occasion charmed the king and were the origin of her advancement; her personal merit effected all the rest. He bought her the lands of Maintenon, the only estate she ever had, and finding her pleased with the acquisition, called her publicly Madam de Maintenon, which was of great service to her in her good fortune by releasing her from the ridicule attending that of Scarron. Her elevation was to her only a retreat; the king came to her apartment every day after dinner, before and after supper, and continued there till midnight: here he did business with his ministers, while Madam de Maintenon employed in reading or needle-work, never shewed any desire to talk of state affairs, and carefully avoided all appearance of cabal or intrigue; she did not even make use of her power to dignify her own relations. About the latter end of the year 1685, Lewis XIV. married her, he being then in his 48th and she in her 50th year; and that piety with which she inspired the king to make her a wife instead of a mistress, became by degrees a settled disposition of mind. She prevailed on Lewis to found a religious community at St. Cyr, for the education of 300 young ladies of quality; and here she frequently retired from that melancholy of which she complains so pathetically in one of her letters; and which few ladies will suppose

suppose she should be liable to in so elevated a station. But as M. Voltaire says, if any thing could shew the vanity of ambition, it would certainly be this letter. Madam de Maintenon could have no other uneasiness than the uniformity of her manner of living with a great king; and this made her say once to the count Daubigné her brother, "I can hold it no longer, I wish I was dead." The answer he made her was—"you have then a promise to marry the Almighty?" Lewis however died before her in 1715, when she retired wholly to St. Cyr, and spent the rest of her days in acts of devotion: and what is most surprizing is, that her husband left no certain provision for her, recommending her only to the duke of Orleans. She would accept no more than a pension of 80,000 livres, which was punctually paid her till she died in 1719. A collection of her letters has been published, and translated into English, from which familiar intercourses her character will be better known than from description.

MAITLAND (John) duke of Lauderdale; see LAUDERDALE.

MAJUS (Junianus) a Neapolitan gentleman, taught the Belles Lettres at Naples toward the end of the 15th century. He had among other pupils, the famous Sannazarius. He contributed a good deal to establish the elegant use of the Latin tongue; but distinguished himself yet more by his art of interpreting dreams.

MALACHI, the last of the lesser prophets, lived in the time of Darius, or Artaxerxes. He was of the tribe of Zebulon, if we may believe Epiphanius. Origen thought he was an angel incarnate, because his name signifieth an angel; but the rest of the fathers are of opinion, that he was surnamed Angel from the purity of his life.

MALCOLM; see MILCOLUMBUS.

MALDONAT (John) a Spanish Jesuit, born in 1534, was accused of heresy, and of procuring a fraudulent will in seducing the president de St. André at Paris, to bequeath his estate to the Jesuits. Peter Gondi bishop of Paris acquitted him of the first charge, and the parliament of Paris of the other. He retired after these troubles to Bourges, but went to Rome by order of pope Gregory XIII. to take care of the publication of the Septuagint; and there finishing his Commentary on the Gospels in 1582, he died in the beginning of the following year.

MALEBRANCHE (Nicholas) an eminent French philosopher, was born at Paris in 1638. He grew weary of studying languages and ecclesiastical history, and meeting with Des Cartes's *Treatise of Man*, gave himself up entirely to the study of philosophy. In 1699 he was admitted an honorary member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris. Notwithstanding the delicacy of his constitution, he enjoyed a pretty good state of health till his death, which happened in 1715, aged 77. He read but little, but thought a great deal. He despised that kind of philosophy, which consists only in knowing the opinions of other men, since a person may know the history of other men's thoughts, without thinking himself. His books are famous, especially his *Recherche de la Vérité*, i. e. Search after Truth. Mr. Locke has examined his singular notion of seeing all things in God. He was a great enemy to imagination, and thought it the source of all errors; yet hardly does any philosopher deal more in analogies and similitudes.

MALHERBE (Francis) the best French poet of his time, was born at Caen about the year 1555, and died at Paris in 1628. He seems not to have had much religion. When poor people applied to him, saying, They would pray to God for him, he answered,

swered, that he did not believe they had much credit with heaven, considering their pitiful condition in this world, and that he would much rather some favourite at court would make him the same promise. He used likewise to let fall this maxim, That the religion of a gentleman ought to be that of his prince. He composed with great difficulty, and put his mind on the rack in correcting what he wrote.

MALMSBURY (William of) see **WILLIAM**.

MALPIGHI (Marcellus) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist in the 17th century. He studied under Massari and Mariano. The duke of Tuscany invited him to Pisa, to be professor of physic there. In this city he contracted an intimate acquaintance with Borelli, to whom he ascribed all the discoveries he had made. He went back to Bologna, the air of Pisa not agreeing with him. Cardinal Anzoni Pignatelli, who had known him, while he was legate at Bologna, being chosen pope in 1691, under the name of Innocent XII, immediately sent for him to Rome, and appointed him his physician. But this did not hinder him from pursuing his studies, and perfecting his works, which have immortalized his memory. He died in 1694, and his works, with his life written by himself prefixed, were first collected and printed at London in folio in 1697.

MALVEZZI (Virgilio) born at Bononia in Italy, in 1599, acquired a great deal of reputation by his learning and parts. He understood law, physic, mathematics, philology, music and divinity. He was likewise a soldier, and wrote several ingenious pieces in the Spanish tongue. He died in 1654.

MAMBRUN (Peter) an ingenious and learned French Jesuit, born in the diocese of Clermont, in the year 1581. He was one of the most per-

fect imitators of Virgil in Latin poetry; and his poems are of the same species; thus he wrote *Eclogues*; *Georgics*; or four books on the culture of the soul and the understanding; together with a heroic poem intitled *Constantine, or Idolatry overthrown*. He shewed also great critical abilities in a Latin *Peripatetic Dissertation on Epic poetry*; and died in 1661.

MANCINELLI (Anthony) a very good grammarian of the 15th century. He published several works of literature. It is said, that having made an oration against the wicked life of Alexander VI, that pope was so provoked at it, that he caused him to lose his tongue and hands.

MANDANIS, an Indian philosopher, being invited by Alexander's messengers to come to the banquet of Jupiter's son, with promise of great reward if he obeyed, and threats if he did not; he answered, That Alexander, though he commanded a great part of the world, was not Jupiter's son; that he cared not for that man's gifts who had not enough to satisfy himself, neither did he value his threatenings: that India was sufficient to maintain him if he lived, and that he was not afraid of death, but rather despised it, that he might exchange an infirm old age for a better life.

MANDEVILLE (Sir John) an English physician and traveller. He staid thirty four years in Asia and Africa, an account of which, &c. he has published. He died at Liege, November 17th, 1372.

MANDEVILLE (Bernard de) an eminent writer in the 18th century, was born in Holland, where he studied physic, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. He afterward came over into England, and in 1714 published a poem, intitled, *The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves turned honest*; upon which he afterward wrote Remarks, and published the whole at London 1723 in 8vo, under the title of,

d, *The fable of the Bees, or private Vices made public Benefits; with an Essay on Charity and Charity-schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society.* This book was presented by the jury of Middlesex in July the same year, and severely animadverted upon in *A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord C.* printed in the *London Journal* of Saturday July 27, 1723. Our author published a *Vindication*. His book was attacked by several writers: he published other pieces, and died in 1724.

MANES, in the heathen theology, was the general name for the infernal deities, or gods of hell. The souls of deceased men were also ranked in this class; and it was usual to erect altars and offer libations to the manes of deceased relations and friends.

MANES, father of the Manicheans, began to spread his errors in the third century, pretending himself to be the Comforter promised by our Saviour. He held two principles, one good and the other bad; that our souls were made by the good principle, and our bodies by the bad one: that the souls of his followers went thro' the elements to the moon, and afterward to the sun, to be purified, and then were rejoined to the deity; and that those of other men went to hell. He denied the resurrection, and condemned marriage, with a thousand other impious and ridiculous fancies. Spanheim says, the time of his first appearance was in the reign of Probus, a little before Dioclesian.

MANETHO, an ancient Egyptian historian, who pretended to take all his accounts from the sacred inscriptions on the pillars of Hermes Trismegistus. He was high priest of Heliopolis in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at whose request he wrote his history in Greek; beginning from their gods, and continuing it down to near the time of Darius

Codomanus, who was conquered by Alexander the Great.

MANFREDI (Bartholomew) an eminent Italian painter, born at Mantua in 1574. He was at first the disciple of Pomerancio, but afterward of Caravaggio, whose manner he acquired so exactly, that the works of the pupil have been sometimes mistaken for those of the master. His most frequent subjects were soldiers or peasants gaming, or fortune-tellers; which he usually painted as large as life, and no lower than the middle: he had a free firm pencil, and his colouring had a great deal of force, though sometimes rather too black in particular parts. His pieces are exceedingly scarce, as he shortened his days by a dissolute life.

MANFREDI (Eustachio) a celebrated mathematician, born at Bologna in 1674, where he was elected mathematical professor in 1698. He was made a member of several academies, and acquired great reputation by his *Ephemerides*, 4 vols. 4to, as well as by other works: he died in 1739.

MANILIUS (Marcus) a Latin poet, who had the ill luck to lie buried in some German libraries, and was not heard of in the world until Poggius, about two centuries ago, published him from some old mss. he found there. There is no account to be found of him but what can be drawn from his poem which is called *Astronomicum*, and contains a system of the ancient astronomy, astrology, together with the philosophy of the stoics. It consists of five books, though there was a sixth, which has not been recovered: from the stile, and no mention of the author being found in ancient writers, it is probable he died young. It is collected however that he was a Roman of illustrious extraction, and lived under the reign of Augustus, whom he invokes,

vokes, though not by name, yet by circumstances and character that suit no other emperor. The best editions of Manilius are, that of Joseph Scaliger in 1600, and that of Bentley at London in 1738.

MANLEY (Mrs.) the celebrated writer of the *Atalantis*, was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, the reputed author of the first volume of the *Turkish Spy*. She lost her parents very early, and after having been deduced into a false marriage by her guardian, who was her cousin, and deserted, she was patronized by the duchess of Cleveland, mistress of Charles II. but was quickly discarded on the plea of intriguing with her son. After this she wrote her first tragedy, called *Royal Misbehaviour*, which was acted with great applause in 1696; and her apartment being frequented by men of wit and gaiety, she soon engaged in amours, and was taken into keeping. Her pen now grew as licentious as her conduct; for in her retired hours she wrote four volumes called *Memoirs of the New Atalantis*, in which she was not only very free in her wanton tales of love adventures, but satirized the characters of many distinguished personages, especially those who had a principal concern in the revolution. A prosecution was commenced against her for this work, but whether those in power were ashamed to bring a woman to trial for a few amorous trifles, or whether the laws could not reach her disguised satire, she was discharged: and a total change of the ministry ensuing, Mrs. Manley lived in high reputation and gaiety, amusing herself with the conversation of wits, and writing plays, poems, and letters. She died in 1724.

MANLIUS, a learned historian in the time of Marius and Sylla. He is much applauded by Pliny in the tenth book of his *Natural History*.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS; a

Roman consul and commander. It was, who being awaked by the geese when Rome was taken by the Gauls, resisted them, that they should not take the Capitol, whence the Romans called him *Capitolinus*, and *Conservator of the Town*; but being accused of hiding the treasure of the Gauls, and affecting the crown, he was thrown headlong from the Capitol a. r. 370.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, son of Manlius Imperiosus, was naturally dull, for which cause he was kept in the country. The severity of his father made Pompey, tribune of the people, to accuse him. Torquatus hearing this, came up and entered Pompey's house, drew his poinard, and made him swear to let his father alone. He killed a Gaulish soldier who challenged him, and pulled the golden chain from him, whence he was called Torquatus. He was often consul, and a. r. 414, in the war with the Latins, he caused his son's head to be cut off for fighting against his command. Another time he refused the consulship, saying, he could no longer bear the vices of the people, nor they his severity; which truth was extraordinary, and became proverbial, *Manliana Imperia*.

MANTO, the daughter of Tiresias, and like her father strongly inspired with prophecy. She was in great esteem, that when the Argives pillaged Thebes, they thought they could not acquit their vow to Apollo, of consecrating to him the most precious thing in their plunder, without offering him this young woman. She was therefore sent to the temple of Delphi. But this did not engage her in any vow of continency, or, if it did, she observed it very ill. For she bore a son called Amphilocus to Alcmeon, who had been generalissimo of the army which took Thebes, and a daughter to the same named Tiphone. These children were the fruit

F an amour carried on during the madness which had seized Alceon after he had put his mother to death. Virgil transports her into Italy, not for the sake of securing her virginity, but to produce a son of her who built Mantua.

MANTUAN (Baptist) a famous Italian poet, born in 1448 at Mantua, from which town he took his name, not having a right to that of his father Peter Spagnolo, as being a natural son. In his youth he applied himself to Latin poetry, which he cultivated all his life, for it does not appear that he wrote any thing in Italian. He entered among the Carmelites, and became general of the order, though he quitted that dignity upon some disgust in 1515; and died the following year: the duke of Mantua some years after erected a marble statue to his memory crowned with laurel, and placed it next to Virgil. His works were collected and published at Paris in 3 vols. folio in 1513, with the commentaries of S. Murrhon, S. Brant, and J. Badius.

MANUTIUS (Aldus) the first of those celebrated Venetian printers, who were as illustrious for their learning, as for uncommon skill in their profession. He was born at Bassano in Italy about the middle of the 15th century; and hence is sometimes called Bassianus, though better known by the name of Aldus. He was the first who printed Greek neatly and correctly; and acquired so much repute by it, that whatever was finely printed, was proverbially said to come from the press of Aldus. We have a kind of Greek grammar of his, with notes upon Homer, Horace, &c. He died at Venice in 1516. His son Paul, was more learned than his father, and he acquired by a continual reading of Tully, such a purity in writing Latin, that even Scaliger allows a Roman could not exceed. Pope Pius IV. placed him at the head of the apostolical press, and gave

him the charge of the Vatican library. His epistles are infinitely laboured, and very correct; but, as may be said of most of the Ciceronians, they contain scarcely any thing beside words. This constant reading of Tully however, together with his profound knowledge of antiquity, qualified him extremely well for an editor of Tully, whose works he accordingly published, with his commentaries on them, in 4 vols. folio, at Venice in 1523. He died in 1574. Aldus, the son of Paul, was also a learned man, his rapid progress in letters under his father, astonishing every one; but he afterward managed so ill, as to fall into misery and contempt. Pope Clement VIII. gave him the direction of the Vatican press; nevertheless he was not only forced to teach rhetoric, but reduced to sell the excellent library which his father, grand-father, and great uncles had collected with so much care, and contained 80000 volumes. He died at Rome in 1597.

MAPLETOFT (Dr. John) descended from a good family in Huntingdonshire, was born in 1631. He was educated in Trinity-college, Cambridge, and qualified himself for the profession of physic, which he practised in London; and in 1675 was chosen professor of physic, at Gresham-college. He translated Dr. Sydenham's *Observationes Medice circa morborum acutorum historiam & curationem* into the Latin, and Sydenham dedicated them to Mapletoft. He married in 1679, and soon after transferred his studies from physic to divinity; took orders, obtained the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry, with the lectureship of St. Christopher's in London: and having been a benefactor to Sion college, was in 1707 elected president. He continued to preach in his church of St. Laurence Jewry, till he was above 80 years of age, and when he declined, printed a book intitled *The*
Princi-

Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion, &c. 8vo. 1710, a copy of which he sent to every house in his parish. He was a polite scholar, and beside some other pieces on moral and theological subjects, there are in the Appendix to Ward's Lives of the professors of Gresham-college, three Latin lectures read there by him, on the origin of the art of medicine, and the history of its invention.

MARATTI (Carlo) a celebrated history and portrait, painter born in the marquise of Ancona in 1625. He was for many years the disciple of Andrew Sacchi, and was so fondly attached to that great master, that nothing but the death of Andrea could separate them. Maratti's stile of designing was grand, his manner of thinking and composing truly noble as well as judicious; his ordonnances were rich, and his expression lively and affecting. His colouring has generally an uncommon clearness and brilliancy, and his carnations are tender and delicate; but many of his pictures at this day appear with too great a tint of red. He died in 1713.

MARCA (Peter de) one of the greatest ornaments of the Gallican church, was born in Bearn, of an ancient family, in 1594. He first studied the law, was made president of the parliament of Bearn, and going to Paris in 1639, was made a counsellor of state: the good opinion entertained of his knowledge, was confirmed by his *History of Bearn*. By the king's order he published a work, *De concordia sacerdotii & imperij, sive de libertatibus ecclesiæ Gallicæ*, in refutation of a book that appeared under the name of "Optatus Gallus:" and on this account, when on the death of his wife he was nominated bishop of Conserans, the court of Rome refused the bulls in his favour, until by another book he explained away all he had said on behalf of the state, to the limitation of the papal power.

He obtained his confirmation, after seven years suspense, in 1648, was translated to the archbishopric of Toulouse in 1652, and was made minister of state in 1658. He died at Paris in 1662, a short time after he had received the bulls as the abp. of that metropolis. After his death appeared his *Posthumous works*, with prefaces, notes, &c. by M. Baluze. In all he wrote, he shewed great abilities and learning, but is reproached for accommodating them to his views of interest and ambition.

MARCELINUS; see AMMIANUS.

MARCELLUS (Marcus Claudius) a Roman commander, famous for his valour, and five times consul. He was called the sword of the Romans, and killed king Britomarus with his own hand. He subdued the Insulbrians, and took Milan their capital; as also Syracuse, where he endeavoured to preserve Archimedes. He fought two days with Hannibal with equal success, but was killed on the third, and his corps treated with all imaginable respect by the conqueror.

MARCIAN, emperor of the East, His piety and courage procured him the throne. After the death of Theodosius junior, Pulcheria, who succeeded him in the empire, married Marcian in 450. He made a strict law against heretics, and recalled the banished bishops. In 451 he called a general council at Chalcedon, where he assisted without meddling with ecclesiastical affairs. He is esteemed equal to Constantine the Great, in his charity and zeal for the true religion. He died at Constantinople in 457, aged 64.

MARCILIUS (Theodore) a learned German critic, born at Arnheim in Gueldres in 1548. He studied at Louvain, taught polite literature for many years at Toulouse and Paris, wrote notes on many ancient authors, published a Greek and Latin edition

dition of Pythagoras's Golden Verses, and was the author of some small Latin pieces. He died in 617.

MARCION, an heresiarch, born at Sinope in Paphlagonia, or Pontus, in the second century. In his younger years he followed the Stoic philosophy, and loved solitude and poverty; but being convicted of uncleanness with a virgin, he was expelled the church by his father, who was bishop. Afterward he came to Rome, where he invented his heresies. His doctrines were many of them the same that were afterward adopted by the Manicheans; as for instance, that there were two co-eternal independent principles, one the author of all good, the other of all evil. Marcion meeting St. Polycarpus in the streets of Rome, asked him whether he knew him? *Very well*, answered the bishop, *I know you to be the Devil's eldest son*. Tertullian relates that Marcion repenting of his errors would have abjured them publicly, provided he might have been admitted again into the church; which was agreed to, on condition he would bring back all those he had seduced from it: but before he could effect this task he died.

MARETS (Jean de) a Parisian, one of the finest geniuses in the 17th century, but became at last a visionary and fanatic. He was a great favourite of cardinal de Richlieu, and possessed an employment of genius under him, for he was called upon to relax and divert him after the fatigue of business by facetious conversation. He used, in order to triumph over the virtue of women when they objected to him the interest of their salvation, to lead them into atheistical principles. He was a member of the French academy from its first erection. He wrote several dramatic pieces, which were well received. He attempted an epic poem; but after several years labour about it, dropt the design to write

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books of devotion. He likewise wrote romances; but not such virtuous ones as used to be wrote at that time. He was a declared enemy of the Jansenists. His visions are well described by the Messieurs de Port Royal. He promised the king of France, by the explication of prophecies, the honour of overthrowing the Mahometan empire. In his last years he wrote something against Boileau's satires.

MARETS (Samuel de) one of the most celebrated divines of the reformed church, was born in Picardy in 1599. In 1620 he was settled in the church of Laon, but in 1624, accepted a call to that of Sedan; in 1642 he obtained a professorship at Groningen, and from that time to his death exerted himself so much in the service of that university, that it was reckoned one of the most flourishing in the Netherlands. His *System of Divinity* was found to be so methodical, that it was made use of at other academies; and at the end of it may be found a chronological table of all his works. Their number is prodigious, and their variety shews the extent of his genius: he was moreover engaged in many disputes and controversies. He died in 1673.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII. was a lady as illustrious by her personal endowments as by her birth. She was daughter and sole heiress of John Beaufort duke of Somerset, who was grandson of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, fourth son of king Edward III. She married Edmund earl of Richmond, by which marriage and by birth, bp. Fisher in her funeral sermon says she was allied to 30 kings and queens, within the fourth degree either of blood or affinity. By this earl she had an only son who afterward gained the throne by the defeat of Richard III. at Bosworth. Edmund died in 1456, after which

F

Margaret

Margaret married Sir Henry Stafford, second son of the duke of Buckingham, by whom she had no issue; and on his death in 1482, she married Thomas lord Stanley, who was created earl of Derby, who also died before her in 1504. She lived to see the king her son carried to the grave, and dying three months after him, was buried in his chapel, where there is a rich monument erected over her, with an epitaph round the verge drawn up by Erasmus, for which he received 20 shillings from the university of Cambridge. The virtues of this lady are exceedingly celebrated; and in proof of her pious humility, a saying of hers is recorded, "that if the princes of Christendom would combine to march against their common enemies the Turks, she would willingly attend the camp as their laundress." She founded the colleges of Christ's and St. John's in Cambridge, beside a professorship of divinity in each university.

MARGARET, duchess of Newcastle, famous for her voluminous productions, was born about the close of the reign of James I. and was the younger sister of lord Lucas of Colchester. She married the duke of Newcastle abroad in 1645, and on their return after the restoration, spent the remainder of her life in writing poems, plays, &c. with the life of her husband, to the amount of about a dozen folios. The duke himself was also a great writer, and assisted her; but according to Mr. Walpole "was fitter to break Pegasus for the menage, than to mount him on the steeps of Parnassus. Of all the riders of that steed, perhaps there have not been a more fantastic couple, than his grace and his faithful duchess, who was never off her pillion.—What gives the best idea of her unbounded passion for scribbling, was her seldom revising the co-

pies of her works, left, as she said, "it should disturb her following conceptions." She died in 1673. See CAVENDISH.

MARIANA (John) born at Talavera in the diocese of Toledo, became a Jesuit in 1554, and was one of the ablest men of his age, a great divine, a good humanist, and profoundly versed in ecclesiastical as well as profane history. He published several books, and among the rest a history of Spain. His book *de Rege & Regis Institutione* was burnt at Paris by act of parliament. It exposed the Jesuits, especially in France, to a thousand cutting reproaches, which are every day renewed, and will always last. It was given out, that Ravailiac had derived from it the execrable design which he executed against the life of Henry IV, and that he confessed it in his examination.

MARILLAC (Charles de) was abbot of St. Peter's, abb. of Vienna, and a member of the privy-council, when the assembly of the *Notables* was called at Fontainebleau in August 1560; where he delivered an oration, in which he discovered no less learning and eloquence, than zeal for reforming disorders both in the church and the state. The Guises took offence at it, and frustrated all the good effects of his advices. He endeavoured to take the best measures for preventing the troubles which threatened the kingdom; but finding no hopes of success, he fell into a melancholy, which threw him into a disease, of which he died soon after in 1560, in his abbey of St. Peter.

MARINELLA (Lucretia) a Venetian lady, who had a good deal of wit, and published a book, in which she carried the pretensions of her sex not only to an equality, as some authors have done, but to a superiority in comparison with the other.

MARINELLO (John) an Italian physician in the 16th century, published Latin Commentaries on the works

works of Hippocrates in general; and his aphorisms in particular; a Treatise upon fevers and one upon the plague.

MARINO (John Baptist) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Naples in 1569, who was made prince of the academy of the Humorists at Rome. He had a lively imagination, but little judgment, and giving way to the points and conceits then in vogue, his authority far from correcting the false taste of the Italians, served rather to keep it farther from reformation. He died in 1625, and his works, which are numerous, have been often printed.

MARIUS (Caius) who was seven times consul, was born of an obscure family in the territory of Arpinum. He passed into Africa, and overcame Jugurtha, with Bocchus king of Mauritania, a. r. 647. He was sent against the Teutons and Ambrons in Provence, of whom he killed 200,000, and took 80,000 prisoners; in memory of which he raised a pyramid, still extant on the road to Aix. He defeated the Cimbrians, killed 100,000, and took 60,000 prisoners; but entering into competition with Sylla, he was put to flight, and lived a poor exile in Africa, until being recalled by Cinna and Sertorius, they entered Rome, put their greatest enemies to death, and banished the rest. He was chosen consul a seventh time in 667, and died a few days after.

MARIUS ÆQUICOLA, because he was born in the country of the Æqui in Italy, flourished at the end of the 15th century, and was one of the wits at the court of Francis de Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, and wrote a history of Mantua in Italian, with several other books. His book on the *Nature of Love* has gone through many editions, and yet it is hard to meet with it.

MARK (St.) the Evangelist, St. Peter's disciple, preached in Lybia, Thebais, Pentapolis Marmarica, and

almost through all Egypt. It is thought he wrote his gospel at Rome a. c. 43, and suffered martyrdom in 62. His body was translated from Alexandria to Venice, whereof he is the patron. He is alledged to be the first bishop of Alexandria. Tertullian saith his gospel, in his time, was called the gospel of St. Peter, probably because he faithfully wrote what St. Peter informed him of. St. Jerom says, that the last chapter, or at least part of it, was wanting in all the Greek copies; but he shews that this gospel is consistent with the others.

MARKHAM (Gervase) an English writer who bore a captain's commission under Charles I. in his civil wars. He published a piece on military discipline called *The Soldier's Accidence and Grammar*; many volumes on husbandry, fowling, and horsemanship; with a tragedy called *Herod and Antipater*.

MARLBOROUGH (John Churchill, duke of) son of Sir Winston Churchill of Wotton Bassett in Wiltshire, knight, descended of a very ancient family, was born at Ashe in Devonshire 1650. He was at first page of honour to James duke of York; but being inclined to a military life, at sixteen years of age was made an ensign in the regiment of foot-guards, and took the first opportunity of going abroad in the service of his country, when Tangier was besieged by the Moors. Upon a war with the Dutch in 1672, he served under the duke of Monmouth in the French army, commanded by their king in person, and two of the greatest generals of that age, the prince of Condé and the marshal Turenne. During this campaign, in which the French almost over-run the United Provinces, Mr. Churchill distinguished himself to such advantage that marshal Turenne took great notice of him, calling him the *Handsome Englishman*, by which name he was long known throughout the whole army.

In 1673 he was at the siege of Maestricht, being captain of the English Grenadiers; and gained such applause both by his courage and conduct, that the king of France made him a public acknowledgment of his services; and the duke of Monmouth, who had the direction of the attack, told king Charles II, that *he owed his life to his bravery*. In 1681 he married Sarah, daughter and coheirs (with her sister the countess of Tyrconnel) of Richard Jennings, Esq; of Sandrich in Hertfordshire. The duke of York recommended him to king Charles II. in a very particular manner, who in 1682, created him baron of Eymouth in the county of Berwick in Scotland, and made him colonel of the third troop of Guards. A little after king James's accession he was created baron Churchill of Sandrich in the county of Hertford, and made brigadier general of his majesty's army in the West, where when the duke of Monmouth came to surprize the king's army, while the earl of Feversham and the majority of the commanding officers were in their beds, he kept the enemy in play till the king's forces had formed themselves, and thereby saved the whole army. On his deserting the king, and going over to the prince of Orange, the latter made him a lieutenant-general of his forces; and on king James's leaving Whitehall, he was sent to re-assemble his troop of guards, and to preserve the peace. After king William and queen Mary were proclaimed, he was sworn of the privy-council, made one of the gentlemen of the queen's bed-chamber, and created earl of Marlborough. The same year he commanded the English forces in Flanders; and in 1690 was made general of the forces sent to Ireland, where he made the strong garrisons of Cork and Kingsale prisoners of war. The year following king William shewed the good opinion he had of his conduct, by send-

ing him to Flanders to put all things in readiness, and to draw the army together against his arrival. In 1692 he was dismissed from all his employments; and not long after was, with some other peers, committed prisoner to the tower, upon a false accusation of high treason, the authors of which were afterward detected and punished. He was restored to favour; and in 1698 was appointed governor to the duke of Gloucester; and the same day sworn again of the privy-council; and July following was declared one of the lords justices of England for the administration of the government, in which great trust he was three times successively in the king's absence, who in 1701 appointed him general of the foot, and commander in chief of the English forces in Holland, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Hague. Upon the accession of queen Anne to the throne, he was elected into the order of the garter, declared captain-general of all her majesty's forces, and sent ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland. After several conferences about a war, he put himself at the head of the army in Flanders, where all the other generals having orders to obey him, he took the castles of Gravenbroeck and Werts; and the towns of Venlo, Ruremond, Steenswaert, Liege, &c. Upon his return to London, November 28th, the house of Commons voted him thanks for his great services, and the queen created him marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough, and gave him 5000 l. a year for life out of the revenue of the Post-Office. In 1703 his Grace took Bon, Huy, Limburg, and drove the French out of the neighbourhood of Liege; and met Charles III, the late emperor, then going to Spain, at Dusseldorp, who gave him a sword set with diamonds; and representing the misfortunes of the empire by the defection

tion of the elector of Bavaria, his grace negotiated at the Hague and at London the means for its relief. In 1704 he marched with the greatest part of the army into Germany, and forced the enemy's lines at Schellenberg; for which he received a letter of thanks from the emperor Leopold, written with his own hand, an honour seldom done to any but sovereign princes. The same year, in concert with prince Eugene, he gave the enemy that fatal blow at Blenheim and Hochstet; in which it was observed, that he was resolved to conquer or die, having some hours before the battle devoted himself to God in the presence of his chaplains, and received the sacrament. For this glorious action his grace received his congratulatory letters from most of the potentates of Europe, and in particular from the States General, and from the emperor, who desired him to accept of the dignity of a prince of the empire, which, with the queen's leave, was conferred upon him by the title of prince Mildenheim in the province of Suabia. He ended this campaign by possessing himself of Homburgh, Treves, &c. and then taking a tour to the court of Prussia, laid such schemes at the court of Berlin, as suspended the disputes with the Dutch about king William's estate, which wise conduct caused the whole confederacy to acknowledge, that he had done the greatest service possible to the common cause. Upon his return to England, the queen, to perpetuate his memory, granted the interest of the crown in the honour and manor of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, to him and his heirs for ever. In 1705 he retook Huy, raised the siege of Liege, forced the French lines at Hilderheim, which had been fortifying three years, and beat a detachment from the enemy's grand army, commanded by two lieutenant-generals, who were both taken prisoners, Hav-

ing ended this campaign by the taking of Standuliet and Lewe, he made a tour to Vienna, upon an invitation of the emperor Joseph, who highly caressed him, and made him a grant of the lordship of Mildenheim. In 1706 he defeated the French and Bavarians at Ramellies, gained all Spanish Brabant, the marquisate of the Holy Empire, with its capital the city of Antwerp, the lordship and city of Malines, and the best part of the Spanish Flanders; and ended the campaign with the taking of Ostend, Aeth, Menin, and Dendermond. In 1707 the duke went with full powers from the queen and the States-General to several courts, in order to concert measures for re-inforcing the army, and to prevent an invasion of the empire by the king of Sweden; and returned to the Low Countries time enough to prevent the French from ravaging Brabant. In 1708 he obtained the victory of Oudenard in the sight of the dukes of Burgundy and Berry; and after this took Lisle; relieved Brussels, then besieged by the elector of Bavaria; and retook Ghent and Bruges; which the enemy had seized by treachery. Upon this the house sent their speaker Sir R. Onslow to compliment him at Brussels; and on his return March 1, 1708-9, the next day he took his place in the house of lords, where the lord chancellor Cowper complimented him in another speech. In 1709 he was made plenipotentiary at the treaty of peace in Holland, which breaking up without effect, he hastened to the field, where having seized St. Amand and Montagne on the Scheld, and taken Tournay on the 11th of September, he defeated the French with great slaughter and booty at Blaregnies. He crowned this campaign with the reduction of Mons, the capital of Hainault. In 1710 the duke took the field before the French, and reduced the strong towns of Doway, Bethune, St. Ven-

nant, and Aire. But upon his return from this campaign he found his duchess, and some of his great friends in the ministry, out of favour, and himself but coolly received at court. But having promised to the States-General not to desert the common cause, he concerted measures with the new ministry as frankly as he had done with the old; which, with the surrender of all his duchess's places, was so acceptable to her majesty, that she renewed his commission, and made a disposition of the other generals to his entire satisfaction. In 1711 he returned to Flanders, where, with admirable speed and secrecy, and without bloodshed, he forced the French lines on the Senfet and the Scheld, which marshal Villars had boasted would be his *Ne plus ultra*. He then took the strong town of Bouchain (which gave him a great inlet into old France) and made the garrison prisoners of war, in sight of an hundred thousand men. In 1712, on the first day of the new year, he was removed from all his places; and all arts being used to render him obnoxious at home, and to involve him in any thing that looked like a design against the government; he visited his principality of Mildenheim, and several towns in Germany, and returned to England, the day of the queen's death. After being welcomed by the nobility and foreign ministers, he attended on king George I. in his public entry through London, who, on the 24th of September, appointed him captain-general, colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, one of the commissioners for the government of Chelsea-hospital, and master-general of the ordnance. Some years before his death he retired from public business, and died at Windsor-Lodge in 1722, aged 73, and was interred with great pomp in king Henry VIIIth's chapel in Westminster-abbey.

MARLBOROUGH (Sarah du-

chess of) was the daughter and co-heiress of Richard Jennings, Esq; of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, and was married to the duke in 1681. In 1683, she was made lady of the bed-chamber to the princess Anne of Denmark, with whom she kept up a very familiar correspondence both before and after her coming to the crown; as may be seen in the duchess's *Apology for her conduct*. The queen made her mistress of the robes, and gave her the management of the privy purse; but in the latter part of this reign Mrs. Masham found means to supplant her, on which she resigned all her places. Her grace died in 1744, in the 85th year of her age. Dr. Swift, in his history of queen Ann, thus characterises her. "It is to the dutchess the duke is chiefly indebted for his greatness and his fall; for above twenty years she possessed, without a rival, the favour of the most indulgent mistress in the world, nor ever missed one single opportunity that fell in her way, of improving it to her own advantage. She hath preserved a tolerable court reputation with regard to love and gallantry; but three furies reigned in her breast, the most mortal enemies of all softer passions, which were sordid avarice, disdainful pride, and ungovernable rage; by the last of these often breaking out in sallies of the most unpardonable fort, she had long alienated her sovereign's mind, before it appeared to the world." When, however, we read Swift's characters, it behoves us not to forget that of the writer; who seldom dresses them up without a sufficiency of *his own* seasoning.

MARLOE (Christopher) an English dramatic writer, bred at Cambridge, who afterward turning actor, trod the same stage with Shakespeare. He was accounted, says Langbaine, an excellent poet in his time, even by

by Ben. Johnson himself; and Heywood his fellow actor styles him the best of poets. His genius inclined wholly to tragedy, and he wrote six plays; one of which called *Lust's dominion, or the Lascivious Queen*, was afterward altered by Mrs. Behn, and acted under the title of *Abdelazer, or the Moor's revenge*. Marloe came to an untimely end; for engaging in a low amour, and endeavouring to stab a footman of whom he was jealous, he was killed himself: this was in 1593, after he had made a considerable progress in an excellent poem called *Hero and Leander*, and which was unequally finished by George Chapman.

MAROT (Clement) Valet de Chambre to Francis I, and the best poet of his time, was born at Cahors. He was infinitely superior to his father John Marot, who had succeeded very well in writing verses. He was suspected of heresy, and thrown into prison; but delivered by the protection of Francis I. though he was so well known for a follower of what were called the new opinions, that he was obliged some years afterward to make his escape to Geneva. There he debauched his landlady, and the punishment of banishment, which he had reason to apprehend, was, at Calvin's instance, changed into that of whipping. He departed from Geneva, and went into Piedmont, where he died in the year 1544, aged 60. Fontaine, who acknowledged himself his disciple, contributed greatly to restore to vogue the works of this ancient poet. His translation of some of the Psalms of David was censured by the faculty of divinity at Paris; the consequence of which was that they sold faster than the printers could work them off.

MARRACCI (Lewis) a learned oriental scholar, born at Lucca in Tuscany in 1612. He was the author of several works in Italian, but that which rendered him most famous

was his edition of the Koran in the original Arabic, with a Latin version, notes, and confutation of his own; beautifully printed at Padua in 1698, in 2 vols. folio. Maracci had also a hand in the *Biblia sacra Arabica, sacrae congregationis de propaganda fide jussu edita, ad usum ecclesiarum orientalium*, Romæ, 1671, 3 vols. folio. He was a member of several congregations, as that of the index expurgatorius, of indulgences, of reliques, of the examination of bishops, &c. and died at Rome in 1700.

MARS, the God of war, son of Juno, born in Thracia, and brought forth by Juno's touching a flower, which he did in revenge, because Jupiter begot Pallas out of his brain. His amours with Venus, and how Vulcan caught them together, are notorious. In short he was an errant whore-master, as one may easily believe by the catalogue of his bastards.

MARSH (Narcissus) an exemplary Irish prelate, born at Hannington in Wiltshire, in 1638. He was made principal of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, in 1673, but removed to the provostship of Dublin-college in 1678. He was promoted to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns in 1682, translated to the archbishopric of Cashel in 1690, to Dublin in 1694 and to Armagh in 1703. While he held the see of Dublin, he built a noble library, filled it with choice books, and settled a provision for two librarians; he repaired at his own expence several decayed churches, beside buying in and restoring many impropriations, and presenting a great number of oriental mss. to the Bodleian library. He was a very learned and accomplished man, published a few things, and died in 1713.

MARSHAL (Thomas) a very learned English divine in the 17th century, educated at Oxford, which being garrisoned upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he bore arms

for the king. Afterward he had several successive preferments in the church, and died at Lincoln-college, of which he was rector. He wrote some books. By his will he left all his books and mss. to the university of Oxford, and money to Lincoln-college, for the maintenance of three scholars. He was a noted critic, especially in the Gothic and English Saxon tongues, and eminent for his piety and other valuable qualities.

MARSHAM (John) a very learned English writer in the 17th century. He studied the law in the Middle-temple, and was sworn one of the six clerks in the court of chancery 1638. In the beginning of the civil wars he followed the king to Oxford, for which he was sequestered of his place by the parliament at Westminster and plundered. After the declining of the king's affairs he returned to London, and compounded, among other royalists, for his real estate, and betook himself wholly to his studies and a retired life, the fruits of which were some excellent works he wrote. *Diatriba Chronologia*; *Chronicus Canon*, *Aegyptiacus*, *Ebraicus*, *Græcus*, &c. He died in 1685.

MARSIGLI (Lewis Ferdinand) count, an Italian famous for letters as well as arms, who was descended from an antient and noble family, and born at Bologna in 1658. He acquired a great knowledge in the art of war and fortification, served under the emperor Leopold II. against the Turks, by whom he was taken prisoner in 1683, but redeemed after a year's captivity. In the Spanish succession war, Marsigli then advanced to the rank of marshal, being in the fortress of Brisac, which surrendered to the duke of Burgundy in 1703, when the place was deemed capable of holding out much longer; the count d'Arco who commanded was beheaded, and Marsigli, stripped of all his commissions, had his sword broke over him. He now sought for consolation in the sci-

ences, as amidst all the hurry and fatigue of war, he had made all the advantages the most philosophic man could do, who had travelled purely in quest of knowledge. He had a rich collection of every thing proper to the advancement of natural knowledge, instruments astronomical and chemical, plans of fortification, models of machines, &c. all which he presented to the senate of Bologna by an authentic act in 1712, forming at the same time out of them what he called *The Institute of the Arts and Sciences at Bologna*. He also founded a printing-house, and furnished it with the best types for Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, which he presented in 1728 to the Dominicans at Bologna, on condition of their printing all the writings of the *Institute* at prime cost: this was called the printing-house of St. Thomas Aquinas. His writings on philosophical subjects are numerous and valuable, in Latin, Italian, and French: he died in 1730.

MARSILIUS of Padua; see **MENANDRINO**.

MARSTON (John) an English dramatic writer, who lived in the time of James I. Wood says he was a student in C. C. college, Oxford, but we neither know his family nor the time of his birth. He contributed eight plays to the stage, which were all acted at Black-friars with applause; and one of them called *The Dutch Courtesan*, was once revived since the restoration, under the title of *The Revenge*, or *a Match in Newgate*. There is no account when he died; but we find his works were published after his death by Shakespeare, and may thence reasonably conclude that it happened about the year 1614.

MARSUS (Peter) a native of Cesa in Campania di Roma, consecrated to the church from his infancy; yet employed himself chiefly in illustrating profane authors. He wrote
notes

notes on Silius Italicus, Terence, Cicero de *Natura Deorum*, and Cicero's Offices. He enjoyed leisure by the favour and liberality of cardinal Francis de Gonzaga, after several troubles.

MARTIALIS (Marcus Valerius) a Latin poet, born at Bibilis, now Bubiera, in Arragon. He came to Rome when 21 years old, and lived there 35 years under Galba, Otho, &c. He was in favour with T. Vespasian and Domitian, who made him a gentleman. It is probable he left Rome when he saw himself slighted by Trajan. He died in his own country five or six years after. We have fourteen books of his Epigrams.

MARTIANAY (John) a learned Benedictine monk, born at St. Sever, a small village of Gascony, in 1647. He died in 1717, after having spent 50 years in an exact observance of the rules of his order, and in writing more than 20 works. What he is principally remembered for, is his edition of the works of St. Jerom in 5 vols. folio, in the notes to which he criticised many learned men, papists as well as protestants, with much severity. Le Clerc, who was one of the number, was provoked by his treatment to examine the merits of the editions, which he did in a small volume published at Amsterdam; and shews that Martianay, notwithstanding his indecent petulances, had none of the requisites to qualify him for an editor of St. Jerom: nevertheless for want of a better, his edition continues to be esteemed the best.

MARTINI (Raymond) a Dominican friar and great orientalist, born in Catalonia in the 13th century; who was one of those pitched upon, at a general chapter held at Toledo in the year 1250, to study Hebrew and Arabic, in order to confute the Jews and Mahometans. This Martini did with great success; for having duly qualified himself to read the works of the Rabbins, they furnished him with such arguments as enabled him to

fight the Jews with their own weapons. This appears from his *Pugio fidei*, which was finished, as we learn from himself, in the year 1278, tho' it was not printed until the year 1651, at Paris; having been found some few years before in rummaging the library of the college of St. Foix at Toulouse. Some assert that Martini wrote another work intitled *Capistrum Judeorum*, and also a confutation of the Koran.

MARTYR (Peter) a famous divine, born at Florence in 1500. He studied philosophy and the tongues at Padua and Bononia, was a regular Augustin in the monastery of Fiscoli, and was counted one of the best preachers in Italy. Zuinglius and Bucer's writings gave him a good opinion of the Protestants, and his conversation with Valdes confirmed it. He preached that doctrine at Rome in private; but being impeached, fled to Naples, and thence to Lucca, where he brought over to the Protestant interest Emanuel Tremelius, Celsus Martinengus, Paul Lasicius, and Jeremiah Zanchy. He was sent for to England by king Edward VI, and made professor of divinity at Oxford 1549. In queen Mary's reign he returned for Strasburg, and was present at the conference of Poissy. His sentiments were not the same with Calvin's about Christ's presence in the eucharist. He died in 1562.

MARVELL (Andrew) an ingenious writer in the 17th century, was bred at Cambridge. He travelled through the most polite parts of Europe, and was secretary to the embassy at Constantinople. His first appearance in public business at home, was as assistant to Mr. John Milton, Latin secretary to the protector. A little before the restoration he was chosen by his native town, Kingston upon Hull, to sit in that parliament, which began at Westminster April 25th 1660; and is recorded as the last member of parliament who received the wages or allowance

allowance antiently paid to representatives by their constituents. He seldom spoke in parliament, but he had great influence without doors upon the members of both houses; and prince Rupert had always the greatest regard for his advice. He made himself obnoxious to the government by his actions and writings, and nothing could ever shake his resolution. Mr. Marvell, who lodged up two pair of stairs in a little court in the Strand, was writing, when the lord treasurer opened the door abruptly upon him. Surprized at the sight of so unexpected a visitor, Mr. Marvell told his lordship, that he believed he had mistaken his way. Lord Danby replied, *Not now I have found Mr. Marvell*: telling him he came from his majesty, to know what he could do to serve him. Coming to a serious explanation, he told the lord treasurer, that he knew the nature of courts full well; that whoever is distinguished by a prince's favour is certainly expected to vote in his interest. The lord Danby told him, that his majesty had only a just sense of his merits, in regard to which he only desired to know if there was any place at court he could be pleased with. These offers, though urged with the greatest earnestness, had no effect upon him. He told the lord treasurer, that he could not accept of them with honour, for he must be either ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country in giving into the measures of the court. The only favour therefore he had to request of his majesty was, that he would esteem him as dutiful a subject as any he had, and more in his proper interest by refusing his offers, than if he had embraced them. The lord Danby finding no arguments could prevail, told him, that the king had ordered a thousand pounds for him, which he hoped he would receive, till he could think what farther to ask of his majesty. This last offer was rejected

with the same steadfastness of mind as the first, though, as soon as the lord treasurer was gone, he was forced to send to a friend to borrow a guinea. He died, not without strong suspicions of his being poisoned, in 1678, in the 58th year of his age. In 1688 the town of Kingston upon Hull contributed a sum of money to erect a monument over him in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, where he was interred, and an epitaph was composed by an able hand; but the minister of that church forbid both the inscription and monument to be placed there. He wrote many ingenious pieces. *The Rehearsal transposed. A short historical Essay concerning General Councils, Creeds and Impositions in Matters of Religion, &c.*

MARULLUS; a poet of Calabria in the 5th century, who when Attila king of the Huns, had penetrated into Italy, waited upon him at Padua, with a panegyric, for which he expected an ample reward. But when that prince understood by his interpreters that the poet had deduced his origin from heaven, and stiled him a god, he ordered both the verses and the writer to be burned: he mitigated his severity however on reflecting that it might deter other authors from celebrating him.

MARULLUS (Michael Tarchanistis) one of those learned Greeks who retired to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks; but he abandoned his country, not out of zeal for religion, but for fear of slavery. He was a soldier by profession, but applied himself diligently to Latin poetry, and acquired great reputation by his success in it. He used to say, "the rest of the poets were only to be read, but that Virgil and Lucretius were to be got by heart." His poems consist of four books of epigrams, and as many of hymns: Erasmus remarks that the poems of Marullus would have been tolerable,

if

if they had favoured less of Paganism.

MARY, queen of England, eldest daughter to king Henry VIII. by Catherine of Spain, succeeded her half brother king Edward VI. in the year 1553. Queen Mary being seated on the throne, laid aside the reformation, notwithstanding her assurances to the contrary, and restored the worship and ceremonies of the Roman church. The Catholic bishops were set up, and the Reformed prelates deposed, without any legal proceeding; then she made a marriage with Philip, son to Charles V. emperor and king of Spain. Now the persecution grew warm, Hooper, Ferrar, Ridley and Latimer, being burnt for the reformation; as likewise abp. Cranmer in 1556, and several of the inferior clergy and laity. In 1558 Calais was taken by the duke of Guise, which, it is thought, with some other misfortunes, occasioned the queen's death, which hapened on November 17, 1558. This queen was neither amiable in her person nor disposition: the few good qualities she might have were choaked up by a sour sullen bigotry; and her marriage with Philip, as stern a bigot as herself, subjected the nation to all the horrors that ignorant gloomy malignity could dictate. If the people had been disgusted with the doctrines of the church of Rome before, the bloody policy of that church, so severely exerted under Mary, made them gladly and vigorously resume the work of reformation on her death.

MARY II, queen of England, eldest daughter of king James II by his first wife, was born at St. James's in 1662. She was bred up a Protestant, and married to the illustrious William Henry of Nassau, then prince of Orange, afterward king of England, in the 16th year of her age. She staid in Holland with the said prince till February 12, 1689, when she came over, and was solemnly pro-

claimed queen of England, &c. She was an equal sharer with her royal husband in all the rights belonging to the crown; but the administration and execution thereof was lodged solely in the king. She was a princess endowed with the highest perfections both of body and mind; she loved history, as being proper to give her useful instructions; and was also a good judge, as well as a lover of poetry. She studied more than could be imagined, and would have read more than she did, if the frequent returns of ill humours in her eyes had not forced her to spare them. She gave her minutes of leisure to architecture and gardening, and since it employed many hands, she said, *she hoped it would be forgiven her*. She was the most gracious of sovereigns to her subjects, and the most obliging of wives to her husband, as well as the most excellent of mistresses to her servants: she ordered good books to be laid in the places of attendance, that persons might not be idle while they were in their turns of service. She was exceeding zealous for a reformation of manners; charitable in the highest degree, without the least ostentation. This excellent queen died on the 28th of December 1695, at Kensington, of the small-pox, in the thirty-third year of her age. As to her person, she was tall, of a majestic graceful mien, her countenance serene, her complexion ruddy, and her features beautiful.

MARY Stuart, queen of Scotland, daughter to king James V. by Mary of Guise, succeeded her father at eight days old. She was first contracted to prince Edward of England, but afterward married to the dauphin of France, who succeeded to the crown by the name of Francis II. On his death in 1561, she returned to Scotland, having passed by the English fleet undiscovered, which, it was believed, was sent out to intercept her. Upon her coming, she condescended that

that no change should be made in religion, desiring nothing farther than the private exercise of her own persuasion. This liberty the earl of Arran, and the reformed preachers exclaimed against, which exasperated the queen, and brought the earl into disfavour. The queen, about this time, sent an embassy into England, desiring Elizabeth to declare her next heir to the crown, in case she died without issue: but queen Elizabeth objected the unseasonableness of that request, and refused her. In 1564 she married Henry lord Darnley, son to the earl of Lennox; but being a Roman Catholic, the Scots were disgusted, and made an insurrection at Edinburgh; but upon the queen's approaching thither, the rebels were dispersed, and afterward pardoned. In 1565 David Rizzio, an Italian, who being advanced from a musician to a secretary, and much in the queen's favour, managed his interest indiscretely, and grew hated by the king and nobility; so the king got him murdered in his presence. In 1566 the queen went to Edinburgh-castle, and was there brought to bed of a son, who was afterward James VI. When this prince was baptised, the king was not admitted to the solemnity; who soon after fell sick, being poisoned; but recovering by the strength of his youth, was murdered, as was said, by Bothwell, for which that earl was tried and acquitted. The next year the queen coming from Stirling, was forcibly carried off by the earl Bothwell, and married him soon after. Bothwell having attained this exaltation, was very earnest to get himself possessed of the young prince, for which reason some noblemen entered into a bond for the prince's preservation; while another part of the nobility subscribed a paper to stand firm to the queen and Bothwell. Things now growing to a rupture, the discontented lords took the field, and the queen

levied forces against them; but Bothwell finding the queen's forces disaffected to her cause, shifted for himself, and the queen surrendered her person to the lords of the other party, who sent her prisoner, contrary to promise, to the castle of Loch-Leven. Her subjects now forced her to resign her crown; but next year, in 1568, she made her escape; upon notice of which several of the nobility repairing to her, and her resignation was in council declared null, as being extorted through fear. The earl of Murray, who was now regent, drew his forces together at Glasgow, and both armies encountering at Langside, between Glasgow and Dumbarton, the queen's troops were defeated. Upon this misfortune she retired into England, having received assurances of protection from queen Elizabeth; but being arrived in that kingdom, she was denied access to the queen, and confined. After a long imprisonment of eighteen years, she was tried for conspiring the destruction of queen Elizabeth, received sentence of death, and was beheaded at Fotheringay-castle in 1585.

MARY DE MEDICIS, daughter of Francis de Medicis, great duke of Tuscany, was married to Henry IV. of France, in 1600, but they did not agree well together: and after his death, was proclaimed regent of the kingdom during the minority of her son Lewis XIII. She governed all things under the influence of her great favourite the marquis d'Ancre; and though she advanced, and made the fortune of cardinal Richlieu, she was but ill requited by him, for he prevailed on the king to banish her. She resided in England three years, putting her son in law Charles I. to the expence of 100 *l.* a day for her subsistence; after which time, retiring to Cologne, she lived there in extreme indigence untill her death in 1642.

MASCARDI

MASCARDI (Augustin) was one of the best orators in the 17th century. He was chamberlain to pope Urban VIII, who founded a professorship of rhetoric for him in the college de la Sapienza in 1628, and settled upon him for life a pension of 500 crowns. By indulging himself in pleasure he was perpetually in want; for his manners were not so good as his genius. He had quarrels with Paganin Gaudentius, and other authors. He printed his treatise *dell'Arte Historica* at his own expence; and would have been a considerable loser by it, if a great number of copies had not been sold at Paris by cardinal Mazarin's means. Balzac severely censures him in one of his discourses, but without naming him. It is a dissertation, consisting of remarks on several pamphlets. Those which concern the discourses of the philosophical orator, are aimed at Mascardi.

MASINISSA, king of Massylia, a small country in Africa. He was first in the interest of the Carthaginians, and twice routed by Syphax king of Numidia. Scipio routing Asdrubal's army, sent Masinissa his nephew without ransom, which courtesy charmed so much, that afterward he was a constant friend to the Romans. He died, being ninety years old, leaving forty-four children, which he had by several wives, A. R. 605.

MASSANELLO (or Thomas Anello) head of the malecontents in an insurrection at Naples, caused by the viceroy's laying a new gabel or tax upon fish in 1647. He was a poor fisherman, about twenty-four years old. He occasioned miserable disturbances in that city, murdering a great many people, and amongst the rest the duke of Caraffa. He ordered a great many gibbets and wheels for torture to be set up, and was followed by ten or twelve hangmen to execute his orders. After this sedition had continued in all manner of barbarity for ten days, it was suppressed by kil-

ling this incendiary, who was dragged through the streets with all the contempt imaginable.

MASSIEU (William) an ingenious and learned French writer, born at Caen in 1665. He entered himself among the Jesuits, but being required by his superiors to devote himself to theology, when his inclinations led him to polite literature; he quitted the society, and returning to the world, became a pensionary of the academy of inscriptions in 1705, and was elected professor royal of the Greek language in 1710. Massieu may be numbered among the unfortunate literati; he had poverty to struggle with in his youth, and bodily grievances in the latter part of his life: He died in 1722, and several critical dissertations of his are to be found in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, beside his performing the office of editor to several learned works.

MASSINGER (Philip) an eminent English poet in the 17th century, bred at Oxford; he left the university without taking any degree, and retired to London to improve his poetical genius by polite conversation. He wrote several tragedies and comedies, which were received with vast applause, and were greatly esteemed for the oeconomy of the plots, and the purity of the style. He was extremely beloved by the poets of that age, and there were few but took it as an honour to write in conjunction with him, as Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, Field, and Decker did. He died in 1639.

MASSON (Papirius) a French writer, the son of a rich merchant, born in the territory of Forez, in 1544. He was for a while in the society of Jesuits, which he afterward quitted, and became an advocate of parliament. He wrote four books of French annals in Latin, which were first printed at Paris in 1577; Masson considered this as his principal performance

formance, though he is now chiefly known by his *Elogia virorum clarissimorum*: he died in 1611.

MASSUET (Rene or Renatus) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, chiefly known for the new edition of St. Irenæus, which he published in the year 1710: he published several other works, and died in 1716.

MATHER (Dr. Cotton) an eminent American divine, born at Boston in New England, in the year 1663. He was educated in Harvard college, and in 1684 became minister of Boston, in the diligent discharge of which office he spent his life, and promoted several excellent societies for the public good: particularly one for suppressing disorders, one for reforming manners, and a society of peacemakers, whose professed business it was to compose differences and prevent lawsuits. His reputation was not confined to his own country; for in 1710 the university of Glasgow sent him a diploma for the degree of doctor in divinity, and in 1714 the royal society of London chose him one of their fellows. He died in 1728, and is said to have published in his life-time 382 pieces, including single sermons, essays, &c. yet several were of a larger size, among which was *Magnalia Christi Americana*, or an Ecclesiastical History of New England, from its first planting in 1620, to 1698, folio.

MATRONALIA, a feast kept by the Roman ladies on the 1st of March in honour of Mars. Ovid gives this reason for the institution of the feast, because the ground bearing fruit in that month, the women offered sacrifices that they might bear children; and that on the 1st of March a temple was built to Juno Lucina, and that Mars was the son of Juno, who presided over marriage.

St. MATTHEW, of a publican was made an apostle, writ his gospel at Jerusalem, and it is thought in He-

brew, for the use of the Jews; and some think St. James, or John, translated it into Greek. He preached in Æthiopia; and some say, because he had persuaded Iphigenia, the king's daughter to live in chastity, the prince who would have married her killed him at the altar.

MATTHEW PARIS, see PARIS.

MATTHEW of Westminster, a Benedictine monk and accomplished scholar, who wrote a history from the beginning of the world to the end of the reign of Edward I, under the title of *Flores Historiarum*; which was afterward continued by other hands. He died in 1380.

St. MATTHIAS, an apostle, was chosen instead of Judas. He preached in Judæa, and part of Æthiopia, and suffered martyrdom. See the *Acts of the Apostles*, Chap. I. There was a gospel published under Matthias's name, but rejected as spurious; as likewise some traditions, which met with the same fate.

MAUGIN (John) generally known by the name of the little Angevin, was born in the province of Anjou, and lived in the 16th century. The appellation he received from the province, argues the meanness of his parentage, and the smallness of his stature; but he distinguished himself by his translations: his translation of Machiavel's discourses on Livy, was printed at Paris in 1548.

MAUPERTUIS (Peter Lewis Moreau de) a celebrated French academician, born at St. Malo in 1697. He was the principal of the academicians who went to the north of Europe by order of the king in 1735, to make observations in order to determine the true figure of the earth: another company being sent at the same time into South America to make corresponding observations. He died in 1759, and left many scientific works; in which, M. Ladvocat observes, he shews greater liveliness of imagination-

imagination, than depth of knowledge or solidity.

MAUSOLUS, king of Caria, for whom his wife Artemisia built a noble monument, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. From this monument all others have the name of Mausoleum.

MAXENTIUS (Marcus Aurelius Valerius) son to the emperor Maximianus Herculeus. He was competitor with Constantine the Great, assumed the purple, and was proclaimed emperor by the Imperial guards; he threw down the statues of Constantine, and committed several outrages. Severus was sent against him, but his soldiers were bribed, and himself strangled. He put a stop to the Christian persecution, till he had got a reputation, and then he revived it. He became at last so burthen some to the senate, that they made application to Constantine for relief, and their expectations were answered; for Maxentius's troops were entirely defeated, and himself drowned in the Tyber.

MAXIMILIAN I, emperor, and son to Frederic IV. the Pacific, of the house of Austria. He was an unfortunate prince, and sadly distressed with poverty. He was almost constantly at war with France, and has left a good character for his prudence and learning. He wrote several poems, as also the memoirs of his own life. He had Philip by his first wife, who married the heiress of Spain, and had by her the emperor Charles V; but at last, being deserted by his soldiers, he was repulsed out of Milan by the duke of Bourbon. He was founder of the imperial chamber, and a great lover of hunting.

MAXIMILIAN II, son to Ferdinand I, and king of the Romans, as also of Hungary and Bohemia. He was a friend to the Protestants, whereupon pope Paul III. cautioned him, as he expected the empire, not to forsake the Catholic faith; and his answer was, *That he preferred the salvation of his soul to all earthly things.*

He succeeded to the empire in 1564, and carried on the Hungarian war; he lengthened his dominions forty miles beyond the Tibiscus, and kept off all disturbances on the account of religion, saying it was an usurpation against heaven to lay restrictions on mens consciences. He died in 1576.

MAXIMIN, bishop of Treves, born at Poitiers of a noble family, brother to St. Maxentius. He entertained St. Athanasius when banished into Gaul, was present at the council of Nice, and of Sardica; and died at Poitiers in 351.

MAXIMUS (Tyrius) a platonic philosopher, flourished in the second century. In 146 he went to Rome, where he became acquainted with Apollonius, Arianus, &c. Marcus Aurelius was his disciple, and we have of his forty-one discourses published by Heinsius, with Commentaries.

MAY (Thomas) an eminent English poet and historian in the 17th century, was born of an ancient but decayed family in Sussex, educated at Cambridge, and afterward removed to London, where he contracted a friendship with several eminent persons, and particularly with Endymion Porter, Esq; one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. While he resided at court he wrote the five plays extant under his name. In 1622 he published a translation of *Virgil's Georgics* with *Annotations*; and in 1635 a Poem on *King Edward III*, and a translation of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, which poem he continued down to the death of Julius Cæsar, both in Latin and English verse. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars he adhered to the parliament; and in 1647 he published *The History of the Parliament of England, which began November the third M.DCXL. With a short and necessary View of some precedent Years.* Written by Thomas May, Secretary to the Parliament. Published by Authority. In 1650 he published *A Breviary of the History* of

of the Parliament in England. In 1649 he published *Historia Parliamenti Angliæ Breviarium*, in three parts; which he afterward translated into English. He wrote the *History of Henry II.* in English verse. He died in 1652.

MAYERNE (Sir Theodore de) baron of Aulbone, was the son of Lewis de Mayerne the celebrated author of *The General History of Spain*, and of the *Monarchie aristo-democratique*, dedicated to the states general. He was born in 1573, and had for his godfather Theodore Beza. He studied physic at Montpellier, and was made physician in ordinary to Henry IV, who promised to do great things for him provided he would change his religion. James I. of England invited him over, and made him first physician to himself and his queen, in which office he served the whole royal family to the time of his death in 1655. His works were printed at London in 1700, and make a large folio, divided into two books, the first containing his *Consilia, Epistolæ, & Observationes*; the second his *Pharmacopœam variâque medicamentorum formulas*.

MAYNE (Jasper) an eminent English poet and divine in the 17th century, who was bred at Oxford, and entered into holy orders. He distinguished himself by his ingenious vein in poetry, which produced two excellent plays, *The City Match*, a Comedy, and *The amorous War*, a Tragi-comedy. While his majesty resided at Oxford, he was one of the divines appointed to preach before him. He published in 1647 a piece, intitled, *OXIOMAXIA, or the People's War examined according to the Principles of Reason and Scripture*, by Jasper Mayne, one of the Students of Christ-church. In 1648 he was deprived of his studentship at Christ-church, and two livings he had, but was restored with the king, who made him his chaplain, and archdeacon of Chichester; all which he held till he

died in 1672. By his will he left 500l. toward the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and 100l. a-piece to his vicarages of Cassington and Pyrton: among other legacies, was an odd one to his servant, who had been with him long, a trunk with something in it which would, he said, make him drink after his death. After the doctor's death the trunk was opened by the servant, who found nothing in it but a red herring. He published a poem upon the naval victory by the duke of York over the Dutch, printed in 1665. He translated into English from the Greek part of *Lucian's Dialogues*.

MAYNWARING (Arthur) an eminent political writer in the beginning of the 18th century, staid several years at Oxford, and then went to Cheshire, where he lived some time with his uncle Mr. Francis Cholmondley, a very honest gentleman, but extremely averse to the government of king William III, to whom he refused the oaths. Here he prosecuted his studies in polite literature with great vigour; and coming up to London, applied to the study of the law. He was hitherto very zealous in anti-revolutional principles, and wrote several pieces in favour of king James II, but upon being introduced to the duke of Somerset and the earls of Dorset and Burlington, began to entertain very different notions in politics. His father left him an estate of near 800 pounds a year, but so incumbered, that the interest-money amounted to almost as much as the revenue. Upon the conclusion of the peace he went to Paris, where he became acquainted with Mr. Boileau. After his return he was made one of the commissioners of the customs, in which post he distinguished himself by his skill and industry. He was a member of the Kit-Kat Club, and was looked upon as one of the chief supports of it by his pleasantries and wit. In the beginning

ning of queen Anne's reign the lord treasurer Godolphin engaged Mr. Done to quit the office of auditor of the Imprests, and made him a present of a patent for that office, worth about 2000 l. a year in a time of business. He had a considerable share in the *Medley*, and was author of several other pieces. The *Examiner*, his antagonist in politics, allowed, that he wrote with a tolerable spirit, and in a masterly style. Sir Richard Steele dedicated the first volume of the *Tatler* to him.

MAZARIN (Julius) cardinal, bishop of Metz, &c. was born at Piscina in Abruzza, in 1602. He was a good politician, and made it his business to study the interests of princes then at war, about Casal and Montserrat; by which means he brought affairs to an accommodation, and the peace of Queiras was shortly concluded. Cardinal Richlieu being taken with his conduct, did from thenceforward highly esteem him; as did also cardinal Antonio, and Lewis XIII, who procured him a cardinal's hat in 1641. Richlieu made him one of the executors of his will, and during the minority of Lewis XIV, he had the charge of affairs. At last he became the envy of the nobility, which occasioned a civil war; whereupon Mazarin was forced to retire, a price was set on his head, and his library sold: notwithstanding, he afterward returned to the court in more glory than ever, concluded a peace with Spain, and a marriage-treaty betwixt the king and the Infanta. This raised the cardinal to the highest honours; but at last his continual application having caused a very dangerous distemper, he died at Vincennes, much lamented by the king, in 1661, aged 59.

MEAD (Dr. Richard) a most celebrated English physician, the 11th of 13 children of the Rev. Matthew Mead, an eminent nonconforming divine, was born at Stepney in 1673.

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He studied Greek and Latin at Utrecht under Graevius, physic at Leyden under Pitcairn and Herman; and took his degree as doctor of philosophy and physic at Padua in 1695; which was confirmed to him by the university of Oxford in 1707. He returned to London in 1696; where he practised with the greatest success and applause for half a century; during which time he was very deservedly esteemed the first man in his profession. He published *A mechanical account of Poisons*; *De imperio Solis ac Lune in corpora humana, & morbis inde oriundis*; *A discourse concerning Pestilential contagion*; *De Variolis & Morbillis dissertatio*; *Medica sacra*; *Morita & Præcepta Medica*, &c. As he acquired a great income by his profession, he was enabled to shew the generosity of his disposition, by numerous acts of benevolence and charity; his doors being always open to the learned and the indigent, for literary, medical and pecuniary assistance. His house in Ormond-street contained a princely library, and collection of antiques and paintings; which to the regret of all lovers of science were dispersed after his death in 1754.

MEDE (Joseph) a very learned English divine in the 17th century, was educated at Cambridge, and soon distinguished himself to great advantage; for by the time he had taken the degree of master of arts in 1610, he had made an uncommon progress in all academical studies. His first appearance was an address to Dr. Andrews, then bishop of Ely, in a Latin tract *de Sanctitate Relativâ*, which was highly approved of by that prelate. He was chosen fellow of Christ-college, and made reader of the Greek lectures of Sir Walter Mildmay's foundation, and held it all his lifetime; which rendered that tongue, as well as several others, very familiar to him. He refused the provostship of Trinity-college Dublin, to which he was invited upon recommendation

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mentation of archbp. Uther; and though his circumstances were narrow, he devoted a tenth of his small income to pious and charitable uses. He died in 1638. His writings are an incontestable proof of his learning. He was pious and modest, but upon proper occasions very facetious.

MEDEA, daughter of Aetas king of Colchis, who possessed the Golden Fleece, a. m. 2741. She fell in love with Jason, helped him to the Fleece, and then went away with him. She restored the age of Jason his father, and after this he forsook her, which she revenged, and married Egeus; but was banished Athens, and is said to have been a great sorceress.

MEDICIS (Laurence de) the Great, and the father of learning, son to Peter, and brother to Julian de Medicis. He was much esteemed both at home and abroad, particularly by Bajazet emperor of the Turks. He was very studious, and loved learned men; and sent John Lascaris into Greece to recover Mss. with which he enriched his library. He was a true friend, and a most magnificent prince; but, says Moreri, neither religious, nor of good morals. He subdued Volterra, got the better of pope Sixtus IV. about certain controversies, and died much lamented, an. 1492, aged 44. One of his sons became pope Leo X. See LEO X, CATHARINE, and MARY, *de Medicis*.

MEDUSA, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Ceto, and a sea-god named Phorcus. Neptune being in love with her, forced her in the temple of Minerva; upon which that goddess changed her hair (which was extremely fair) into serpents; the sight of which turned the beholders into stones: but Perseus, armed with Mercury's ax, with which he killed Argus, cut off Medusa's head, from whose blood sprung Pegasus and Chrysaor. Minerva is represented bearing the picture of Medusa's head on her shield, to terrify her enemies.

MEGALENSIAN games, were celebrated at Rome on the 12th of April, in honour of Cybele.

MEIBOMIUS, the name of several learned Germans: John Henry Meibomius was professor of physic at Helmstadt, where he was born, and at Lubec; he wrote the *Life of Mæcenas*, published at Leyden in 4to. 1653, with several other learned works: Henry his son was born at Lubec in 1638, was professor of physic at Helmstadt, and beside works in his own profession, published *Scriptores rerum Germanicarum*, 3 vol. folio, 1688; a very useful collection, first begun by his father: Marcus Meibomius, of the same family, published a collection of seven Greek authors who had written upon antient music, with a Latin version by himself; dedicated to queen Christina of Sweden, who invited him to her court. Christina engaged him one day to sing an air of antient music, while Gabriel Naudé undertook to execute Greek and Roman dances to his melody; but their performances excited so much mirth among the spectators, that Meibomius meeting with M. Bourdelot some time after, fell upon him with his fists, and beat him so severely, that upon complaint to the queen, he was disgraced, and forced to quit Sweden. His edition of the Greek mythologists, and notes upon Diogenes Laertius in Menage's edition, shew him to have been a man of learning; but he suffered no little raillery for his attempt to correct the Hebrew text of the Bible, by fancying he found out a kind of metre in those antient writings.

MELA (Pomponius) an antient Latin writer who lived in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and published three books of cosmography *De situ orbis*; of which Isaac Vossius gave an edition with copious notes, 4to. 1658.

MELAMPUS, a famous soothsayer among the antient Heathens, the son of Amythaon and Aglaia. He had

had a brother named Bias, to whom he shewed a great deal of affection, first in procuring him a wife, and next a crown. He was the first who instructed the Greeks in the ceremonies of Bacchus, which he had learned from the Phœnicians. He is said to have understood the language of birds, and that they instructed him in future events.

MELANCTHON (Philip) born at Bretten in the Palatinate in 1495, was one of the wisest and most able men of his age among the reformers, though of a mild temper disposed to accommodate, rather than inflame, disputes. In his youth he made an admirable progress in learning, and was made Greek professor at Wirtemberg in 1509. He was an extraordinary humanist and divine, and wrote *Adversus furiosum Parisiensem Logastrorum Decretum*, published in 1521; and the Augsburg confession, and an apology for it, which the emperor Charles V. would not admit. He had a conference for three days with Eckius at Worms; he ruined the Interim, but Flavius thinks he was not zealous enough against the Adiaphora. He denied Oral Manducation in the Lord's supper, and was much of Origen's sentiments. He died at Wirtemberg in 1560, and was of a sweet humour, and universally esteemed.

MELCHIZEDEK, priest of the most high God, and king of Salem, who congratulated Abraham upon his victory over Chedorlaomer. The Latins tell us he was Sem, but the Greek fathers will have him to be a Pagan. Some think he was an angel, others the holy ghost; and those called the Melchizedecians take him for Jesus Christ: but the best opinion is, that he was a man, and a type of Christ, and that by Salem is meant Jerusalem.

MELEAGER, son of Æneas king of Caledonia and Althea; as soon as he was born, the Parcæ put a fire-

brand into the fire, and pronounced these words, This child shall live as long as the firebrand shall last. The Parcæ being gone, Althea took the brand out of the fire, and kept it carefully. Meleager growing up, hunted and killed the Cæledonian boar, and presented the head to Atalanta, who struck the boar first. This disgusted Pleschippus and Toxæus, Althea's two brothers, who raising a dispute were killed by Meleager. Althea hearing this, threw the brand into the fire out of revenge, which being made to burn slowly, caused Meleager to die a painful and lingering death.

MELICERTUS, son of Athamas and Ino, threw himself headlong into the sea, and was changed into a sea-god. The antients celebrated the Isthmic games in honour of him.

MELISSA, daughter of Melisseus king of Crete. She, and her sister Amalthea, nursed Jupiter with goats milk. She was the inventress of honey, and is said to have been changed into a bee.

MELISSUS of Samos, a philosopher, son of Ithageneis, and disciple of Parmenides, a. r. 310. The Ephesians made him their admiral, and gave him an extraordinary power. He taught that this world was infinite, immutable, immoveable; no vacuity nor local motion; and that we ought to advance nothing certain concerning the deity.

MELITO, bishop of Sardis in Asia, presented an apology for the Christians to the emperor Marcus Antoninus; by what remains of it in Eusebius, he seems to have been a very considerable person. He wrote other pieces cited by Jerom, &c. which are all lost.

MELPOMENE, one of the nine muses, the inventress of tragedy. She is drawn grave, richly habited, sceptres and crowns in one hand, and a poinard in the other.

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MELVIL

MELVIL (Sir James) descended from an honourable Scots family, being the third son of the laird of Kaeth, was born about the middle of the 16th century. He went to France very young in the capacity of page to queen Mary, then married to the dauphin; and on the death of her husband, followed her to Scotland, where he was made gentleman of her chamber, and admitted a privy-counsellor. She employed him in her most important concerns, till her unhappy confinement in Lochlevyn, all which he discharged with the utmost fidelity; and from his own accounts there is reason to conclude that had she taken his advice, she might have avoided many of her misfortunes. When she was prisoner in England, she recommended him strongly to her son James, with whom he continued in favour and employment until the death of queen Elizabeth: James would then have taken him to England, but Melvil now grown old, was desirous of retiring from business, and in his retirement he drew up the memoirs of his past life for the use of his son. These memoirs were accidentally found in Edinburgh castle, in the year 1660, though nobody knew how they came to be deposited there; and were published in folio in 1683.

MEMNON, son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed by Achilles at the siege of Troy, where he commanded some troops for Priam. It is said Teutamus, king of Assyria, sent him at the head of 20,000 men to raise the siege of Troy. The poets pretend that his ashes were turned into birds.

MENADES, certain women transported with fury, who worshipped Bacchus; it is these whom Ovid feigns to have killed Orpheus. Metam. L. 11.

MENAGE (Giles) the French Varro, of the 17th century. His illustrious friends have raised a glorious monument to his memory in the

collection called the Menagiana, which is a very effectual proof of that extensive genius and various learning which made up the character of Mr. Menage. It was no extraordinary thing that he had a very happy memory in his youthful age, but it was particular that he retained it in his old age; and what is very rare is, that it returned to him after some interruption. The reputation of his works procured him a place in the academy *della Crusca* at Florence. He might have been a member of the French academy at its first institution, if it had not been for his *Requete des Dictionnaires*; but when that was forgot, he was proposed in 1684 to fill up a vacant place in that academy, and was excluded only by the superior interest of his competitor Mr. Bergent, for there was not one member of all those who gave their votes against him, but owned that he deserved the place. He would not suffer his friends to propose him again. He held an academy daily in his own chamber. He died in 1692, aged 79.

MENANDER, a comic poet of Athens, was born in the 109th Olympiad. He is said to be the prince of new comedy; and Plutarch prefers him to Aristophanes. He wrote 100 comedies, which are all lost excepting some citations from ancient authors.

MENANDRINO (Marfilus) one of the most celebrated philosophers and lawyers of the 14th century, but better known by the name of Marfilus of Padua, the place of his birth. He was educated at the university of Orleans, and became counsellor to the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, for whom he wrote an apology intitled, *Defensor pacis, seu de re imperatoria et pontificia jurisdictionum, libri tres*, in the year 1324. This was an extraordinary work for that time, as he boldly maintained in it, that the pope ought to submit to the emperor, not only in temporal affairs, but also

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in what regarded the outward discipline of the church: and for this doctrine he was excommunicated by pope John XX. by a long decree in which he endeavoured to refute it. Marſilius alſo wrote a treatiſe intitled, *De translatione imperii*, and another *De juriſdictione imperiali in cauſis matrimonialibus*. He died in 1323, and however he might be eſteemed elſewhere, he was ranked at Rome in the firſt claſs of heretics.

MENCKE (Otto) a learned German writer in the 17th century, ſtudied the ſchool-learning in ſeveral univerſities. But having diveſted himſelf of his former prejudices in favour of the metaphyſical trifles taught in the ſchools, he lamented as often as he thought of the time which he had loſt in them, and which he might have ſpent in more ſolid ſtudies. He was profeſſor of morality in the univerſity of Leiſpic. He publiſhed ſeveral works; but his moſt conſiderable, and what alone is ſufficient to perpetuate his memory, in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leiſpic, of which he was the firſt author, and in which he was engaged till his death. The firſt volume was publiſhed at Leiſpic in 4to in 1682.

MENCKE (John Burchard) ſon to the preceding. After his ſtudies he travelled into England and Holland; and upon his return was appointed profeſſor of hiſtory at Leiſpic 1699. He gained great reputation by his lectures as well as his writings. Frederic Auguſtus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, conceived ſo high an opinion of him, that he made him his hiſtoriographer: he afterward became counſellor to that king, and then auſic counſellor. His health began to decline early, and he died in 1732, aged 58. He wrote many pieces. His *De Charlataneriâ Eruditorum Declamationes duæ*, is an excellent ſatire deſigned to expoſe the artifices uſed by falſe ſcholars to raiſe themſelves a name. As he

named and pointed at certain perſons, it exaſperated them, and they procured his book to be ſeized; but it ſpread, and editions of it were multiplied. He likewiſe publiſhed *Methodo pour étudier l'Hiftoire: avec un Catalogue des principaux Hiſtorien*, &c. He made a great many additions to Mr. Lenglet's book, eſpecially with regard to the German hiſtorians.

MENCRATES, or Menecrates, a phyſician of Syracuſe in the 10th olympiad. He was famous for his ſkill, but more notorious for his vanity. He led thoſe he cured along with him, dreſſing one like Apollo, a ſecond like Æſculapius, and third like Hercules, &c. and called himſelf Jupiter. He directed a letter to Philip, father to Alexander the Great, thus: *Menecrates Jupiter Philippo regi ſalutem*. Philip returned him this answer, Philip wiſhes Menecrates good ſenſe.

MENDOZZA (Juan Gonzales de) an Auguſtin friar in the province of Caſtile, and embaffador from the king of Spain to the emperor of China in 1584. He was made biſhop of Lipari in Italy in 1593, of Chiapa in New Spain in 1607, and of Propajan in the Weſt-Indies in 1608. He wrote a hiſtory of China in Spaniſh, which was tranſlated into French by Luc de la Porte, and was printed at Paris in 1589.

MENEDEMUS, a philoſopher, born at Erythreum, ſon of one of Phede's diſciples, died a. r. 453. He was in great eſteem and high employments in his own country: one telling him, *It was a great happineſs to have what we deſired*, he answered, *It was a greater not to deſire what we have*. He loved his country, and ſtarved himſelf to death becauſe he could not prevail with Antigonus to deſiſt from oppreſſing it.

MENEDEMUS, a Cynic philoſopher. He pretended he was come out of hell to examine men's actions,

in order to give the gods an account of them. He wore a long tawny-coloured robe, a red sash, a kind of turban on his head marked with twelve letters, buskins on his feet, a long beard, and a stick on which he rested himself from time to time.

MENELAUS, the son of Atreus and Ærope, brother of Agamemnon, and king of Lacedæmonia; who when Paris had stolen away his wife Helena, called together all the princes of Greece to take revenge on the Trojans for this insult, and fetch her home again. Accordingly they united in a fleet of 1000 ships under the command of Agamemnon, vowing never to return until they had sacked Troy; which cost them ten years to accomplish, and was then effected rather by deceit than valour. This expedition is described at large by Homer in his Iliad, and by Virgil in his Æneid.

MENES, born at This, a town of Thebais in Upper-Egypt, was the founder of the Egyptian empire. He had three sons, viz. Athotis, who ruled after him at This and Thebes; Curudes, who, in Lower-Egypt, founded the kingdom of Heliopoli, which afterward was the kingdom of Diospoli; and Necherophes, who reigned at Memphis. It is thought this Menes reigned 117 years after the birth of Phaleg, son of Heber, which was the very year of the dispersion of the people throughout the whole earth. In building Memphis he stopped the Nile near it, by the invention of a causeway a hundred furlongs broad, and caused it to run through the mountains.

MENIPPUS, a Cynic philosopher, was born a slave in Phœnicia, bought his liberty, and made himself citizen of Thebes, where he became an usurer; for which being laughed at by every body, out of shame and despair he hanged himself. He composed thirteen books full of railery

and satire, though others father them upon Dionysius and Zopirus.

MENOCCHIUS, vulgarly Menochio (James) a famous lawyer meanly born at Pavia, but who became so skilful in the law, that he was called the Baldus and Bartholus of his age; all the princes of Italy soliciting him to their universities. He read at Padua twenty-three years together, and for love of his country removed to Pavia, and succeeded Nicholas Gratiani. He hath got an immortal fame by his works, *De recuperanda possessione*; *De adipiscenda possessione*; *De presumptionibus*; *De Arbitrariis Judicium Quæstionibus & Causis Conciliorum*, tom. 13. &c. He died in 1607, aged seventy-five.

MENTEL (John) a German gentleman, who invented the art of Printing about the year 1440. Gensfleisch, his servant, revealed it to a goldsmith named Gutenberg; but the emperor Frederic III. declared Mentel the only inventor of the art, and permitted him to crown the lion in his coat of arms with gold, and to add a golden crown, which may be seen still in his posterity's coat.

MENZIKOFF, prince, the favourite of Peter I. of Russia, was born in the lowest class of life, and owed his great elevation to accident. He was originally a pastry-cook's boy, and Peter being diverted with his crying his puffs and singing in the streets, sent for, and talked with him, when his ready answers pleased the czar so well, that he took him to court and gave him some low employment. His wit recommended him so much to Peter, that he gradually rose to the highest offices in the state; and acquired such knowledge that he became one of the best generals in Russia. During the minority of Peter II. grandson of the first, Catharine appointed Menzikoff generalissimo by land and sea; and prevailed on the regency to agree to a marriage between

between the young czar and one of his daughters. But the czar had other views, and resolved to punish him for the injuries he had done his father. Being heartily seconded by the lords of his court, and Menzikoff also furnishing sufficient occasions of complaint by his extortions, rapines, and even by personal insolence to the czar himself; he was in 1728 disgraced, banished, and his immense estates confiscated.

MERCATOR (Gerard) one of the most famous geographers of his time, was born at Ruremonde in the Netherlands in the year 1512. He composed a *Chronology*, some *Geographical tables*, an *Atlas*, &c. engraving and colouring the maps himself. He died in 1594. His method of laying down charts is still used, and bears the name of Mercator's charts.

MERCATOR (Nicholas) an eminent mathematician in the 17th century, was born at Holstein in Denmark, and came to England about the time of the restoration, where he lived many years till his death. He was fellow of the royal society; and endeavoured to reduce astrology to rational principles, as appeared from a Mss. of his in the possession of William Jones, Esq; He published several works, particularly *Cosmographia*. He gave the quadrature of the hyperbole by an infinite series, which was the first appearance in the learned world of a series of this sort, drawn from the particular nature of the curve, and that in a manner very new and abstracted.

MERCIER (John de) born at Uzèz in Languedoc, the most learned in Hebrew that ever was amongst the Christians, who wrote commentaries on the Bible. His son Josias was a famous critic, and published Nonius Marcellus, which he has very exactly corrected. He wrote also notes upon Aristenæus, &c. *De Deo Socratis*. The father died in 1570.

MERCURIALIS (Jerom) an emi-

nent Italian born at Forli in 1530, where he first practised; but afterward was successively professor of physic at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa. His writings in physic are very numerous, beside giving an edition of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with notes; which however Thuanus tells us, did not answer the expectations of the learned. He died in 1606, and in 1644, some select pieces of his were published at Venice in one vol. folio.

MERCURY, son of Jupiter, by Maia, was messenger of the gods, having wings at his heels, and a caduceus in his hand. He was the god of eloquence and trade, conducted souls into hell; and had power to take them out again. He played Argus asleep, and killed him; stole Apollo's oxen, and turned Battus into a touchstone; with a thousand other waggish exploits.

MERIONES, son to Molus, and brother to Dictys Cretensis, who wrote the Trojan war. He was charioteer to Idomeneus, and has the character of a good soldier by Homer.

MERLIN, born at Carmarthen in Wales, lived toward the end of the fifth century. He is said to be the son of an Incubus, and that his pretended prophecies were the effect of magic. Geoffrey of Monmouth has translated a tract of this author, and inserted it in his history, but he is rallied by several for his credulity. Alanus de Insulis wrote notes upon him.

MERSENNE (Marin) a learned French writer in the 17th century. Upon his leaving the schools of the Sorbonne, he entered among the Minims in 1611. He published several works, which gained him great reputation, and correspondence with most of the learned men of his time, but especially Des Cartes. He had a peculiar talent in forming curious questions, and tho' he was not so happy

in resolving them, he gave occasion to others to do it.

MERULA (George) an Italian of extraordinary parts and learning, born at Alexandria in the dutchy of Milan, about the year 1420. He taught youth at Venice and Milan for 40 years, and laboured abundantly in restoring and correcting antient authors. He wrote and addressed to Lewis Sforza, *Antiquitates Vice comitum*, or the actions of the dukes of Milan in ten books; with some other things in the same way. His death in 1494, is said not to have grieved any body, as he lived in a state of war with, and abused, almost all his cotemporary scholars.

MERULA (Paul) born at Dort in Holland, a famous lawyer, historian and linguist, professor of history in the university of Leyden after Lipsius. He wrote commentaries on Ennius; the life of Erasmus and Junius; a Cosmography; law; and died in 1607.

MESSALINA (Valeria) the emperor Claudius's wife, famous for her lewdness. She married C. Silius a Roman knight, but the emperor put her to death.

METASTASIO (Pietro) a celebrated lyric poet born in Italy, and adopted while very young by the eminent civilian Gravina; who dying in 1718, left Metastasio his heir. He had such a natural facility in speaking extempore verses, at five years old, that Gravina used to set him on a table to perform the part of an improvvisatore; but this exercise, in which at times he was truly afflatus numine, was found to exhaust him so much, that it was discontinued by physical advice. He has been long invested with the title and appointments of imperial laureat, and composed with great facility when he receives his orders; though he abhors writing, and never sets pen to paper but by compulsion. The sweetness of his language and versification, have

perhaps contributed more to the refinement of vocal melody, and consequently of music in general, than the joint efforts of all the great composers in Europe. Metastasio was applied to by the editors of the Encyclopedie, to write the article Opera for that work, but he politely declined the task; supposing it impossible that his sentiments on this subject could be agreeable to the French nation. The most correct editions of his works are those at Paris and Turin in 10 volumes, as he told Dr. Burney, who saw him at Vienna in 1772, when he was at least 72 years of age.

METHODISTS, a name first given to a society of pious young men at Oxford, and since extended to all those who profess the doctrine of the church of England as taught by Whitefield, Wesley, and their disciples. They are a plain well meaning enthusiastic people, who differ from the church of England only by a strict adherence to her articles, from which they plead that the church has herself departed in certain points. See **WHITEFIELD**.

METHODIUS, a father of the church, bishop of Olympus or Patara in Lycia, and afterward of Tyre in Palestine, suffered martyrdom at Chalcis in Greece toward the end of Dioclesian's persecution in the year 302. He composed many works in a clear and elaborate stile, which were extant in Jerom's time. Father Combes collected several considerable fragments of this writer, cited by Epiphanius, Photius, and others, and printed them with notes of his own, together with the works of Amphilocheus, and Andreas Cretensis, in folio, Paris, 1644.

METIUS (James) invented the prospective-glasses, which make objects at a distance appear near. He presented one of them to the States-General in 1608.

METO

METO of Athens, a famous mathematician, published his *Enneade-cauteride*, a. r. 321. The learned agree not about the beginning of Meto's period.

METRA, daughter of Erysichthon, who prostituted herself to satisfy her father's prodigious hunger; her lovers presented her with an ox, an horse, a sheep, or some other beast, money not being then in use; which caused the fiction of the poets, that she transformed herself into several shapes, having that power from Neptune, who loved her.

METRODORUS, the disciple of Democritus, had, among other disciples, the philosopher Anaxarchus and Hippocrates the physician. He taught the eternity and infinity of the universe.

METRODORUS, an eminent painter and philosopher, was made choice of by the Athenians to send to Paulus Æmilius, who after having taken Perseus king of Macedon, demanded two men of them, the one to instruct his children, and the other to paint his triumph. The Athenians sent him Metrodorus, who excelled at the same time in philosophy and painting. And Paulus Æmilius was well satisfied with their choice.

METROPHANES (Critopulus) a Greek author, who drew up a confession of faith of the Greek church, printed at Helmstadt in 1651. The famous Cyrillus Lucarius sent him into England, to enquire into the doctrine and circumstances of our church. He debarked at Hamburgh, and travelled through Germany, where he wrote his confession of faith, which is agreeable to the reformation in several points. He argues like an able divine, and a person of good sense.

MEURSIUS (John) a Dutchman, was born at Losdun near the Hague in 1579; he had an extraordinary genius for learning, to which he added as great industry. He studied law

at Orleans, and travelled with one of Barnevelt's sons. He was made professor of history at Leyden in 1610; and afterward professor of Greek. Christian IV, king of Denmark, invited him to the university of Sera, where he read history and politics with applause, and died in 1641. He wrote a great number of books.

MEZÉRAY (Francis Eudes de) historiographer of France, and secretary to the French academy. He helped Baudouin to write a general history of France, and after Baudouin's death was chosen to continue the work, (which he published in three volumes folio) to the death of Henry IV; and abridged it in six volumes 12mo. He was said to be the most faithful and learned historian of France. He died in 1683.

MEZIRIAC (Claude Gaspar Bachel de) one of the ablest men of the 17th century, born at Bresse of an ancient and noble family. He was a good poet in French, Italian, and Latin; an excellent grammarian, Greek scholar, and critic; deep in algebra and geometry; and well versed in the controversies both in philosophy and religion. He published the six books of Diophantus, and enriched them with a very able commentary and notes; and when he died in 1638, he left behind him several Mss. works.

MICAH, one of the twelve lesser prophets, prophesied a. m. 3250, and marked plainly the birth of Christ in Bethlehem. He is distinct from another prophet of that name, the son of Jambia, a. m. 3120.

MICHAEL (St.) an arch-angel mentioned in Jude ver. 9. He was the protector of the Jews, as we read Daniel xii, and it is thought he represented God's majesty in the burning bush, and on mount Sinai. The Roman Catholics tell a great many stories about him.

MICHAEL VIII, the Great, son to Andronicus Paleologus; being made guardian

guardian to John IV, he plucked out his pupil's eyes, and took possession of the throne in 1259. He took Constantinople from the French, maintained a long war against the Venetians, and contributed to the massacre in Sicily, called the Sicilian Vespers, in 1282; therefore was excommunicated by the pope. He submitted to the Latin church, for which his body was left unburied in 1283. He was very nobly born, of a majestic presence, an obliging temper, and a great lover of learning; he was a brave general, an excellent statesman, a magnificent prince, and universally beloved, but at the same time he was guilty of ambition and cruelty, as well as of perfidiousness.

MICHAEL Angelo, see ANGELO.

MICIPSA, king of Numidia in Africa, was son to Massinissa, who preferred him to his two other sons. He left two sons, Adherbel and Hiempsal.

MICRELIUS (John) a learned German, born at Cuslin in Pomerania in 1597. He was made professor of rhetoric in the royal college of Stetin, rector of the senate school, and of the royal college, and professor of theology. He obtained by his solicitations, that there might also be professors of law, physic, and mathematics, in the royal college; and that a certain number of students might be maintained there at the public charge. Micrelius wrote several learned works, which were well received, and went through several editions; he died in 1658.

MIDAS, king of Phrygia, having entertained Bacchus very kindly, that God promised to give him whatever he should ask; upon this Midas desired, that whatever he touched should be turned into gold: he enjoyed his wish till he was almost starved; when being released from it, he was ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands thereby were

turned into gold. Afterward being judge between Pan and Apollo, who sung best, he gave it for Pan, for which Apollo clapped a pair of asses ears upon his head.

MIDDLETON, (Sir Hugh) citizen and goldsmith of London, was born at Denbigh in North Wales, and his name deserves to be recorded for exhausting his fortune in bringing the New River up from Ware in Hertfordshire to Illington, by a course of near 40 miles to supply the city of London with water. When he had brought it as far as Endfield he was obliged to solicit assistance; and the corporation of London declining any concern in it, king James I. in 1612 covenanted to pay half of the whole expence, and thus became intitled to a moiety of the undertaking, which he surrendered back in 1636 for a clear fee farm rent of 500 l. *per ann.* out of the profits. The work was compleated on Michaelmas day 1613, but no dividend was made among the proprietors until the year 1633; and the profit at first was inconsiderable, though the shares are so valuable now as to sell for 30 years purchase. The public spirited projector was first knighted and afterward created a baronet.

MIDDLETON (Dr. Conyers) a very celebrated English divine, the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, was born at Richmond in 1683. He distinguished himself while fellow of Trinity college Cambridge by his controversies with Dr. Bentley his master, relating to some mercenary conduct of his in that station; and afterward with the whole body of physicians, on the dignity of the medical profession; concerning which he published *De medicorum apud veteres Romanos degentium conditione dissertatio; qua contra viros celeberrimos Jacobum Sponium & Richardum Meadum servilem atque ignobilem eam fuisse ostenditur*. Cant. 1726. and in the course of this dispute much resentment

ment and many pamphlets appeared. Hitherto he had stood well with his clerical brethren, but he drew the resentment of the church on him, in 1729, by writing *A letter from Rome, shewing an exact conformity between popery and paganism*; or, *The religion of the present Romans derived from that of their heathen ancestors*; as this letter, though politely written, yet attacked popish miracles with a gaiety that appeared dangerous to the cause of miracles in general. Nor were his objections to Dr. Waterland's manner of vindicating scripture against Tindal's "Christianity as old as the creation" looked on in a more favourable point of view. In the year 1741 came out his great work *The History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero*, 2 vols. 4to. which is indeed a fine performance, and will probably be read as long as taste and polite literature subsist among us: the author has nevertheless fell into the common error of biographers, who often give panegyrics instead of history. In 1748 he published *A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian church, from the earliest ages, through several successive centuries*. He was now attacked from all quarters, but before he took any notice of his antagonists, he supplied them with another subject in *An Examination of the lord bishop of London's Discourses concerning the use and intent of prophecy*, &c. Thus Dr. Middleton continued to display talents and learning, which were highly esteemed by men of a free turn of mind, but by no means in a method calculated to invite promotion in the clerical line: he was in 1723 chosen principal librarian of the public library at Cambridge, and if he rose not to dignities in the church, he was in easy circumstances which permitted him to assert a dignity of mind often forgot in the race of preferment. He died in 1750, at Hildertham in Cambridgeshire, an estate of his own

purchasing; and in 1752, all his works, excepting the life of Cicero, were collected in 4 vols. 4to.

MIGNARD (Nicholas) a very ingenious French painter, born at Troyes in 1608, but settling at Avignon is generally distinguished from his brother Peter by the appellation of Mignard of Avignon. He was afterward employed at court and at Paris, where he became rector of the royal academy of painting; there are a great number of his historical pieces and portraits in the palace of the Tuilleries. He died in 1690.

MIGNARD (Peter) the brother of Nicholas, was born at Troyes in 1610, and acquired so much of the taste of the Italian school, as to be known by the name of the Roman. He was generally allowed to have a superior genius to his brother Nicholas, and had the honour of painting the popes Urban VIII. and Alexander VII. beside many of the nobility at Rome, and divers of the Italian princes: his patron Lewis sat ten times to him for his portrait, and respected his talents so much as to enoble him, make him his principal painter after the death of Le Brun, and appoint him director of the manufactories. He died in 1695, and many of his pieces are to be seen at St. Cloud.

MILCOLUMBUS, or Malcolm II, 83d king of Scotland, succeeded Grimus; he regulated the disorders in the kingdom, and encouraged trade and commerce. He reigned some years in great fame and glory, but sinking afterward into avarice, he was murdered in his bed at Glamis in Angus; or, as others say, endeavouring to escape, he lost his way in the snow, and was drowned in the lake of Forfar, in the 30th year of his reign, about 1034.

MILCOLUMBUS, or Malcolm III, 86th king of Scotland, son of king Donald, succeeded the usurper Macbeth, whom he deposed; and was declared king at Scone in 1057.

Being

Being troubled with secret conspiracies, he sent for the head of the plot, and taking him aside, told him, *He might try to obtain that by his valour, which he designed by his treachery*; whereupon he fell down, and begged the king's pardon, which was generously granted. After this Edgar Atheling, heir to England, flying from William the Norman, was entertained by Malcolm, and married to his daughter Margaret. He carefully suppressed two intestine rebellions, and applied himself to reformation of manners: built the cathedral of Durham, and that of Dumfermling, while Rufus king of England was pulling down churches to make the New Forest. He surprized the castle of Alnwick in Northumberland, where the garrison offered to surrender, and desired the king to come and receive the keys with his own hand; which being tendered upon the point of a spear, the soldier thrust him into the eye and killed him; so that the Scots were obliged to raise the siege, and the king was carried to Dumfermling. He reigned 36 years, and has rendered himself famous to all posterity for his great virtues.

MILETUS, king of Caria, son of Apollo by Acacelis, was educated by wolves and shepherds, and passing into Caria, obtained the princess Idothea's love. He built the Miletum, and had a son named Caunus, and a daughter Byblis.

MILL (John) a very learned English divine, bred in Queen's college Oxford, and entering into holy orders, became an eminent preacher and tutor; and was made minor prebendary of Exeter. In 1681 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1685 he was elected principal of St. Edmund's hall in Oxford. His edition of the Greek Testament was published a little before his death 1707.

MILLER (James) an English dra-

matic poet, the son of a clergyman in Dorsetshire, was born in 1703. He was educated at Oxford, and while he resided there, wrote a comedy called *The Humours of Oxford*, which was acted in 1729: he published afterward several other dramatic pieces and occasional poems; of which latter his *Harlequin Horace* is the most considerable, and was a satire dedicated to Mr. Rich, manager of Covent garden theatre, who had offended him. He was principally concerned in the translation of Molier's comedies published by Watts; and published a volume of sermons, though he had no benefice until a few weeks before his death; but is said to have subsisted chiefly by his pen. He died in 1741.

MILLETIERE (Theophilus Brachet sieur de la) first a lawyer, then a zealous Calvinist, and finally a Papist. He studied the law at Heidelberg, was admitted an advocate at Paris: but not succeeding in that profession, he turned divine, studied Hebrew, and affected great zeal against Arminianism. Being suspected of plotting against the government, he was apprehended, sent to Toulouse, where he suffered a long imprisonment, and underwent the rack: when he obtained his liberty, he undertook to unite the catholics with the hugonots, and to this end wrote several tracts agreeable to neither party; at last he abjured the protestant religion in 1645, and professed himself a papist. He then wrote a piece dedicated to our Charles II. in his exile, persuading him to embrace the catholic faith; which was replied to by bp. Bramhall. It is said of Milletiere, that hearing a bishop draw a parallel between the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, in which he gave the superiority to the former, he declared frankly "that sooner than be obliged to hear such sermons often, he would actually turn protestant again."

MILLO,

MILO, a wrestler of Crotona, so strong that he carried a bull on his shoulders, and killed it with his fist. Endeavouring to divide an oak, which was already split with iron-wedges, the wedges falling out, the oak closed upon him, and exposed him to the wild beasts.

MILTIADES, an Athenian captain, who with 12000 men routed above 50000 Persians at Marathon, a. r. 264; and pursuing them took many islands in the Archipelago, but retiring to Athens without taking Paros, he was kept prisoner, and died miserably a. r. 265.

MILTON (John) the famous Poet, descended of an ancient family of that name in Oxfordshire, was born in London in 1608. From the 12th year of his age he set up half the night at his studies; and this with his frequent head-achs, was the first ruin of his eyes. In 1625 he entered into Christ's college, Cambridge; and in 1634 he wrote his *Mask performed before the President of Wales at Ludlow castle*; and in 1637 his *Lycidas*. Upon the death of his mother, he obtained leave of his father to travel. At Paris he was introduced to Hugo Grotius; and thence went into Italy; where he was in every place entertained by persons of the most eminent quality and learning with the utmost respect. In 1641 he published five tracts relating to church government. He married in 1643 Mary the daughter of Richard Powel, esq; who not long after visiting her father, and refusing to return home, he seemed resolved to marry another wife, and in 1644 published *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*; and *The Judgment of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce*; and the year following his *Tetrachordon* and *Colasterion*: but upon his wife's submission he took her home again. In 1644 he wrote a small piece *Of Education, to Mr. Samuel Hartlib*; and November the

same year his *Areopagitica*. In 1645 his Juvenile Poems were published at London. He retired into a small house in Holborn, and prosecuted his studies till after the king's trial and death, when he published his *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, and other pieces. He was now taken into the service of the commonwealth, and made Latin secretary to the council of state, who resolved neither to write to others abroad, nor to receive any answers, except in the Latin tongue, which was common to them all. In 1651 he published his *Pro populo Anglicano Defensio*; for which he was rewarded by the commonwealth with the present of 1000l. His eyes had been decaying for twelve years before he lost them. In 1654 he wrote his *Defensio Secunda*, and the year following his *Defensio pro se*. He being at ease from state-adversaries and public contests, had leisure to prosecute his studies and private designs, particularly his *History of Britain*, and his *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, according to the method of Robert Stephens, the Mss. of which consisted of three large volumes in folio, and has been made use of by the editors of the *Cambridge Dictionary*, printed in 1693. In 1658 he published Sir Walter Raleigh's *Cabinet Council*, and in 1659 *A Treatise of the Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes*, and other pieces. Upon the dissolution of the parliament by the army, after Richard Cromwell had been obliged to resign the protectorship, Milton wrote a letter, in which he lays down the model of a commonwealth; not such as he thought the best, but what might be readiest settled at that time, to prevent the restoration of kingly government. Just before the restoration, he was removed from his office of Latin secretary, and concealed himself till the act of oblivion came forth; when being secured by his pardon, he appeared in public again, and married a third wife. Soon after the restoration,

restoration, it is said, he was offered the place of Latin secretary to the king, which he refused. In 1661 he published his *Accidence commenced Grammar*; and a tract of Sir Walter Raleigh, intitled, *Aphorisms of State*. Soon after his marriage with a third wife, he removed to a house in the Artillery-walk leading to Bunhill-fields, where he continued till his death, except during the plague at London in 1665, when he retired with his family to St. Giles Chalfont in Buckinghamshire; at which time his *Paradise Lost* was finished, though not published till 1667. In 1670 he published his *History of Britain, that part especially now called England*. In 1671 he published at London *Paradise Regained, To which is added Samson Agonistes*; and in 1672 his *Artis Logicæ plenior Institutio ad Rami Methodum concinnata*; and in 1673 a discourse, *Of true Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, and what best means may be used against the Growth of Popery*. The same year he published poems on several occasions, English and Latin. In 1674 he published his *Epistolarum Familiarium Lib. I. & Prolusiones quedam Oratoriæ in Collegio Christi habitæ*. He died at his house at Bunhill in 1674, and was interred near the body of his father in the chancel of the church of St. Giles Cripplegate. His historical, poetical, and miscellaneous works were printed in three volumes in folio 1698 at London, with the life of the author by Mr. Toland. But the most complete and elegant edition of his prose works was printed in two volumes folio at London in 1738; with an historical and critical account of his life and writings by Thomas Birch, M. A. F. R. S. His works are an eternal monument of his genius, erudition, profound correct judgment; and sincere regard to truth, virtue, religion, and liberty.

MIMNERMUS, an antient Greek poet, born according to Strabo at

Colophon, and lived about the time of the seven wise men. It is said he was a piper as well as a writer of elegies; and that Nanno, the lady who passed for his mistress, got her living by the same profession. There are but few fragments of him remaining, yet enough to shew him as an accomplished master in his way: Horace gives him preference before Callimachus in elegies; and Propertius considers him as superior to Homer in treating of love and the softer pleasures.

MINERVA, the goddess of wisdom and of arts, Vulcan striking Jupiter's head with a hammer, she came out of his brain armed. The Romans kept Minervalia in honour of her, the third of January and 19th of March.

MINOS king of Crete, son of Jupiter by Europa, a severe judge, therefore made a judge in hell, reigned a. m. 2598. He forced the Athenians to pay a tribute of young men and virgins, till Theseus killed the

MINOTAUR, a monster, part man and part a bull, born of Pasiphae, wife to Minos king of Crete: Being in love with a bull, Dedalus put her into a cow's hide; she enjoyed the beast, and brought forth the Minotaur, which Minos shut up in the labyrinth.

MINUTIUS Felix, an eminent Roman lawyer in the end of the second century. Jerom says he wrote a dialogue called Octavius, and another intitled, *De Fato*; which last, though finely wrote, seems different from the style of the first. Lactantius gives Minutius a noble character.

MIRANDULA (John Picus, earl of) a prodigy of parts and learning, was the youngest child of John Francis Picus earl of Mirandula and Concordia, and was born in 1463. The progress he made in letters was so extremely rapid, that it was matter of astonishment to see even a boy one of the first poets and orators of his age.

age. After visiting the most famous universities in France and Italy, he went to Rome, where in 1486, before he was 24 years of age, he published 900 propositions in logic, mathematics, physics, divinity, cabalistic learning, and magic; drawn not only from Greek and Latin, but even from Jewish and Arabian writers: subjoining to his advertisement, that "if any philosopher or divine would come to Rome to dispute with him, upon any or all of them, he would defray the expences of his journey from the remotest corners of Italy." He enjoyed, however, the honour of this disputatious challenge quietly without danger to his credit; for envy procured some of his propositions to be charged with heresy, and he was forbid to dispute upon them. At the age of 28, he confined himself wholly to the study of the Scriptures, and undertook to combat the Jews and Mahometans, as well as to confound judicial astrology; but in this intention his credit was also saved, though with the loss of his life, by his dying in 1494, in his 32d. year. He was called the phoenix of his age, and composed a great number of works which have often been printed both separately and together.

MIRANDULA (John Francis Picus, prince of) nephew of John Picus mentioned above, was born about the year 1469. He cultivated learning and the sciences after the example of his uncle, but he had a principality and dominions to superintend, which involved him in great troubles, and at last cost him his life. He was twice driven from his principality and twice restored; and at last in 1533, was together with his eldest son Albert, assassinated in his own castle, by his nephew Galeotti. He was a great lover of letters, and such of his works as were then composed, were inserted in the Straßburgh edition of his uncle's in 1504, and con-

tinued in future impressions, beside some others never collected.

MIRIAM, sister of Aaron and Moses, makes two or three remarkable appearances in scripture. It was owing to her that her mother was employed by Pharaoh's daughter as nurse to Moses. She put herself at the head of the women of Israel after their passage through the Red-Sea, in order to sing the song which the men had sung before. She joined with her brother Aaron in murmuring against Moses, and was severely chastised for that action; for she became leprous, and continued separate from the rest without the camp for seven days. She died before her brothers, though in the same year with them, and was interred at the public expence, upon mount Sinai.

MISRAIM, son of Ham, and Noah's grandson, took possession of the inheritance left him by his father, or by his grandfather; and for that reason the country of Nile is named the land of Misraim in holy writ: from him are thought to be descended all the different people that have inhabited Egypt, and the neighbouring countries.

MISSON (Francis Maximilian) whose pleadings before the parliament of Paris in favour of the reformers, bear genuine marks of eloquence and ability, retired into England after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and became a strenuous assertor of the protestant religion. In the years 1687 and 8 he travelled to Italy as governor to an English nobleman; in consequence of which he published *A New Voyage to Italy*, 3 vols. 12mo. Hague, which has been translated into English with many additions. He published also the *Sacred Theatre at Cevennes, or an account of Prophecies and Miracles, performed in that part of Languedoc*. London 1707. *Observations and Remarks of a Traveller*, 12mo. Hague. He died at London in 1721.

MITCHEL

MITCHEL (Joseph) a Scots poet born in 1684. He had an university education, but never arrived at greater eminence than by his party writings to be distinguished as Sir Robert Walpole's poet; and he chiefly subsisted on his bounty. His best received piece owed its repute to being well timed: about the beginning of the late reign, when the politicians were engaged in settling the land-tax, he versified the Towns address, in which it was humourously proposed that the landed interest should pay twenty shillings in the pound. He lived in good correspondence with the wits of his time, and died in 1738: his poems were printed in 2 vols. 8vo.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, famous for his wars against the Romans, was a brave general. He conquered almost all Asia, and caused all the Romans to be massacred at the same time, a. r. 666. Sylla overcame his generals, Mithridates renewed the war, Lucullus defeated him, a. r. 685, and Pompey again in 689; which made him retire into Armenia to his son-in-law Triganes, and hearing that his son Pharnaces had declared himself king, he stabbed himself, a. r. 690. He was a great traveller, very learned, and spoke many languages. He wrote *De Arcanis Morborum*, but was a cruel prince.

MNEMOSYNE, a nymph, was mother to the muses: her name signifies memory.

MNESTHEUS, son of Peteos, was king of Athens, which he conquered by the help of Castor and Pollux, who forced Theseus out of it. He died in the island Melos, returning from the Trojan war, a. m. 2822, having reigned seven years.

MODREVIUS (Andreas Fricius) secretary to Sigismund Augustus king of Poland, acquired a considerable reputation by his learning and works. He early liked the new opinions, as

they were called, and although he was cautious enough at first, he fell under the suspicion of the Roman Catholics, and at last he discovered himself so far, that they considered him as an apostate. His treatise *de Ecclesia*, which was to be the fourth book of the work *de Republica emendanda*, which he put to the press at Cracow in the year 1551, was submitted to censors, who kept it from being printed for two or three years. He published it afterward, together with an apology, wherein he cleared up those things which had given offence. 'Grotius has placed him in the class of the reconcilers of the different schemes of religion.

MOINE (Stephen le) a learned French protestant minister, born at Caen in 1624. He professed divinity with great reputation at Leyden, in which city he died in 1689: several dissertations of his are printed together in 2 vols. 4to. under the title of *Varia Sacra*.

MOINE (Francis le) an excellent French painter born at Paris in 1688, and trained up under M. Galloche, professor of the academy of painting; of which he also became a professor. He painted the grand saloon at the entrance into the apartments of Versailles; the subject of which is the apotheosis of Hercules: and for this, the king made him his first painter. He was seized with a fit of lunacy, in 1737, when he ran himself through with his sword.

MOLESWORTH (Robert) viscount Moleworth, an eminent statesman and polite writer, born at Dublin in 1656; where his father was a merchant. He was attainted by king James for his activity on the prince of Orange's invasion; but when that prince was settled on the throne, he called up Mr. Moleworth into the privy council, and sent him envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, where he continued above three years; from whence he returned

ed upon some disgust, without an audience of leave. When he returned he drew up his *Account of Denmark*, a work well known, in which he represented that government as arbitrary; and hence gave great offence to prince George of Denmark. The Danish envoy presented a memorial to king William about it, and then furnished materials for an Answer, which was executed by Dr. William King. Mr. Molesworth was member of the houses of commons in both kingdoms; king George I. made him a commissioner of trade and plantations, and advanced him to the peerage of Ireland by the title of baron Philipstown, and viscount Molesworth of Swords. He died in 1725; and beside his *Account of Denmark*, wrote an *Address to the House of Commons* for the encouragement of agriculture; and translated *Franco Gallia*, a Latin treatise of the civilian Hot-toman, giving an account of the free state of France and other parts of Europe, before the encroachments made on their liberties.

MOLIERE (John Baptist) a famous French comedian, whose true name was Pocquelin, which for some reason or other he sunk for that of Moliere. He was the son of a Valet de Chambre, the king's upholsterer, and was born at Paris about the year 1620. He went through the study of the classics under the Jesuits in the college of Clermont, and was designed for the bar; but at his quitting the law-schools, he made choice of the actor's profession. From the prodigious fondness he had for the drama, his whole study and application being directed to the stage, he continued till his death to exhibit plays, which were greatly applauded. It is said the first motive of his going upon the stage was to enjoy the company of an actress, for whom he had contracted a violent fondness. His comedies are highly esteemed. And 'tis no wonder he so justly represent-

ed domestic feuds, and the torments of jealous husbands; or of those who have reason to be so, it being asserted that no man ever experienced all this more than Moliere. His last comedy was *La Malade imaginaire*, which was brought on the stage in 1673; and Moliere died on the fourth night of its representation, some say in acting the very part of the pretended dead man, which gave some exercise for the wits of the time; but according to others he died in his bed that night, by bursting a vein in his lungs by coughing. The king as a last mark of his favour prevailed with the abp. of Paris to suffer him to be buried in consecrated ground; though he had irritated the clergy by his *Tartuffe*. The most esteemed editions of his works, are, that of Amsterdam, 5 vols. 12mo. 1699, and that of Paris, 6 vols. 4to. 1734.

MOLINOS (Michael) a Spanish priest, who endeavoured to spread new doctrines in Italy. He was born in the diocese of Saragossa in 1627; and entered into priests orders though he never held any ecclesiastical benefice. He was a man of good sense and learning, his life was exemplary, though instead of practising austerities, he gave himself up to contemplation and mystical devotion. He wrote a book intitled *Il Guida Spirituale*, containing his peculiar notions, which was greedily read both in Italy and Spain. His followers are called Quietists, because his chief principle was, that men ought to annihilate themselves in order to be united to God, and afterward remain in quietness of mind, without being troubled for what shall happen to the body. He was taken up in 1687, and his sixty-eight propositions examined by the pope and inquisitors, who decreed that his doctrine was false and pernicious, and that his books should be burned. He was forced to recant his errors publicly in the Dominican's church, and was condemned to a perpetual imprisonment.

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ment. He was fifty years old when he was taken, and had been spreading his doctrine twenty-two years before. He died in prison 1692.

MOLORCHUS, an old shepherd of Argos, entertained Hercules kindly, who to reward him killed the Nemean lion that destroyed the country; wherefore festival days were instituted in his honour, called Molorchéans.

MOLSA (Francis Maria) one of the most eminent poets of the 16th century, was born at Modena. He gained so much reputation by his Latin and Italian verses, that if he had behaved with the least prudence, he might have raised himself to a considerable fortune in the world; but he managed so ill, that the patrons of men of genius could not advance him, whatever passion they had to serve him. He died of the French-pox in 1554.

MOLSA (Tarquinia) the granddaughter of the abovesaid Molsa, one of the most illustrious ladies in her time, for wit and learning, joined to the graces of her person, supported by a strict virtue. Having lost her husband without having any children by him, she would never marry again, though very young, and gave such tokens of grief, that she may be compared to Artemisia. Her father perceiving her natural inclination and turn to the sciences, caused her to be instructed by the best masters he could procure. She was in high repute at the court of the duke of Ferrara: in a word, the city of Rome did her an unprecedented honour in giving her the freedom of the city.

MOLYNEUX (William) was born at Dublin in 1656, and admitted into the university of that city; which when he left, he carried with him a testimonial drawn up in an uncommon form, and in the strongest terms, signifying the high opinion conceived of his genius, the probity of his manners, and the remarkable progress he had made in letters. In

1675, he entered in the Middle-temple, where he spent three years in the study of the laws of his country; but the bent of his genius lay strongly toward mathematics and philosophical studies; and even at the university he conceived a dislike to scholastic learning, and fell into the methods of the lord Bacon. In 1683 he formed a society in Dublin, for carrying on the same design with the royal society in London. He soon got a few ingenious men to meet at stated times under proper regulations. Their number immediately increased; Sir William Petty was their first president, and Mr. Molyneux their first secretary. Their society continued to meet till 1688, when the confusion of the times dispersed them. Mr. Molyneux's reputation for learning recommended him in 1684 to the notice and favour of the first and great duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant of Ireland; and chiefly by his Grace's influence he was appointed, that year, with Sir William Robinson, surveyor-general of his majesty's buildings and works, and chief engineer. In 1685 he was sent abroad by the government to view the most considerable fortresses in Flanders. He travelled, in company with lord Mountjoy, through that country, Holland, part of Germany, and France. Upon his return from Paris to London in April 1686, he published his *Scioteriæ Telescopium*, containing a description of the structure and use of a telecopial dial invented by him. The severities of Tyrconnell's government forced him with many others into England, where he spent two years with his family. In this retirement he wrote his *Dioptrics*, dedicated to the royal society. A parliament being called in Ireland under lord Sidney in 1692, Mr. Molyneux sat in it as one of the representatives of the university of Dublin. Upon the close of the session the university honoured him with the degree of doctor of laws; and by the lord lieutenant

nant he was appointed one of the commissioners for the forfeitures in Ireland, with a salary of 500 pounds *per annum*. The last favour he intirely declined, as engaging him in an invidious work. Not long before he died, he published *The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England*. Among many persons with whom he maintained correspondence and friendship, Mr. Locke was in a particular manner dear to him, as appears from their letters. In 1698 he made a journey to England on purpose to pay a visit to that great man; and not long after his return to Ireland was seized with a fit of the stone, and died in 1698. His son, Samuel Molyneux Esq; was born in 1689, and was secretary to George II. while prince of Wales, and one of the lords of the admiralty, in which place he died. He was a gentleman of great learning, especially in mathematical and philosophical subjects.

MOMUS, the god of jesting among the poets, who ridiculed both Gods and Men. Being chosen by Vulcan, Neptune and Minerva, to give his judgment concerning their works, he blamed them all; Neptune for not making his bull with horns before his eyes; Minerva for building a house that could not be removed in case of bad neighbours; and Vulcan for making a man without a window in his breast, that his treacheries might be seen.

MONARDES (Nicholas) an excellent Spanish physician of Seville, who lived in the 16th century, and deservedly acquired great reputation by his practical skill, and the books he wrote. His Spanish works have been translated into Latin by Clusius, into Italian by Annibal Brigantus; and those upon American drugs have appeared in English: he died about the year 1578.

MONGAULT (Nicholas Hubert) an ingenious and learned Frenchman

born at Paris in 1674. He studied theology with success, procured a priory in 1698, and in 1710, the duke of Orleans regent of the kingdom, committed to him the education of his son the duke of Chartres, which important office he discharged so well as to acquire universal esteem. He had two abbies given him, and the duke of Chartres raised him to several considerable offices. All this while Mongault cultivated polite literature, he published an edition of *Tully's Letters to Atticus*, with an excellent French translation, and a judicious commentary, 6 vols. 12mo; a good translation of *Herodian* from the Greek, the best edition of which is that of 1745, 12mo. He died in 1746.

MONIN (John Edward du) a native of Gy in the county of Burgundy, published a great number of poems in the reign of Henry III, and is classed in the rank of extraordinary geniuses. He was killed at the age of twenty-six.

MONK (George) a personage memorable for having been the principal agent in restoring Charles II. to his crown, was descended from a very antient family, and born in Devonshire in 1608. Being an unprovided younger son, he dedicated himself to arms from his youth, and obtained a pair of colours in the expedition to the isle of Rhee: he served afterward in the Low Countries with reputation, in both king Charles's northern expeditions; and did such service in quelling the Irish rebellion, that he was appointed governor of Dublin, but was superseded by parliamentary authority. Being made major general of the Irish brigade employed in the siege of Nantwich in Cheshire, he was taken prisoner by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and remained confined in the Tower of London until the year 1646, when as the means of liberty he took the covenant, and accepted a command in the Irish service under the parliament. He obtained the com-

mand in chief of all the parliamentary forces in the north of Ireland, where he did signal services, until he was called to account for a treaty made with the Irish rebels; a circumstance which was only obliterated by his future good fortune. He served against Charles II. in Scotland under Oliver Cromwell with such success, that Oliver left him there as commander in chief; and he was one of the commissioners for uniting that kingdom with the new-rected commonwealth. He served at sea also against the Dutch; and was treated so kindly on his return, that Oliver is said to have grown jealous of him; he was however sent again commander in chief to Scotland, and continued there five years: when he dissembled so well, and improved circumstances so dextrously, that he aided the desires of a wearied people, and restored the king without any disturbance; for which he was immediately rewarded both with honours and profits. Indeed he deserved more from the hands of the king, than from the nation; by restoring a destitute fugitive prince, without any stipulations in favour of the liberties of the people: securities, which ought to have been dictated, and which Charles was not then in circumstances to have refused. He was created duke of Albemarle, with a grant of 7000 *l. per ann.* estate, beside other emoluments; and enjoyed the confidence of his master without forfeiting that of the people, which was a rare instance of good fortune, all things considered. It would not be expected that a man of such an active life should appear in the capacity of an author, yet, after his death in 1670, there was published a treatise composed by him while he remained prisoner in the Tower, intitled, *Observations on Military and Political Affairs*, a small folio; beside some speeches in parliament, and letters.

MONK (the hon. Mrs.) was the

daughter of lord Molesworth before mentioned, and the wife of George Monk esq. She acquired a knowledge of languages by her natural genius, and wrote many poems, which after her death in 1714, were printed under the title of *Marinda; poems and translations upon several occasions*, 8vo. 1716. They were dedicated by her father to the prince, afterward queen Caroline.

MONMOUTH (James duke of) son to king Charles II. by Mrs. Lucy Walters, was born at Rotterdam in 1649. Upon the restoration he was called over into England, where the king received him with all imaginable joy, created him earl of Orkney; (which was changed into that of Monmouth) and he took his seat in the house of Peers in the ensuing parliament. He married Anne the heiress of Francis late earl of Bucleugh; and hence it came to pass that he had also the title of Bucleugh, and took the surname of Scot, according to the custom of Scotland. In 1668 his father made him captain of his life-guard of horse; and in 1672 he attended the French king in the Netherlands, and gave proofs of bravery and conduct. In 1673 the king of France made him lieutenant-general of his army, with which he came before Maestricht, and behaved himself with incredible gallantry, being the first who entered it himself. He returned to England, was received with all possible respect, and was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge. After this he went to assist the prince of Orange, to raise the siege of Mons, and did not a little contribute towards it; as also to suppress an insurrection of the Presbyterians in Scotland. With all Monmouth's good qualities, his capacity was mean and his temper pliant, so that he never would have become dangerous, had he not resigned himself implicitly to the guidance of Shaftesbury, a man of few good principles, and of restless temper. That daring

daring politician had, under the then great horrors of popery, flattered Monmouth with hopes of succeeding to the crown; the story of a marriage contract between the king and his mother kept secretly in a certain black box, was industriously spread and greedily believed: but Charles, at the duke of York's desire, took care in full council to deny this contract, and declare Monmouth illegitimate. Monmouth afterward engaged in a conspiracy to defeat the succession of the duke of York; yet upon his submission he was pardoned by the king; after whose death, he withdrew to Holland, and returned into England in a hostile manner, landing at Lime with an hundred and fifty men, who after some advantages, were entirely routed by king James's troops at Sedgemoor, and the duke taken, being betrayed in the whole affair, as was commonly given out. He was brought up to London, and beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685.

MONNOYE (Bernard de la) was born in 1641, in Dijon, the capital of Burgundy. From his youth he had a strong propension to learning, and he cultivated with care the happy talents he had received from nature. In 1671 he gained the first prize of poetry founded by the French academy, in imitation of that founded by Balzac for eloquence; the subject of which was, *Duelling abolished by Lewis XIV.* He won the prize in 1675, the subject of which was, *the Glory of Arms and Learning under Lewis XIV.*; and that also of 1677, the subject of which was, *the Education of the Dauphin.* Menage bestowed great encomiums on his Latin poetry: he also wrote Italian verses with spirit. He published remarks on the *Menagiana*, in which he included several pieces of poetry of his own composing, and a curious dissertation on the book *de tribus impostoribus*. His *Noels Bourguignons* are well known, and to him we are obliged for the edition of several old

French poets, printed at Paris 1714 by Coutelier. Mr. Bayle was considerably assisted by him in compiling his Dictionary. He was ingenious, learned and communicative. He died in 1728.

MONSON (Sir William) a brave English admiral, third son of Sir John Monson of South Carlton in Lincolnshire, was born in 1569. He was employed in many expeditions against the Spaniards during queen Elizabeth's reign, and was highly honoured; the queen knighted him for his services in the earl of Essex's expedition to Cadiz, where he assisted much by his wife and moderate counsel to the earl. Military men were no favourites with James I. therefore on the death of the queen, he received no recompence or preferment beyond his ordinary pay according to the service he was engaged in: nevertheless as admiral of the narrow seas, he supported the honour of the English flag against the infant insolence of the Dutch states, of which he frequently complains in his navy tracts; and protected our trade against the encroachments of France. He had the misfortune to fall into disgrace by his vigilance, and was imprisoned in the Tower through the resentment of some powerful courtiers; yet he was discharged and wrote a vindication of his own conduct, intitled, *Concerning the insolences of the Dutch, and a justification of Sir William Monson.* He spent his latter days in peace and privacy, which he employed in digesting his *Navy Tracts*; and died in 1643. Part of these tracts were printed in 1682, and they were afterward all included in Churchill's Collection of Voyages.

MONSTRELET (Enguerrand de) the author of a chronological history of France, which has gone through several editions, and extends from the year 1400 to 1467, lived in the 15th century. He was of an ancient family, and was governor of the city of

Cambray. As that city continued neuter between the French, English, and Burgundians, he enjoyed all the repose an historian could desire, together with the best opportunities of hearing all parties; but he has thought to have shewed himself too partial in favour of the house of Burgundy.

MONTAGUE or MONTAGU (Richard) a learned English bishop in the 17th century, educated at Eton-college, afterward at Cambridge; was fellow of Eton-college, and at the same time held a canonry of Windsor, and for eight years successively read the theological lecture in the chapel of Windsor. In 1621 he published *Dialectica upon the first part of the late History of Titus*, written by Mr. Selden, with which performance king James I, was exceedingly pleased, and commanded him to purge the church-history. In 1622 he published his *Analeſta Eccleſiaſticarum Exercitationem*. In 1624 some Roman Catholic priests and Jesuits were executing their mission at Stamford-Rivers: Dr. Montague, who was then rector of that parish, in order to secure his charge against their attempts, left some propositions at a neighbour's house, where the Roman Catholics used to meet. To this paper was subjoined a short declaration, that if any of those missionaries could satisfy him in the queries which he put, he would immediately be their proselyte. Instead of returning an answer to these questions, a short pamphlet was left for him, intitled *A new Gag for the old Gospel*. Upon this our author published an *Answer to the late Gagger of the Protestants*, in 1624, which gave great offence to the Calvinists. Upon this our author wrote his book, intitled, *Apello Cæsarem*. In the first parliament of king Charles I, he was ordered to appear before the house of commons, and committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms. He was afterward obliged to give the security of two thousand pounds for his appearance. The king

was displeased with the parliament's proceeding against our author; and bishop Laud applied to the duke of Buckingham in his favour. In the next parliament 1626 our author's *Appello Cæsarem* was examined, and it was resolved by the house of commons, that it was seditious, and the whole scope and frame of it was to discourage the well-affected in religion from the true religion established in the church, &c. But the process was dropt. In 1628 he was advanced to the bishopric of Chichester; and in 1638 was translated to the see of Norwich. He wrote several other pieces, besides those already mentioned, and died in 1641.

MONTAGUE (Charles) earl of Halifax, fourth son of George Montague of Harton in Northamptonshire Esq; son of Henry the first earl of Manchester, was born in 1661. He was educated at Westminster-school and Cambridge, shewed very early a most pregnant genius, and quickly made great progress in learning. In 1684 he wrote a poem on the death of king Charles II, in which he displayed his genius to such advantage, that he was invited to London by the earl of Dorset; and upon his coming thither he soon increased his fame, particularly by a piece which he wrote in conjunction with Prior, published at London in 1687, under the title of *The Hind and the Panther transversed to the Story of the Country-mouse and the City-mouse*. Upon the abdication of king James II, he was chosen one of the members of the convention, and recommended by the earl of Dorset to king William, who immediately allowed him a pension of 500 l. per ann. Having given proofs of his great abilities in the house of commons, he was made one of the commissioners of the treasury, and soon after chancellor of the exchequer; in which post he brought about that great work of recoining all the current money of the nation. In 1698 he was appointed

ed first commissioner of the treasury ; and in 1699 was created a peer of England by the title of baron of Halifax in the county of York. In 1701 the house of commons impeached him of six articles, which were dismissed by the house of lords. He was attacked again by the house of commons in 1702, but without success. In 1705 he wrote *An Answer to Mr Bromley's Speech* in relation to the occasional conformity-bill. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland ; and upon passing the *Bill for the Naturalization of the illustrious House of Hanover, and for the better security of the succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line*, he was made choice of to carry that act to Hanover. Upon the death of queen Anne, when the king had taken possession of his throne, his lordship was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, and created earl of Halifax and knight of the garter. He died in 1715, and wrote, beside these mentioned, and some other poems, one intitled, *The Man of Honour*.

MONTAIGNE (Michael de) a French gentleman, was born in Perigord in 1533. His father educated him with great care, and made him learn Latin as other children learn their mother tongue. His tutors were Nicholas Grouchi, who wrote *de comitiis Romanorum* ; William Guarenti, who wrote notes on Aristotle ; George Buchanan ; and M. Anthony Muret. He was also taught Greek by way of recreation ; and because some think that starting children out of their sleep spoils their understanding, he was awakened every morning with the sound of music. He was counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux for a while ; afterward made mayor of Bourdeaux. He published his *Essays*, so much known in the world, in 1580. He translated Raimond Oliboride's theology, by his father's order. Montaigne had a great deal of wit and subtlety, but no small

share of conceit and vanity. He valued himself extremely upon a gentlemanly way of writing ; yet Malebranche has endeavoured to prove him an arrant pedant. The learned and ingenious are much divided in their opinion of his works. He died in 1592.

MONTANUS, an antient heresiarch of the 2d century, whose followers were called Montanists ; he was a native of Ardaba, a village of Mysia, upon the borders of Phrygia, where he set up for a prophet, and associated two wealthy ladies in his mission, Priscilla and Maximilla. Some of the prophecies of Montanus and his handmaids are preserved by Epiphanius, in which we may observe that they considered themselves as meer machines or organs through which God spake to his people. They taught that when the revelations of God by Moses and Jesus Christ, proved ineffectual for the salvation of mankind, he descended lastly upon Montanus, Priscilla, and Maximilla ; who enjoyed the fulness of that holy spirit, vouchsafed only in part, to the apostle Paul. Montanus and his coadjutrix Maximilla, are said to have hanged themselves.

MONTANUS (Benedict Arias) a most learned Spanish theologian, born in the diocese of Badajox, about the year 1528. He assisted at the council of Trent with great reputation ; and his merit and writings recommended him to Philip II. of Spain, who employed him in publishing a new polyglot Bible after the Complutensian edition, which was printed by the care of cardinal Ximenes. This Bible was printed at Antwerp, whither Montanus went in 1571 ; and on his return to Spain he refused the bishopric which Philip offered him for his reward, but spent the rest of his days at Seville, where he died about the year 1598. Montanus had not only vast erudition, but great good sense ; he loved solitude, was very laborious,

never drank wine, and seldom ate flesh.

MONTANUS (Philip) a French doctor, was a famous linguist and critic, carefully revised St. Chrysostom's works, and divers treatises of Theophrast, printed in 1554.

MONTECUCULI (Raimond de) general of the Imperial army against the Turks in 1661, defeated them in 1664. He was sent to help the Dutch in 1673, and took Bon with the prince of Orange. He died in 1680, being above eighty years of age.

MONTESPAÑ (Madam de) wife of the marquis de Montespan, was one of the mistresses of Lewis XIV. Her conquest and empire over him is dated from 1669; but the marquis was so far from thinking himself honoured by his wife's preference, that his indignation not only produced reproaches but even blows in the very palace; where her cries drew numbers of the first quality into her apartment, and the queen among the rest. This rough proceeding published what the king wished to conceal: he banished the marquis, but afterward purchased his wife, his honour, and his silence, for 100,000 crowns. After having several children by the king, she was supplanted in 1675, by M. Maintenon; and when removed from court, is said still to have retained all the vices she had acquired there, luxury, caprice, distrust and ambition. She died in 1717.

MONTESQUIEU (Charles De Secondat) baron, a most illustrious Frenchman descended from an ancient and noble family of Guienne, was born at the castle of La Brede, near Bourdeaux, in 1689. The greatest care was taken of his education, and at the age of twenty, he had actually prepared materials for his *spirit of Laws*, by well digested extracts from those immense volumes of civil law which he had studied, not barely as a civilian but as a philoso-

pher. He became a counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux in 1714, and was received President à Mortier two years after. In 1721 he published his *Persian Letters*, in which, under the screen of Oriental manners, he satirized those of France; and treated of several important subjects by delicate transient glances; he did not avow this publication, but was no sooner pointed out as the author, than zeal without knowledge, and envy under the mask of it, united at once against the Persian letters. Thus when M. Montesquieu stood candidate for a vacancy in the French academy, the minister wrote to the academy that the king would never agree to the election of the writer of the Persian letters, of whose poisonous tendency he was well informed; but when the minister was at length prevailed on to read them, which he ought to have done before, the objection was converted into a recommendation. He was received in 1728, and having previously quitted his civil employments, he entirely devoted himself to his genius, and was no longer a magistrate but a man of letters. Having thus set himself at liberty, he travelled through Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and England, in which last country he resided three years, and contracted intimacies with the greatest men then alive, for Locke and Newton were dead. The result of his observations was, "that Germany was fit to travel in, Italy to sojourn in, England to think in, and France to live in." On his return he retired for two years to his estate at La Brede, where he finished his work *On the Causes of the grandeur and declension of the Romans*; which appeared in 1734. The reputation acquired by this last work only cleared the way for his greater undertaking, the *Spirit of Laws*, which was printed at Geneva in 2 vols. 4to. 1750. This was immediately attacked by the adversaries of his Per-

fan letters, in a multitude of anonymous pamphlets; containing all the reproaches to which a liberal mind is exposed from craft and ignorance. M. Montesquieu drew up a defence of this work, which for truth, moderation, and delicacy of ridicule, may be regarded as a model in its way. This great man died in 1755, leaving a most amiable private character to complete that so justly acquired by his abilities: the latter without the former being a very rotten foundation for true fame.

MONTEZUMA, the last native king of Mexico, who lost his dominions and life by admitting the Spaniards under Ferdinand Cortez into his capital. His eldest son was baptized, and received the title of count de Montezuma, which his posterity in Spain still enjoy.

MONTFAUCON (Bernard de) a very learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, singularly famous for his knowledge in Pagan and ecclesiastical antiquities, was born of a noble and antient family in Languedoc, in 1655. He served for some time in the army, but the death of his parents mortified him so with regard to the world, that he commenced Benedictine monk in 1675; and applied himself intensely to study. Though Montfaucón's life was long, healthy, retired, and laborious, his voluminous publications seem sufficient to have employed the whole; exclusive of his greatest undertaking, for which he will be for ever memorable. This was his *Antiquité Expliquée*, written in Latin and French, illustrated with elegant plates, in 10 vols. folio, to which he added a supplement of 5 vols. more. He died at the abbey of St. Germain, in 1741.

MONTFORD (Simon de) famous for his wars with the Albigenes in the 13th century, first took Beziers, and then Carcassonne; he was besieged in Castelnau, but defeated the count de Foix's troops with a handful

of his own, and the victory which he gained at Muret in 1213 was much more considerable. Peter king of Aragon, the earls of Thoulouse, Foix, and Comcinge, besieged this town with an army of above an hundred thousand, and some say two hundred thousand men, whereas the other side had not above eight hundred or a thousand, and yet they defeated the enemy, killing the king of Arragon, with fifteen or twenty thousand of his forces. After this Montford besieged Toulouse in 1218, and was knocked on the head there by a stone thrown out of an engine by a woman, having received five arrows in his body before. His younger son was the celebrated Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester in England, so active a party in the barons wars.

MONTGAILLARD (Bernard de) known by the name of the petit Feuillant at the time of the league, was born in 1653. He commenced Feuillant or Mendicant friar in 1579, and preached immediately with great applause, in the provinces and at Paris, though he had not studied divinity: he condemned himself to so severe a life among the Feuillans, that the pope commanded him to quit that order for that of the Bernardins. He behaved very furiously in supporting the interest of the league, and bore a considerable part in the horrible measures of that combination: he is even accused of having suborned an assassin to kill the prince of Navarre, afterward Henry IV. He died abbé of Orval, in 1628.

MONT-JOSIEU (Louis de) a gentleman of the country of Rouergue in the 16th century, who distinguished himself by his learning, and published some books. He instructed Monsieur, the king's brother, in mathematics, and he accompanied the duke of Joinville to Rome in the year 1583. During his stay there, he contributed a great deal to illustrate that city; he wrote five books of antiquities, which he

he dedicated to pope Sixtus V. This work contains a treatise *de Pictura & Sculptura Antiquorum*.

MONTMAUR (Peter de) professor of Greek in the royal college at Paris in the reign of Lewis XIII. We have hardly any memorials of him to be relied on, because delivered to us through the hands of his enemies; for all the wits of the time confederated in a war against him. He is represented as a parasite who gained admission to the tables of grantees, by diverting them at the expence of men of learning; and who cultivated the most puerile species of poetry, which from him came to be called Montmaurisms. It may be supposed however that Montmaur was not so contemptible as he is said to be, from the formidable league that united against him. He died in 1648.

MONTMORENCY (Anne de) first baron, peer, mareschal, high-steward, constable of France; knight of St. Michael, and of the garter, groom of the stole, and governor of Languedoc, &c. was second son to William lord of Montmorency. This great general did great service in Francis's reign, and in king Henry II's; he took Metz, Toul and Verdun. In Charles IXth's reign he won the battle of Dreux and St. Denys, where he was mortally wounded in 1567. He was severe and morose; imperious, but not liberal, yet a man of great courage and conduct. He died, being eighty years old. From him many great generals have descended.

MONTROSE (James Graham marquis of) son of the earl of Montrose, and descended from the royal family of Scotland, was born in 1613, and displayed very early an extraordinary spirit of gallantry and generosity. Being sent young into France, Lewis XIII. gave him a command in his Scots guards before he was twenty: and on his return being disappointed of preferment at the English court,

he retired to Scotland where he took part with the covenanters, who were charmed with his zeal, and the vigor of his counsels. He headed a regiment of horse, and was the first man that passed the river, when the Scots made their first expedition to England: he took arms with them also in their second expedition; but going over then to the king's party, he was, on the disgrace of the duke of Hamilton in 1644, intrusted with the care of Scotland under the title of governor general; and received with his commission the patent of marquis. He gained three great battles for the king, made himself master of Scotland, and performed all those signal acts, which are made the distinct subject of a Latin history by Dr. Wishart a learned prelate of that kingdom. David Leslie however surprized him and drove him into the Highlands with great loss; and before he could recover himself, the king had thrown himself into the hands of the Scots army in England, and sent him orders to lay down his arms and pass over into France until he received farther instructions. Charles II. while in exile made him a knight of the garter, and employed him in several courts of Europe to solicit the recovery of his crown. After many discouragements the marquis landed in Orkney with 500 Germans in 1650; but his small forces instead of being joined by the country, were soon dispersed by Leslie, and himself delivered up to his enemies; who executed him at Edinburgh with every mark of dishonour and cruelty that revenge could dictate.

MOORE (Edward) an ingenious writer, was bred a linen draper, but quitted business to join the retinue of the muses; and he certainly had a very happy and pleasing talent in poetry. In his *Trial of Solim the Persian*, he complimented lord Lyttelton in an elegant kind of panegyric, couched under the appearance of accusation:

cufation: and his *Fables for the Female sex*, for easy verfification, poignant satire, and striking morals, approach nearer to the manner of Gay, than any other of the numerous imitations of that author. He wrote three dramatic pieces, *The Foundling*, *The Gamester*, and *Gil Blas*; and in the year 1753, he commenced a weekly miscellaneous paper intitled *The World*, by Adam Fitz-Adam, in which undertaking he was assisted by lord Chesterfield with some essays. This paper was collected into volumes; and Mr. Moore died soon after.

MORATA (Olympia Fulvia) a learned Italian lady, born at Ferrara in 1526. She was celebrated for her beauty, virtue, uncommon talents, and acquirements in literature. She married Andrew Gruntler professor of physic at Heidelberg, embraced the protestant religion, taught Greek and Latin publicly in Germany, and wrote several works, consisting of orations, dialogues, letters, and translations. She died in 1555.

MORAVIANS, HERRNHUTTERS, or UNITAS FRATRUM, a myfterious sect of Christians, which started up in the present century, and has made a considerable progress in several countries, under the management of Nicholas Lewis count of Zinzendorf. See Z I N Z E N D O R F.

MORE (Sir Thomas) son of Sir John, was born in Milk-street, London, in 1486. He studied the law in Lincoln's-Inn, and was at length called to the bar. Being highly valued by king Henry VIII. for his learning and wisdom, having passed already through several dignities, he upon the removal of cardinal Wolsey had the great seal delivered to him, and was declared lord chancellor of England: which office he discharged to universal satisfaction, and delivered up his seal to the king upon the foresight of some matters that were to come to pass. He managed his trust with in-

tegrity, and did not leave one cause undecided in chancery. After this he was cited to Lambeth before the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and secretary Cromwell, to take the oath of supremacy and succession, which he refusing was committed to the tower. He was arraigned at the King's-bench-bar, where he so quitted himself, that he put the bench to a stand; but one Richard, the king's solicitor, accusing him, tho' Sir Thomas denied the accusation, yet he was condemned to be beheaded. The day of execution being come he ascended the scaffold, which seemed so weak, that it was ready to fall; whereupon, *I pray, said he, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself.* His prayers being ended, he turned to the executioner, and with a cheerful countenance said, *Pluck up thy spirits man, and be not afraid to do thy office; my neck is very short, take heed therefore thou strike not awry for saving thy honesty.* Then laying his head upon the block, he bid him stay until he had put aside his beard, saying, *That had never committed any treason.* Thus died Sir Thomas in 1535, a man of admirable wit and learning. He was the author of various works, though his *Utopia* is the only performance that has survived in the esteem of the world; owing to the rest being chiefly of a polemic nature: his answer to Luther has only gained him the credit of having the best knack of any man in Europe, at calling bad names in good Latin. His English works were collected and published by order of queen Mary, in 1557, his Latin at Basil, in 1563, and at Louvain in 1566.

MORE (Alexander) a great preacher among the French protestants, was the son of a Scotsman who was principal of the college of Castrès in Languedoc, where he was born in 1616. He was successively professor of Greek and divinity at Geneva, of divinity at Middleburg, of history at Amsterdam; and

and was at length received minister of the church at Paris. More's character is thought to be ambiguous, both in regard to faith and morals. During a journey into Italy, he wrote a beautiful poem on the defeat of the Turkish fleet by the Venetians; for which the republic of Venice made him a present of a chain of gold. He wrote several Latin treatises, and among others *Regii sanguinis clamor ad cælum adversus parricidas Anglicanos*; in which he abused John Milton, who retorted sharply on him. He died in the duchess of Rohan's house at Paris, in 1670.

MORE (Henry) an eminent English divine and philosopher in the 17th century, was educated at Eton-school and in Christ-college Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and spent his life in a retired way, publishing a great number of excellent works. He refused bishoprics both in Ireland and England. He was an open-hearted sincere Christian philosopher, who studied to establish men in the belief of providence against Atheism. Mr. Hobbes was used to say, 'that if his own philosophy was not true, there was none that he should sooner like than our philosopher's.'

MOREL, the name of several learned printers to the kings of France. William Morel died in 1564, Frederick Morel, who was also interpreter in the Greek and Latin tongues, as well as printer to the king, died in 1583, leaving a son who was yet more famous than himself. This son used to be so abstracted from external objects while at his studies, that it is related that word being once brought to him of his wife being taken ill, he would not lay down his pen until he had finished what he was about; and before this came to pass, notice was given him that she was dead: "I am very sorry, said he coldly; she was a good woman." This Frederic Morel died himself in 1630, after having printed a great number of

authors, in a manner that shewed him to have been an ingenious and learned man. His sons and grandsons supported the reputation of the family.

MOREL (Andreas) a very eminent antiquary born at Bern in Switzerland. Having a strong passion for the study of medals, he travelled through several countries, and made large collections: in 1683 he published at Paris in 8vo. *Specimen universæ rei nummariæ antiquæ*; and the great work of which this was the specimen, was to be a complete collection of all antient medals, of which he had at that time 20,000 exactly designed. Soon after this Essay appeared, Lewis XIV. gave him a place in his cabinet of antiques, in which capacity he brought himself into great danger by speaking too freely of M. Louvois on account of the neglect in paying his salary, or on some other private account; as he was committed to the Bastille, where he lay for three years: nor was he released until the death of Louvois, nor till the canton of Berne had interceded in his favour. He afterward accepted an invitation from the count of Schwartzburg at Arnstadt in Germany, with whom he lived in the capacity of antiquary, and was furnished with every thing necessary for carrying on his grand work. In 1703 he died, and in 1734 came out at Amsterdam part of this collection in 2 vols. folio, under the title of *Theſaurus Morellianus, sive familiarum Romanorum numismata omnia, diligentissime undique conquistæ, &c. Nunc primum edidit & commentario perpetuo illustravit Sigebertus Havercampus*. These volumes contain an explanation of 339 medals engraved with their reverses.

MORERI (Lewis) author of the *Historical Dictionary*, was born at Bargemont in Provence 1643. He learned rhetoric and philosophy at Aix, and divinity at Lyons. At eighteen years of age he wrote a small piece, intitled, *Le Pays d'Amour*; and a collection

collection of the finest French poems, intitled, *Doux plaisirs de la Poësie*. He learned Spanish and Italian, and translated out of Spanish into French, the book, intitled, *La Perfection Chretienne de Rodriguez*. He then refined the saints lives to the purity of the French tongue. Being ordained priest he preached at Lyons, and undertook, when he was but thirty years of age, a *New Historical Dictionary*, printed at Lyons in one vol. folio 1673. But his continual labour impaired his health, so that he died in 1680, aged thirty-seven. His second volume was published after his death; and 4 more volumes have since been added. He left some other works behind him.

MORGUES (Matthew de) sieur de St. Germain, was born at Vellai in Languedoc, of no inconsiderable family, in the year 1582. He was a Jesuit for some time, but quitting the order, became a popular preacher at Paris, was made preacher to queen Margaret, and was nominated bp. of Toulon by Lewis XIII. but could never obtain his bulls of confirmation from Rome. Some attributed this obstruction to his talking too freely about the liberties of the Gallican church; while others imputed the stoppage of his grant to the secret intrigues of cardinal Richlieu, against whom he published many libels. Upon the imprisonment of Mary de Medicis, he retired from court to his father's house; the cardinal issued a commission to seize him alive or dead; but being apprized in time of this design he fled into the most uncultivated parts of France. He wrote an apology for the queen mother by her order, and several pieces against the creatures of cardinal Richlieu; he followed Mary de Medicis when she left the kingdom, and did not return till after the cardinal's death. De Morgues died in 1670, and left behind him, *A History of Lewis the Just*, of which Guy Patin makes very honourable mention.

MORHOFF (Daniel George) a

very learned German born at Wismar in the duchy of Mecklenburgh in 1639. The duke of Holstein, when he founded an university at Kiel, made him professor of poetry and eloquence there in 1665; to which was afterward added the professorship of history, and in 1680, the office of librarian to the university. He was the author of many works of a small kind, as orations, dissertations, theses, and poems; but his chief performance was his *Polyhistor, sive de notitia auctorum & rerum commentarii*, first published at Lubec, in 1688, which has been greatly enlarged since his death in 1691, in several successive editions.

MORIN (John Baptist) physician and regius professor of mathematics at Paris, was born at Villefranche in Beaufolois in 1583. After commencing doctor at Avignon, he went to Paris, and lived with Claude Dormi, bp. of Boulogne, who sent him to examine the mines in Hungary; and thereby gave occasion to his *Mundus sublanaris anatomia*, which was his first production, and published in 1619. Upon his return to his patron the bishop, he contracted an attachment to judicial astrology, concerning which he furnished the world with many ridiculous stories; and wrote a great number of books not worth enumerating. He died in 1656 before he had finished the favourite labour of his life, which was his *Astrologia Gallica*: Louisa Maria de Gonzaga queen of Poland gave 2000 crowns to carry on the edition, at the recommendation of one of her secretaries, who was a lover of astrology; and it appeared at the Hague in 1661, in one vol. folio, with two dedications, one to Jesus Christ, and another to the queen of Poland.

MORIN (John) a very learned Frenchman, born at Blois of protestant parents in 1591, but converted by cardinal du Perron to the catholic religion. He published in 1626 some *Exercitations* upon the original of patriarchs

triarchs and primates, and the antient usage of ecclesiastical censures; dedicated to pope Urban VIII. In 1628 he undertook the edition of the *Septuagint Bible*, with Nobilius's version; and placed a preface before it, in which he treats of the authority of the Septuagint, and prefers the version in the edition, made at Rome by order of Sixtus V. to the present Hebrew text, which he affirms has been corrupted by the Jews. About the same time he gave a French history of the deliverance of the church by the emperor Constantine; and of the temporal greatness conferred on the Roman church by the kings of France. He afterward published *Exercitationes upon the Samaritan Pentateuch*, to establish which he again stoutly attacked the Hebrew text: and took the care of the Samaritan Pentateuch, for the Polyglot then preparing at Paris. He was greatly caressed at Rome, where after living nine years, at the invitation of cardinal Barbarini, he was recalled by cardinal Richlieu, and died at Paris in 1659. His works are very numerous, and some of them as much valued by protestants as papists for the oriental learning they contain.

MORINUS (Stephen) a learned French protestant, born at Caen in 1625. He became minister of two churches near Caen, and in 1664 was chosen minister of Caen; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, was obliged to take refuge in Holland. He was soon called to be professor of the oriental tongues at Amsterdam, to which employment was afterward joined that of minister in ordinary: he died in 1700. He was the author of several works, and his fondness for the Hebrew language made him run into some extravagancies concerning it: for in his *Lettre sur l'origine de la langue Hebraïque*, he endeavours to prove that language as old as the creation, and that God himself inspired it into Adam. This was answered by Huet.

MORISON (Robert) physician and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen in 1620, bred at the university there, and taught philosophy for some time in it; but having a strong inclination to botany, made great progress in it. The civil wars obliged him to leave his country; which however he did not do till he had first signalized his zeal for the interest of the king, and his courage, in a battle fought between the inhabitants of Aberdeen and the Presbyterian troops on the bridge of Aberdeen, in which he received a dangerous wound on the head. As soon as he was cured of it, he went into France, and fixing at Paris he applied assiduously to botany and anatomy. He was introduced to the duke of Orleans, who gave him the direction of the royal gardens at Blois. He exercised the office till the death of that prince, and afterward went over to England in 1660. Charles II, to whom the duke of Orleans had presented him at Blois, sent for him to London, and gave him the title of his physician, and that of professor-royal of botany, with a pension of 200 *l. per ann.* The *Preludium Botanicum*, which he published in 1669, procured him so much reputation, that the university of Oxford invited him to the professorship of botany in 1669, which he accepted, and acquitted himself in it with surprizing application and ability. He died at London in 1683, aged 63. In his *History of Plants* he has followed a method entirely new, and highly approved of by good judges.

MORLEY (George) son of Francis Morley Esq; by Sarah Denham, sister to Sir John Denham, was born in Cheapside, London, in 1697, and bred at Christ-church, Oxford, whereof he became canon; the first year's profits of which he gave to the king in war with the long parliament. Being then doctor of divinity he was nominated one of the assembly of divines by both houses.

houses. The king being prisoner at Hampton-Court, employed doctor Morley to engage the university of Oxford not to submit to the illegal visitation, which he managed with success. He was one of the first who was deprived at Oxford, and quitted England to wait upon king Charles II at the Hague, after whose restoration he was made bishop of Winchester in 1662; where he spent 8000 *l.* in repairing the castle at Farnham, and 4000 *l.* in purchasing Winchester-house at Chelsea, which he annexed to that see. He died in 1684, and left several sermons, and other pieces, which are published.

MORNAY (Philip) lord of Le Plessis Morlay, the king's privy counsellor, &c. He wrote concerning the Eucharist, whereby he got a great name; also a treatise of the *Truth of the Christian Religion*; and another of the *Mystery of Iniquity*, &c. He died in 1623, aged 74.

MOROSINI, a Venetian family, very noble, ancient, and famous for many great men, as Dominic Morosini, elected doge in 1148; Marin Morosini, elected doge in 1249; Michael Morosini, who died of the plague four months after his election, in 1381. Marc and Nicholas Morosini, both bishops of Venice; the first in 1235, the second in 1338; John Francis Morosini patriarch of Venice in 1664; and Morosini, generalissimo in Candia; after that elected doge in 1688; who, after he had done great services for the republic, died in 1694, at Napoli di Romania.

MORPHEUS, one of the ministers of Somnus, god of sleep, who represented divers shapes in dreams. Ovid *Metam.* xi.

MORTON (Thomas) a learned English bishop in the 17th century, was bred at St. John's-college, Cambridge, and was logic-lecturer of the university. After several preferments he was advanced to the see of Chester in 1615, and translated to that of

Lichfield and Coventry in 1618; at which time he became acquainted with Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro, whom he endeavoured to dissuade from returning to Rome. While he was bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in which see he sat fourteen years, he educated, ordained, and presented to a living a youth of excellent parts and memory, who was born blind; and detected the imposture of the famous boy of Bilson in Staffordshire, who pretended to be possessed with a devil. In 1631 he was translated to the see of Durham, in which he sat with great reputation till the opening of the long parliament, which met in 1640, when he met with great insults from the common people, and was committed twice to custody. The parliament, upon the dissolution of bishoprics, voted him 800 *l. per annum*, of which he received but a small part. He died in 1659 in the 95th year of his age, the 44th of his episcopal consecration. He published *Apologia Catholica*, and several other works, and was a man of extensive learning, great piety, and temperance.

MOSCHUS, a Grecian poet of antiquity, usually coupled with Bion, and they were both of them cotemporaries with Theocritus. In the time of the later Grecians all the antient Idylliums were collected and attributed to Theocritus; but the claims of Moschus and Bion have been admitted to some few little pieces, and this is sufficient to make us inquisitive about their characters and story: yet all that can be known of them, must be collected from their own remains. Moschus, by composing his delicate elegy on Bion, has given the best memorials of Bion's life. See BION. Moschus, and Theocritus have by some critics been supposed the same person, but there are irrefragable evidences against it; others will have him as well as Bion to have lived later than Theocritus, upon the authority

authority of Suidas; while others again suppose him to have been the scholar of Bion, and probably his successor in governing the poetic school; which from the elegy of Moschus does not seem unlikely. Their remains are to be found in all the editions of the *Poetæ minores*.

MOSES, the great prophet and lawgiver of the Jews, son of Amram, was born a. m. 2433, and died without sickness, a. m. 2553, aged 120. He wrote the Pentateuch, and the book of Job is attributed to him.

MOSES Maimonides, see MAIMONIDES.

MOSS (Robert) dean of Ely, was bred in Bennet-college Cambridge, of which he was chosen a fellow. He acquired the reputation of one of the most ingenious performers of any about his time of all kinds of public exercises, whether in classical or academical learning. His sermons at St. Mary's were much crowded. He published sermons and some poems; and he is supposed to be the author of a pamphlet intitled, *A Defence of my Lords the Bishops, as well as the Clergy of the lower House of Convocation, in a Letter from a Member of that House to the Prolocutor, concerning the late Consultations about the Bishop of Bangor's writings*. He died in 1729, aged 63.

MOTHE LE VAYER (Francis de la) see VAYER.

MOTTE (Anthony Houdart de la) an ingenious Frenchman greatly distinguished by his writings in prose and verse, and by his literary contests with many eminent persons, was born at Paris in 1672. He wrote with very different success, no man having been more praised or more criticised than he was: his literary paradoxes, his singular systems, in all branches of polite learning, and above all, his judgment upon the antients, which like those of Perrault, were thought disrespectful and detracting, raised him up formidable adversaries. Ra-

cine, Boileau, Rousseau, and madam Dacier, were among the number of those who made it their business to avenge antiquity on a man who with more wit than genius or learning, assumed a kind of dictatorial authority in the province of Belles Lettres. He became blind in the latter years of his life, and died in 1731: a complete edition of all his works was published in 11 vols. 8vo. in 1754; though, as has been said of our Swift, his reputation had been better consulted by reducing them to three or four.

MOTTEUX (Peter) a French gentleman, born and educated at Rouen in Normandy, who came over to England on account of the persecution of the protestants there. He became a considerable trader in London, kept an East India warehouse in Leadenhall-street, and had a genteel place in the general post office, relating to foreign letters; being master of several languages. He was a man of wit and humour, wrote several plays, and translated Don Quixote into English: he was at last, in the year 1718, found dead in a disorderly house.

MOULIN (Charles de) a famous lawyer, was born at Paris in 1500. his family was related to queen Elizabeth of England. He was a very learned man, and composed many works collected in three volumes folio. He died at Paris in 1566, a Roman Catholic, it is said, though a Protestant before.

MOULIN (Peter de) a Protestant minister, taught philosophy in Holland, and was chaplain to the princes of Navarre. He composed many works, and died at Sedan in 1658, aged ninety.

MOUNTFORD (William) an English dramatic writer and player, born in Staffordshire in 1659. There are five plays attributed to him, and Cibber has placed his merit as an actor in a high point of view in his

“Apology

"Apology for his own Life." He was killed in a rencounter, or rather treacherously murdered by captain Hill in company with lord Mohun, in the street in 1692, on suspicion of being the obstacle to the success of the captain's love for Mrs. Bracegirdle the actress. Many prologues and epilogues in "Dryden's Miscellanies," and several songs, are attributed to him.

MOYLE (Walter) a learned English writer in the 18th century, descended of a good family in Cornwall, where he was born in 1672. He was sent to Oxford, and from thence removed to the temple, where he applied himself chiefly to the general and more noble parts of the law, such as led him to the knowledge of the constitution of the English government. In 1697 he had a share with Mr. Trenchard in writing a pamphlet, intitled, *An Argument shewing, that a standing army is inconsistent with a free government, and absolutely destructive to the Constitution of the English monarchy.* He translated *Xenophon's Discourse upon improving the Revenue of the State of Athens.* He was for some time member of parliament, in which he always acted an honourable part, applying himself to the improvement and regulation of trade; and the employment of the poor, which has so near a connection with trade. He afterward retired to his seat at Bake in Cornwall, where he applied himself with vigour to his studies, and died in 1721. In 1726 his works were printed at London in two vols. 8vo.

MULLER (or Regiomontanus) a famous German astronomer. He abridged *Ptolomy's Almagestum.* Being at Rome, he found many material errors in the Latin translation of it by George of Trebizonde, which proved fatal to him. Being made abp. of Ratisbon, and coming to Rome to reform the calendar, he was killed by George of Trebizonde's son in the

year 1476. Others say he died of the plague, being forty years old.

MUNSTER (Sebastian) a German monk, turned Protestant about 1520, was so good a mathematician and Hebrew, that he was called the Strabo and Esdras of Germany. His translation of the Old Testament, Tobit, and St. Matthew's gospel, out of Hebrew into Latin, are much esteemed; as also his Hebrew grammar, his Chaldaic one, and his cosmography. He died of the plague at Basil in the year 1552.

MURCIA, the goddess of idleness; her statues were covered with dust and moss, to express her indolence; her temple was at the foot of mount Aventine.

MURET (Marc Anthony) was born at Limoges in France in 1526; became one of the most learned men of his time. He taught in the same college at Paris with Turnebus and Buchanan, and went into Italy, where he died in 1585. He composed *Orationes: Poemata: Hymni sacri: Disputationes* 4. in *Lib. I. Pandectarum: De Origine Juris: De Legibus, & Senatus-Consulto: Juvenilia Carmina: De Constitutionibus Principum, &c.*

MUSÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, contemporary with Orpheus, to whom Cæsar Scaliger attributes the poem of *Hera and Leander.* But it is said that Musæus, the author of that poem, lived in the Roman emperors time.

MUSCULUS (Wolfgangus) a Protestant minister of Germany, was a Benedictine friar, but became one of Luther's disciples. He composed several books, and died in Switzerland in 1563.

MUSES, goddesses, daughters to Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They are nine, to whom the invention of sciences is ascribed, viz. Clio, Urania, Calliope, Euterpe, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, and Polyhymnia.

MUSGRAVE

MUSGRAVE (Dr. William) a very learned English physician and antiquary, descended from an antient family in Westmoreland, was born at Charlton Musgrave in Somersetshire, about the year 1657. He distinguished himself greatly by his knowledge in his profession, and became secretary to the royal society in 1684; in which capacity he published the Philosophical Transactions, No. 167 to 178 inclusive. In 1691 he settled in the city of Exeter, where he exercised his profession with great success and reputation; and being a man of very extensive learning, composed several valuable works in his leisure hours. He died in 1721.

MUSURUS (Mark) a native of Candia, distinguished himself among the learned men who appeared in Italy toward the beginning of the 16th century. He taught Greek in the university of Padua with great reputation. He went to Rome, and made his court to pope Leo X, who gave him the archbishopric of Malvazia in Morea; but he died soon after he was invested with that title in 1517. The public is obliged to him for the first edition of Aristophanes and Athenæus.

MUTIUS (C.) named Cordus, and afterward Scævola. Porfenna, king of Tuscany, besieging Rome, a. r. 247, Mutius resolving to dispatch him, killed his secretary in his stead; and being brought before Porfenna, he told him boldly, that three hundred young men like himself had sworn to murder him, *but since this hand has missed thee*, continued he, *it must be punished*; then putting his right hand on the burning coals, he let it burn with such a constancy as amazed the beholders. Porfenna, charmed with his virtue, sent him safe to Rome, where they gave him the name of Scævola, or left-handed, which remained to his family.

MUTIUS (Huldric) professor at Basil in the 16th century, by nation

a Swiss, published several works, the most considerable of which is a *History of Germany*.

MUTUNUS, a scandalous deity of the Romans, like the Grecian Priapus. New-married women worshipped his statue, before which shameful ceremonies were performed.

MYRMILLONES, a sort of gladiators at Rome, who fought against the Retiarii. Their arms were a shield, a sword, and an head-piece. Their name comes from a Greek word, signifying a sea-fish, because they had the shape of a fish on their head-piece. The Retiarii's arms were a fork with three tips, and a fisher's net to catch the Myrmillon's head, against whom he fought; and he sung, *I don't aim at thee, but at the fish*.

MYRON, an admirable statuary in the 84th olympiad. His figure of a brazen cow got him great reputation, and was the occasion of many fine Greek Epigrams.

MYRRHA, the mother of Adonis, and daughter of Cinyras king of Cyprus or of Assyria, fell in love with her father, and her nurse, whom she had made the confident of her passion, contrived a way for gratifying it. But after the father had enjoyed her for a considerable time without seeing her, he had the curiosity to see the lady who had made him so happy; and causing a light to be brought into the room, discovered it was his own daughter. He took his sword to slay her; but she fled, and escaped to the country of the Sabeans, where she was transformed into the tree from which the myrrh distils. Her child at the usual time made his way out of the trunk of the tree. He was nursed by the Naiades, and proved the most beautiful boy in the world. This was Adonis. See **ADONIS**.

N.

NABIS, tyrant of Sparta; reigned about the 206th year before Christ, and is reported to have exceeded all other tyrants so far, as upon comparison to have left the epithets of gracious and merciful to Phalaris and Dionysius. He is said to have contrived an instrument of torture in the form of a statue of a beautiful woman, whose rich dress concealed a number of iron spikes in her bosom and arms. When any one therefore opposed his demands, he would say, "If I have not talents enough to prevail with you, perhaps my woman 'Apega' may persuade you." The statue then appeared, which Nabis taking by the hand led up to the person, who being embraced by it, was thus tortured to compliance. He reigned 14 years.

NABONASSAR, first king of the Chaldeans, or Babylonians, famous for his Epoch, which is generally fixed in 3257, beginning on Wednesday February 26, in the 3967 of the Julian period, 747 years before Christ. The Babylonians revolting from the Medes, who had overthrown the Assyrian monarchy, did under Nabonassar, governor of the Medes, found a dominion, which was much increased under Nebuchadnezzar. It is probable this Nabonassar is that Baladan in the second of Kings xx. 12. father of Merodach who sent ambassadors to Hezekiah. See 2 Chron. xxxii.

NÆVIUS (Cneius) a Latin poet, and first a soldier. The first comedy he wrote was acted at Rome u. c. 519. He wrote also an history in verse, and several comedies; but being too satirical, he displeased Metellus, and was banished. He retired to Utica in Africa, where he died a. r. 551.

NAHUM of Elkish, one of the twelve lesser prophets, who flourished about a. m. 3250.

NAIADES, nymphs of fountains and rivers, worshipped by the Heathens.

NAILOR or **NAYLOR**, (James) was born in the diocese of York. He was some time quarter-master of Lambert's regiment, and quitting that, he embraced the principles of the quakers. In 1656 he rode into Bristol, a man and a woman holding the reins of his horse, and others following him, singing *Holy, holy, holy Lord God of Sabaoth*. The magistrates seizing him, sent him to the parliament; who tried and condemned him as a seducer of the people. His tongue was bored through with an hot iron, and he was marked in the forehead with a B. signifying blasphemer. He was carried back to Bristol, made his entry on horseback, with his face to the tail, and then confined to perpetual imprisonment. Having obtained his enlargement, he preached among the quakers (though they had disowned him before) till near the time of his death, in Huntingdonshire, in 1660.

NANI (John Baptista) a noble Venetian, procurator of St. Mark, was born in 1616. He twice procured succours from France during the war of Candia. Cardinal Mazarin of France entertained him frequently at his house, where Nani projected measures for the peace of Europe, and contributed no little toward the treaty of Munster. The senate having recommended to him the care of writing the history of Venice, he undertook it, and the first part he finished with universal applause; the second was begun to be printed when Nani died, which happened in 1678.

NANNIUS (John) a famous Dominican friar, commonly called Anninus of Viterbo, was master of the sacred palace in 1499. He did not want learning considering the time he lived in; he was even acquainted with the Oriental languages, and composed commentaries on the scriptures. But

nothing contributed more to gain him a considerable reputation, than his giving an edition of some very ancient authors, whose works were thought to be lost. It is true most of the learned made very little account of that publication, because they thought these were only spurious pieces; and the learned world is now more persuaded of it than ever. Most of the Dominicans acknowledge these works are spurious; but they endeavour to free him from the charge of imposing on the world, and maintain that he acted with sincerity.

NANTUBIL (Robert) the celebrated designer and engraver to the cabinet of Lewis XIV. was born at Rheims in 1630. Though his father was but a petty shopkeeper, he gave his son a liberal education; who having a taste for drawing, cultivated it with such success that he became the admiration of the whole town: but marrying young, and not being able to maintain his family, he took a journey to Paris, where he made his talents known by a stratagem. Seeing several abbés at the door of of an eating house, he asked the mistresses for an ecclesiastic of Rheims, whose name he had forgot, but that she might easily know him by a picture of him which he shewed: the abbés crowding round, were so charmed with it, that he seized the opportunity of offering to draw any of their pictures for a small matter. Customers came so fast that he soon raised his price, and brought his family to Paris, where his reputation was quickly established. He applied himself particularly to taking portraits in crayons, which he afterward engraved for the use of academical theses; and in this way he did the portrait of the king, and afterward engraved it as big as the life; a thing never before attempted. The king was so pleased with it, that he created the place of designer and engraver to the cabinet for him, with a pension of 1000 livres.

He died in 1678, and an entire collection of his prints amounts to above 240.

NAPIER, or NEPER (John) baron of Merchiston in Scotland, whose high attainments in many branches of useful literature, render his memory valuable, was born in 1550. He had a peculiar turn to mathematical investigations, and useful inventions: among the latter may be ranked that instrument called Neper's rods or bones, to facilitate the multiplication and division of large numbers; and his invention of logarithms have spread his fame throughout the world. This discovery was contained in his *Canon mirabilis Logarithmorum*, dedicated to prince Charles, and published in 1614; and in his *Rabdologix*, published in 1616, he mentions another species of those numbers; when finding his health declining, he engaged Mr. Briggs to prosecute that useful laborious scheme. Beside his abilities in these calculations, he is said to have wrote an *Exposition on the Revelation*; an undertaking in which his rare talents in reason and computation could however afford him no advantages; nor is he remembered by it. He died in 1622.

NARCISSUS, son of the river Cepheissus, and of Liriope; a beautiful youth, who lighted the passion of the nymph Echo; but happening to see his own face in a fountain, fell in love with himself, and pining away was turned into the Daffodil.

NASH (Richard) long famous in the gay world as master of the ceremonies at Bath, was born at Swansea in Glamorganshire, in the year 1674. His father, who was partner in a glasshouse, placed him in Jesus college, Oxford, where he soon shewed that though much might be expected from his genius, nothing was so be hoped from his industry: a pair of colours was then procured for him, but becoming disgusted with a military life, though gay to an extrem,

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he entered as a student in the Middle temple, and indulged himself in all the modes of second rate luxury. To support this, he turned professed gamester, and went on from day to day, experiencing all the vicissitudes of rapture and anguish attending the fluctuations of fortune to which such a life is exposed. He met however with preferment in his own way, being about the year 1705 appointed successor to captain Webster, as master of the ceremonies at Bath, which city then began to be a place of genteel as well as sickly resort. Here he promoted a musical subscription, an assembly room, and gave new life to the diversions by the regularity he established: he set up a splendid equipage, with every appendage of expensive parade; and always distinguished himself by wearing a white hat, which he accounted for, as being merely to secure it from being stolen. With all his faults Nash was eminent for his extensive benevolence and humanity, and his charities are said to have equalled his other expenses: he, and Dr. Oliver, took great pains to establish the hospital at Bath, in which the good Mr. Allen contributed his share by giving stone for the building. As Nash grew old, his pleasing powers gave way to peevishness and insolence: without either fortune or fortitude, he continued to the last an eager gamester, and died in 1761, regretted indeed by the city of Bath, where he was buried with a solemnity suitable to his character as king of the revels.

NAUCRATES is said to have taught the Egyptians to write, by the figures of trees, animals, &c. They believe him to be Mercurius Trismegistus.

NAUDE (Gabriel) an eminent physician and a man of extensive learning, born at Paris in the year 1600. He was librarian to the cardinals Bagni and Barbarini at Rome, and afterward to Mazarine at Paris;

was made physician to Lewis XIII, and accepted the offer of being librarian to queen Christina of Sweden: but disliking Sweden, he returned, and the fatigue of his journey threw him into a fever, of which he died at Abbeville in 1653. He published a great number of esteemed works.

NAVAGIERO (Andrew) a noble Venetian, one of the most illustrious personages in the 16th century, conspicuous for his eloquence and erudition, but yet more by the services he did his country in affairs of state. He wrote epigrams, yet had an aversion to Martial; he hated Statius yet more. He went ambassador from the republic to the emperor Charles V; and the instant he returned was sent to Francis I. The Literati in Italy had a high esteem for him.

NAUSICAA or NAUSICÆ, the daughter of Alcinous king of the Phæacians in the island of Corcyra, makes a shining figure in Homer's *Odyssey*; and in all he says of her, appears strongly the difference between the age he lived in, and present times.

NAZIANZEN (Gregory) one of the most ancient fathers of the church in the 4th century, whose Greek works were substituted by the priests, instead of those of the ancient heathens in teaching Greek to youth.

NEANDER (Michael) a German protestant divine, celebrated for his skill in the learned languages, was born in Silesia in 1523. He made a great proficiency in the sciences at Wittemberg under the celebrated Melancthon and other professors, and was chosen rector or schoolmaster at Ilfeldt in Germany; which office he exercised for the space of 40 years, and died in 1595 at Pfortsheim in the Black Forest, to which place the academy had been transplanted. He wrote several works beside school books; Morhoff characterises him as a very learned man, and the common preceptor of Germany as well as Melancthon: and adds, that the preface

face to his *Erotemata linguae Graecae* is an excellent piece, in which he judges of antient and modern authors with great ability.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR the Great, king of Babylon, son of the 1st. began his reign during his father's life. He fought the Assyrians and Egyptians, took Jerusalem, and Jehoiakim prisoner, a. m. 3417, and returning he received notice of his father's death. It is generally believed it was at this time when Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, were carried captives to Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar having subdued the Æthiopians, Arabians, Idumæans, Philistines, Syrians, Persians, Medes, Assyrians, and almost all Asia; being puffed up with pride, caused a golden statue to be set up, and commanded all to worship it; which Daniel's companions refusing to do, they were cast into the fiery furnace. But as he was admiring his own magnificence, by divine sentence he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, that is, he imagined himself to be one. At the end of seven years his reason returned to him, and he was restored to his throne and glory. He died a. m. 3443, in the 43d year of his reign; in the fifth of which happened that eclipse of the sun mentioned by Ptolomy, which is the surest foundation of the chronology of his reign.

NECTARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who succeeded G. Nazianzen, was born at Tharsus. The emperor Theodosius junior nominated him to the patriarchate when he was yet a catechumen in 381. He governed the church with great piety, and abolished the use of confession, so that that rite wholly ceased in the East. St. Chrysostom succeeded Nectarius, who died in 397.

NEEDHAM (Marchamont) a noted political writer, during the confusions in the last century, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire in the year

1620. He was educated in All Souls college, Oxford, and became one of the others in Merchant Taylors school London. On the breaking out of the civil war he was clerk to an attorney in Gray's-inn, and had not been long in that station, before he began a weekly paper called *Mercurius Britannicus*, filled with scurrilous abuse of the king's party; and being an active man, was called captain Needham of Gray's-inn. About that time he studied physic, and in 1645 began to practise, and by this and by political writing supported a genteel appearance. After the battle of Naseby, he changed his party, and carried on another paper called *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, full of loyalty and equally satirical against the Presbyterians, which made him popular on that side: but for this he was sought after, committed to Newgate, and was in danger of his life. He purchased a pardon and promises, by changing his stile once more, and in this humour published a third weekly paper under the name of *Mercurius Politicus*. This paper contained many essays against monarchy, in behalf of a free state, especially before Cromwell assumed the protectorate: and was carried on regularly from 1649 to April 1660, when it was prohibited by order of the council of state. On the restoration he obtained another pardon, and practised physic among the dissenters until 1678, when he died. Mr. Wood, who knew him, tells us, he was a person of quick natural parts, a good humanist, poet, and a bon droll.

NEEFS (Peter) a celebrated painter of Gothic architecture, born at Antwerp in 1570. He was the disciple of Henry Stenwyck, and imitated exactly the manner of that master in painting views of churches and convents, particularly interior views: he was thoroughly skilled in perspective, and expressed each member and its decoration with such truth and nicety, that all must admire, while few

few will be able to imitate. As he painted figures but indifferently, they were supplied by Franks Van Tulden, or Teniers, which give an additional value to his pictures. He died in 1651, and left a son a painter in the same stile, but his merit was greatly below that of his father: they are distinguished among painters by the appellations of Old Neefs and Young Neefs.

NEHEMIAH, a Jew, was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus. He came to Jerusalem, a. m. 3609, and having finished the temple, at the dedication thereof, the sacred fire, which had been hid by Jeremiah, was found: as likewise, they say, the ark of the covenant, and the altar of incense. He returned a second time to Jerusalem, about 3629.

NELSON (Robert) a learned and pious English gentleman, was born in London in 1656, educated first at St. Paul's-school London, then entered a fellow-commoner of Trinity college Cambridge. He travelled much, and was greatly cared for by foreign courts. He was of an exemplary life, and published many books of a pious tendency, particularly his *Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England. The Whole Duty of a Christian, &c.*

NEMESIANUS (Olympius) an eminent Latin poet of Carthage, wrote concerning Fishing, a poem intitled, *Cynegeticum*, and four eclogues. He lived in the reign of the emperor Numerianus.

NEMESIS, a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, who punished those crimes which human justice left unpunished. She was also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia.

NEMESIUS, a Christian philosopher, author of a book concerning the nature of man. He was a native of Emisa a city of Phœnicia, and flourished about the close of the 4th century. He combats very strongly the fatality of the Stoics; but had imbibed

the opinion of Origen concerning the pre-existence of souls.

NEPOS (Cornelius) a Latin historian in the reign of Julius Cæsar, born at Verona, or near it, familiar with Cicero and Atticus. He writ the lives of Greek and Roman generals with great elegance, and the life of his friend Atticus.

NEPTUNE, the God of the sea, son of Saturn and Ops, brother to Jove and Pluto. Being driven out of heaven he built Troy, and striking the ground with his trident, a horse came forth; hence the Circensian games were instituted in honour of him, which consisted in horse-races. He married Amphitrite.

NEREUS, son of Oceanus and Thetys. He married his daughter Doris, and had by her fifty daughters called Nereides.

NERO (Domitius) emperor, son of Caius Domitius Ænobarbus, and of Agrippina, who married Claudius, whom Nero succeeded, 54, aged 18. He protested he would follow the example of Augustus, and at first he did; and as they once presented him the sentence of a person condemned to death, *I wish*, said he, *that I could not write*. But after five years reign he fell into the most extravagant crimes that ever entered the imagination of man. He would appear upon the stage in woman's dress, commit sodomy with the greatest debauchees, and particularly Sporus, whom he kept in quality of his wife, and caused to be dressed like a woman; which gave occasion to that pleasant saying, *That the World had been happy if his father Domitius had had such a wife*. He caused his mother to be murdered, his wife Octavia to be put to death, and his master Seneca to lose his life, &c. and wished that mankind had but one head, that he might have the pleasure of cutting it off. To have the glory of rebuilding Rome, he set it on fire, laid the blame upon the Christians, and began the first persecution against them.

them. Being exhausted by his immense profusion, and become the common detestation of mankind, his armies in Gaul declared against him, and Galba revolted in Spain. This cast him into despair, and in a rage he cried out, *Have I neither friend nor enemy?* So he was forced to turn his own executioner. This happened a. c. 68, in the 32d year of his age, and 14th of his reign.

NERVA (Cocceius) emperor after Domitian. He recalled those who had been banished for their religion, and forgot nothing that might contribute to the restoring of the empire to its former lustre; but finding his age would not suffer him to finish it, he adopted Trajan, and died a. c. 98.

NESTOR, son of Neleus and Cloris, much spoken of by the poets. He subdued the Æleans, discomfited the Centaurs; and was at the siege of Troy with Agamemnon, who highly esteemed him for his wisdom and eloquence. Homer says he lived three hundred years.

NESTORIUS, bishop of Constantinople, in the 5th century; a very eloquent person, and zealous at first against heretics; but not long after he denied that the blessed virgin ought to be called Θεοτόκος *Deipara*, but only Χριστοῦκος, or the Mother of Christ. He maintained there were twelve persons in Christ, and that the Jews did not crucify God; which opinions Cyrilus opposed and refuted; pope Cælestine condemned him; St. Cyril, in two several synods, gave sentence against him; and the emperor Theodosius junior, banished him to Egypt.

NETSCHER (Gaspard) an eminent painter born at Prague in 1636. He settled at the Hague and applied himself wholly to portrait painting, in which he became so eminent, that there is scarcely a considerable family in Holland that has not some of his portraits: add to this that few of the foreign ministers left the Hague with-

out carrying a portrait by Netscher; so that his works are to be found all over Europe. He died in 1684, leaving two sons, Theodore and Constantine Netscher, both of them good portrait painters.

NEUBRIGENSIS (William) an Englishman of the order of St. Augustine. He wrote several tracts, and an History of England in five books, beginning at 1066, and ending at 1197. He was born in 1135, and lived to 1208.

NEUFGERMAIN (Lewis de) a French poet who had a dash of the madman, lived in the reign of Lewis XII, and served as a may-game to the duke of Orleans, cardinal de Richlieu, and the wits of that age. He styled himself *beteroclite Poet to his Highness, sole brother to his Majesty*. His favourite method was to write verses, which ended with the syllables of the name of the person whose eulogium he made. Voiture wrote several ingenious compositions to ridicule him.

NEVIL (Richard) earl of Warwick, son to Richard earl of Salisbury. He married the heiress of Henry duke of Warwick. He was active in the broils betwixt the houses of Lancaster and York; and Edward IV. for his good services made him lord high-steward of England, and he had several other dignities conferred upon him. Afterward being disgusted with Edward IV, he endeavoured his ruin, and in short, forced Edward to fly the land. He brought Henry VI. out of the tower, restored him to the throne, and was made lord high-admiral of England: but king Edward landed again, and the earl taking arms, lost his life in Barnet-field, on Easter-day, and was interred at Bisham in Berkshire. His countess was reduced to a mean condition, till Henry VII. annulled the acts of parliament by which she was disinherited.

NEVIZANO (John) an Italian lawyer, a native of Asti, was a disciple of Francis Curtius, professor in the

the university of Padua. He published, among other works, a treatise intitled, *Sylva Nuptialis*, in which he discovered a fondness for publishing pleasant sayings, and an erudition seasoned with diverting and curious particulars. He intermixed it with a great number of satirical touches against the fair-sex. The ladies were angry, but he made submission.

NEWCASTLE; see CAVENDISH, HOLLES, and MARGARET.

NEWTON (Adam) author of the Latin translation of the History of the council of Trent, written by father Paul, was a Scotsman. He was principal of the head school in the college of St. Maixant in Poitou, in the reign of Henry III. He returned to his native country, where he became preceptor to prince Henry, eldest son to James I. king of Great Britain, and at his death was dean of Salisbury.

NEWTON (Sir Isaac) was born at Woolstroppe in the county of Lincoln on Christmas-day in the year 1642, and descended from the elder branch of the family of Sir John Newton baronet. It is surprizing to think of the progress he made in mathematics. He comprehended Euclid at a cast of his eye upon the contents of his theorems, and advanced at once to the geometry of Des Cartes and Kepler. It is certain that he had made his great discoveries in geometry, and laid the foundation of his two most famous works, the *Principia* and the *Optics*, by the time that he was twenty-four years of age. One ought to be a very good mathematician to give an account of his discoveries and works, and it would entertain none but mathematicians. We are told, that as he sat alone in a garden, the falling of some apples from a tree, led him into a speculation on the power of gravity; that as this power is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, to which we can rise, it appeared to him rea-

sonable to conclude, that it must extend much farther than was usually thought; and pursuing this speculation by comparing the periods of the several planets with their distances from the sun, he found, that if any power like gravity held them in their courses, its strength must decrease in the duplicate proportion of the increase of distance. This enquiry was dropt, but resumed again, and gave rise to his writing the treatise which he published under the title of *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*; a work looked upon as the production of a celestial intelligence, rather than of a man. In 1703 he was elected president of the royal society, and continued in the chair 23 years till the day of his death. In 1704 he published his *Optics*, which is a piece of philosophy so new, that this science may be considered as entirely owing to our author. In 1705 he was knighted by queen Anne. In 1707 he published his *Arithmetica Universalis*. In 1711 his *Analysis per quantitatum Series, Fluxiones & Differentias, &c.* was published by William Jones Esq; In 1712 several letters of his were published in the *Commercium Epistolicum*. In the reign of king George I. he was better known at court than before. The princess of Wales, afterward queen-consort of England, used frequently to propose questions to him, and to declare that she thought herself happy to live at the same time with him, and have the pleasure and advantage of his conversation. He had written a treatise of ancient chronology, which he did not think of publishing; but the princess desired an abstract, which she would never part with. However a copy of it stole abroad, and was carried into France, where it was translated and printed; upon which Sir Isaac published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, *Some Remarks upon the Observations made upon a Chronological Index of Sir Isaac Newton, translated*

into

into French, &c. which were translated into French, and published at Paris in 1726. In 1728 the *Chronology* itself was published. The main design of it is to find out from some tracts of the most ancient Greek astronomy, what was the position of the colures with respect to the fixed stars, in the time of Chiron the Centaur. As it is now known that these stars have a motion in longitude of one degree in 72 years, if it is once known, through what fixed stars the colure passed in Chiron's time, by taking the distance of these stars from those through which it now passes, we might determine what number of years is elapsed since Chiron's time. As Chiron was one of the Argonauts, this would fix the time of that famous expedition, and consequently that of the Trojan war; the two great events, upon which all the ancient chronology depends. Sir Isaac places them 500 years nearer the birth of Christ than other chronologers generally do. The same year he published his *Principia*, the privileges of the university of Cambridge being attacked by king James II, he appeared one of the most zealous defenders of them, and was accordingly named one of the delegates of the university to the high commission-court. He was likewise chosen one of their members for the convention-parliament in 1688, in which he sat till it was dissolved: in 1701, he was a second time chosen member for the university. In 1696 Mr. Montague, then chancellor of the exchequer, afterward earl of Halifax, obtained of the king for him the office of warden of the Mint, in which employment he did very signal service at the time the money was called in to be recoined. Three years after he was appointed master of the Mint, which he held till his death, which happened in 1726, in the 85th year of his age. His corps was interred just at the entrance into the choir in Westminster-abbey, where a monu-

ment is erected to his memory. He was a person of remarkable piety and liberality, as well as uncommon strength of genius.

NICAISE (Claude) a celebrated antiquary in the 17th century, was descended from a good family at Dijon; he became an ecclesiastic, and was made a canon in the holy chapel at Dijon; but devoted himself so entirely to the study of antique monuments, that he resigned his canonry and went to Rome, where he resided many years. Perhaps there never was a man of letters who had so extensive and frequent a commerce with the learned men of his time, as the abbe Nicaise: it would be difficult to name any person of what nation or party soever, from whom he did not receive marks of esteem, and whose letters were not found among his papers. In the mean while the employment flowing from these connexions, occupied too much of his time to allow him to enrich the public with any large works; though he wrote a small tract upon antient music; and when he died in 1701, was labouring to present the public with an explanation of that antient inscription *Minervæ Arpalizæ* found in the village of Velley.

NICANDER of Colophon, a celebrated grammarian, poet, and physician, who lived about the 160th olympiad, 140 years before Christ, in the reign of Attalus king of Pergamus who overcame the Gallo Greeks. He lived many years in Ætolia, of which country he wrote a history; and wrote many other works of which we have only two remaining. The one is intitled *Theriaca*, describing in verse the accidents attending wounds made by venomous beasts, with the proper remedies: the other bearing the title of *Alexipharmaca*, wherein he treats poetically of poisons and their antidotes. This Nicander is not to be confounded with Nicander of Thyatira.

NICANOR, born in Cyprus, was

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one of the seven deacons chosen by the apostles, mentioned in Acts vi. Historians tell us he preached and died a martyr in his own country.

NICEPHORUS (Gregorius) a Greek historian in the 14th century, wrote an history from a. c. 1204 to 1341. It was printed at Geneva in 1615. He also interpreted a piece of *Synefius de Insomniis*, published by Turnebus in 1552.

NICERON (John Francis) an ingenious minim, born at Paris in 1613, who distinguished himself by his knowledge in optics, concerning which he wrote some treatises, though he died at the age of 33.

NICERON (John Peter) was born at Paris of an antient and noble family in the year 1685. He entered young into the order of Bernabites, and was professor of rhetoric and philosophy in the college of Montargis. He is sufficiently known for conducting the *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the republic of Letters*, of which he published 39 volumes. He also translated some English works into French.

NICETAS (David) a Greek historian, a native, as some relate, of Paphlagonia, who lived about the end of the 9th century. He wrote *The life of St. Ignatius*, patriarch of Constantinople; which was translated into Latin by Frederic Mutius bishop of Termoli: he composed also several panegyrics in honour of the apostles and other saints, which are inserted in the last continuation of the *Bibliotheca Patrum* by Combefis.

NICETAS (surnamed Serron) deacon of the church of Constantinople, cotemporary with Theophylact in the 11th century, and afterward bishop of Heraclea, wrote a *Catena upon the book of Job*, compiled of passages from several of the fathers, which was printed at London in folio, 1637: we have also by the same writer several *Catena* upon the Psalms and Canticles, Basil, 1552; together with a Commentary on the poems of Gregory Nazianzen.

NICETAS (Arhominatis) a Greek historian of the 13th century, called Coniates, as being born at Chone or Colossus in Phrygia. He was employed in several considerable affairs at the court of the emperors of Constantinople; and when that city was taken by the French in 1204, he withdrew with a young girl taken from the enemy to Nice in Bythinia, where he married his captive, and died in 1206. He wrote a history or annals from the death of Alexis Commenes in the year 1118, to that of Badouin in 1205, of which work we have a Latin translation by Jerom Wolfius, printed at Basil in 1557; and it has been inserted in the body of the Byzantine historians printed in France at the Louvre.

NICHOLAUS de Cusa, or Cusanus, was a person of extraordinary learning and parts, an excellent lawyer and divine, and a most abstruse philosopher, made cardinal and bishop of Brixia by Nicholas V. He founded the hospital of St. Nicholas near Cusa, the place of his birth, and furnished it with a large library. He left many excellent works, which were printed at Basil 1565, in three volumes. He died in 1464, aged 63.

NICIAS, an Athenian captain, son of Niceratus, considerable for his virtue and riches. His merits raised him to several great posts in the field; he was admiral of their forces by sea, and gained several victories. He persuaded the Athenians to conclude a truce of fifty years with the Lacedaemonians. When the war of Sicily was resolved upon, he was chose one of the chief commanders of that expedition; but his fleet being beat by those of Syracuse, he and Demosthenes the general were put to death in the 91st olympiad.

NICOLE (Peter) one of the finest writers in Europe, was born at Chartres in 1625, of a conspicuous family. He adhered to the Jansenists, and joined

joined in the composition of several works with Mr. Arnauld, whose faithful companion he was during the ten or twelve years of his retirement. He gave a Latin translation of *Pascal's Provinciales*, and added a commentary to them. He made a kind of reconciliation with the Jesuits, which was to promise not to write or act any thing against them; but at the same time, not quarrel with his former friends. One of his finest works is his *Essais de Morale*. He wrote very subtly against the Protestants. His treatise on the unity of the church is esteemed a masterly piece. He died at Paris in 1695, a few days after the publication of his treatise concerning the Quietists. He was greatly skilled in polite literature. To him is ascribed a collection of Latin epigrams, and of Greek, Spanish, and Italian sentences, which has borne several impressions, and has a learned preface to it.

NICOLSON (William) a learned English bishop, the son of Mr. Joseph Nicolson rector of Hemland in Cumberland, was born about the year 1655. His merit recommended him to the office of chaplain to Dr. Rainbow bp. of Carlisle, and after having greatly distinguished himself in the literary world, he was first made archdeacon, and in 1702, bishop of that see. He was deeply engaged in the Bangorian controversy in 1717; and in the following year was translated to the see of Londonderry in Ireland, where he built a repository for the Mss. and records relating to it: lastly he was promoted to be abp. of Cathel, and primate of Munster, but died before he entered on possession, in 1727. He wrote several works, and Brown Willis observes in relation to his character, that he was a man of very great learning, to whom the world is much indebted, not only for what he published in antiquity, but in universal sciences.

NICOMEDES, king of Bithynia,

was driven from his dominions by Mithridates, but restored again by the Romans, whom he left heirs of his estate. He died a. r. 679.

NIDHARD (John Edward) confessor to the queen-mother of Charles II. of Spain, taught philosophy and canon-law in the university of Gratz. The emperor Ferdinand III. sent for him to court; where he was at first confessor to Anna Maria the archduchess and afterward confessor and preceptor of archduke Leopold. He attended that princess to Spain, when she went to marry king Philip IV. His Catholic majesty entertained so high an opinion of this Jesuit, that he endeavoured to get him invested with the purple, but Nidhard dissuaded him. After this prince's death he was honoured by the queen-mother with the employment of inquisitor general, and had a great share in the administration. Yet she was forced to part with her confessor, and he left Madrid in the midst of the curses of the populace in 1669. He went to Rome, where he resided as ambassador extraordinary from Spain, and to give him an opportunity of supporting this dignity with greater splendour, he was raised to an archiepiscopal see. At last he was invested with the purple in 1672. All the writings he published, or had prepared for the press, related to the immaculate conception of the virgin. It is said he got the queen's favour by supplying her privately with wine.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (Publius) one of the most learned men of ancient Rome, flourished at the same time with Cicero. He wrote on various subjects; but his pieces appeared so refined and difficult, that they were not regarded. He assisted Cicero, with great prudence in defeating Cataline's conspiracy, and did him many services in the time of his adversity. He adhered to Pompey in opposition to Cesar, which occasioned his exile, he dying in banishment. Cicero, who had

had always entertained the highest esteem for him, wrote a beautiful consolatory letter to him, (the 13th of lib. 4. *ad Familiares*) a. r. 707. St. Austin tells us he was surnamed *Figulus*, or Potter, because he made use of a potter's wheel to illustrate some of his opinions in astrology, to which he was much addicted.

NIMROD, son of Cush, a. m. 1786. 'Tis probable the Greeks confounded Bacchus with Nimrod. He was a great hunter, which was necessary in those days, for fear of their being overpowered by the beasts. Some will have Nimrod to have been the Saturn of the ancients, and some Ninus, but it is most likely he was the Belus, so often mentioned in profane history.

NINUS, 1st king of the Assyrian monarchy. He enlarged Nineveh, conquered Zoroaster king of the Bactrians, and married Semiramis of Ascalon; subdued almost all Asia, and died, a. m. 1997. having reigned 52 years.

NIOBE, daughter of Tantalus, and wife to Amphion king of Thebes, preferred her own beauty and children before those of Latona, who caused them all to be killed; whereupon Niobe for grief was turned into a stone; that is to say, great sorrows make the party stiff and unmoveable.

NIPHUS (Augustin) one of the most famous philosophers of the 16th century, was born at Jopoli in Calabria. He adhered so strongly to the dangerous opinions of Nicolet Vernias, his professor in philosophy at Padua, that taking the freedom to publish his thoughts on that subject in 1491, he had a quarrel with the monks, and was brought to the brink of ruin. Niphus having quelled this storm by the assistance of the bishop of Padua, and by correcting his work *de Intellectu & Damonibus* printed in 1492, published a series of other books, which gained him so much reputation, that the most celebrated

universities offered him a professorship. Pope Leo X had a high regard for him, and gave him leave to blazon, with his own arms, those of the house of Medicis, and created him count Palatin.

NIXIDII, three gods worshipped by the Romans, and supposed to help women in labour; their statues were placed in the Capitol. It is said they were brought out of Syria after the defeat of Antiochus. These gods were represented in the posture of women in labour.

NOAH the patriarch, son of Lamech, was born a. m. 1057. He alone, with his family, was preserved from the deluge in an ark, to re-people the world after that universal judgment. He died a. m. 2006, aged 950, 35 years after the deluge.

NOAILLES (Lewis Anthony de) a prelate no less distinguished by his exemplary piety than by his illustrious birth, was the second son of Anne duc de Noailles a peer of France, and was born in 1651. In consequence of his birth he became lord of Aubrach, commander of the order of the Holy Ghost, duke of St. Cloud, and a peer of France: but notwithstanding these temporal advantages his inclination leading him to the church, he entered into orders, was created doctor of divinity of the Sorbonne, in 1676, obtained, three years after, the bishopric of Cahors, and was translated to Chalons on the Maine in 1680. In 1695 he became abp. of Paris, and in this exalted station made excellent rules for the reformation of the clergy, and devoted himself wholly to the care of his diocese. Animated with such principles he vigorously opposed the growing errors of Jansenism and Quietism by his pastoral letters and judicial sentences; and in 1700 was created a cardinal at the nomination of the king of France. In 1715 he was made president of the council of conscience at Rome, although he had refused to accept the famous

famous constitution Unigenitus : but he afterward retracted, and received it some time before his death, which happened in 1729.

NONIUS Marcellus, a famous grammarian, and peripatetic philosopher of Tibur. He wrote a treatise, *De Proprietate Sermonum*, in nine chapters, printed at Paris in 1614, with Mercier's notes upon it.

NONNIUS, a Greek poet in the fifth century, of Panopolis in Egypt. He wrote a poem in heroic verse, intitled, *Dionysiacorum*, Lib. 48. printed at Antwerp in 1569, which Eilhardus Lubinus translated into Latin. He made also a paraphrase in verse of St. John's gospel, first published by Aldus Manutius at Venice in 1501.

NONNIUS (Lewis) a learned physician of Antwerp in the 17th century, author of a famous treatise, intitled *Diæticon sive de re cibaria*, containing remarks of use for understanding passages in the Latin poets relating to the luxury of the Roman tables. He also printed a large commentary in 1620 on the Greek medals, and on those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius, engraved by Goltzius, and wrote some other pieces.

NONNIUS, or NUNES (Peter) one of the ablest mathematicians of the 16th century, born in 1497 at Alcazar in Portugal, antiently a remarkable city known by the name of Salacia ; whence he is surnamed Salaciensis. He taught mathematics in the university of Coimbra, and was preceptor in that science to Don Henry, son of Emanuel king of Portugal. He wrote some mathematical treatises which gained him great reputation, and was perhaps the first who introduced Algebra into Europe. He died in 1577.

NOODT (Gerard) a celebrated civilian born at Nimeguen in 1647. He was successively professor of law at Nimeguen, at Francker, at Utrecht, and at Leyden ; of which latter uni-

versity he was chosen rector in 1698 ; and in 1705. He published many excellent treatises on matters of jurisprudence, and died in 1725.

NORDEN (Frédéric Lewis) an ingenious traveller and naval officer in the Danish service, was born at Gluckstadt in Holstein in the year 1708. He was well skilled in mathematics, ship-building, and especially in architecture ; and in 1732 obtained a pension to enable him to travel for the purpose of studying the construction of ships, particularly the galleys and other rowing vessels used in the Mediterranean. He spent near three years in Italy, and Christian VI. desirous of obtaining a circumstantial account of Egypt, Mr. Norden at Florence received an order to extend his travels to that country : how he acquitted himself in this commission appears from his *Travels into Egypt and Nubia*, printed at Copenhagen in folio, 1756 ; and which were soon after translated into English by Dr. Peter Templeman. In the war between England and Spain, Mr. Norden then a captain in the Danish navy attended count Ulric Adolphus a sea captain also to England, and went out volunteers under Sir John Norris, and afterward under Sir Chaloner Ogle. During his stay in London, Mr. Norden was made a fellow of the royal society, and gave the public *Drawings of some Ruins and colossal statues at Thebes in Egypt ; with an account of the same, in a letter to the royal society*, 1741. His health at this time was declining, and taking a tour to France, he died at Paris in 1742.

NORIS (Henry) cardinal, and one of the greatest ornaments of the Augustin order in the 17th century, was born at Verona in 1631. He was carefully educated by his father Alexander Noris originally of Ireland, and well known for his *History of Germany*, and taking the habit of the Augustin monks of Rimini, he distinguished himself greatly in the solid branches

branches of learning. In 1673 he published his *History of Pelagianism*, which, though it procured him great reputation, met with several envious antagonists, who carried it before the tribunal of the Inquisition twice, where it was both times dismissed without censure. He then remained in peace for 16 years, during which time he enjoyed the professorship of ecclesiastical history at Pisa. Father Noris laboured to remove the scruples raised against his history, in a work which appeared in 1695, intitled, *An historical dissertation concerning one of the Trinity that suffered in the flesh*; which was so much to the satisfaction of the pope, that he honoured him with the purple. After this he was in all the congregations, and employed in the most important affairs, which, as he complained to his friends, left him but little time for study; he died in 1704, and his works were published at Verona in 1730 in 5 vols. folio.

NORRIS (John) a learned and ingenious English writer, educated at Winchester-school, whence he was removed to Exeter-college Oxford in 1676. In 1684 he took orders, and was rector of Newton St. Lo in Somersetshire. He espoused father Malebranche's opinion of seeing all things in God; and wrote many pieces.

NOSTRADAMUS (Michael) a physician and famous astrologer in the 16th century, was born at St. Remy in Provence, studied at Montpellier, and travelled to Toulouse and Bourdeaux; and in 1555 published his *Prophetical Centuries*, which king Henry II of France so admired, that he was impatient to see the author, with whose company he was extremely pleased, and sent him to be seen by the princes his sons at Blois. Charles IX also highly esteemed him. He died at St. Remy, 1566.

NOVATIANUS, of a Greek philosopher became a Christian, as he was taken desperately ill; but being

recovered, he did not what the ecclesiastical law required, nor was confirmed by the bishop, yet was made priest. In 257 Cornelius being chosen pope, he was disgusted, and having drawn such to his party as had fallen from Cyprian, as also several others, he sent for three ignorant bishops of Italy to Rome, and at an entertainment got them to ordain him bp. of Rome; but these artifices availing him little, he broached his errors about penance. His followers were called Novatians, and continued in being in the west until the council of Nice, but much longer in the east. They excluded for ever from their communion all such as had committed crimes for which penance is enjoined, condemned second marriages, and rebaptized all who had been baptized by the church.

NOVEMVIRI, nine magistrates of Athens, whose government lasted but for one year. The first of which was called Archon, or prince; the second Basileus, or king; the third Polemarchus, or general of the army; the other six were called Thesmotheæ, or lawgivers. They took an oath to observe the laws; and in case of failure, obliged themselves to bestow upon the commonwealth a statue of gold as big as themselves. Those who discharged their office with honour, were received into the number of the senators of Areopagus.

NOVENDIALE, a sacrifice amongst the Romans for nine days, to divert the mischiefs wherewith they were threatened by prodigies, and to appease the anger of the gods; in which case the senate sent an order to the high-priest, or pretor of the city, for the observation of this solemnity. It was first instituted by Tullus Hostilius, after a prodigious storm of hail had fell on mount Alban in Latium.

NOVENSILES, gods amongst the Romans; so called, either because they were of short standing, or nine in number, as Health, Fortune, Vesta, Hercules,

Heracles, Romulus, Esculapius, Bacchus, Eneas, and Fides; or else because they presided over novelties and changes.

NOY (William) the famous attorney general in the reign of king Charles I. was born in Cornwall, and bred in Lincoln's inn, where he was a most sedulous student. In his early time he was a stout champion for the liberties of the subject against the prerogatives of the king; but being made attorney general in 1631, an employment which however he did not sue for, he countenanced the king's demand of ship-money, by which he incurred the hatred of the public. He did in 1634, much regretted by the court party. He is said to have been a man of cynical humour, an indefatigable plodder, and searcher into ancient records by which he became an eminent instrument both for and against the king's prerogative.

NUMA-POMPILIUS, 2d king of the Romans, son of Pomponius Pompilius. He instituted many sacred ceremonies, built a temple to Vesta, and appointed virgins to preserve the holy fire; also eight colleges of priests, and a temple to double-faced Janus. He divided the year into twelve months, enacted several useful laws; and to gain the greater respect to these institutions, persuaded the people that he received them from the nymph *Ægeria*, with whom he conversed by night. He married *Tatia*, by whom he had four sons, and a daughter married to *Tullus Hostilius*. He died a. r. 82, in the 44th year of his reign.

NUMITOR, son of *Procas* king of *Alba*, and brother of *Amulius*, who murdered his son *Lausus*, and put his daughter *Rhea Sylvia* amongst the vestals; but she being supposed with child by *Mars*, brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who killed *Amulius*, and restored *Numitor* to his throne, a. m. 3250.

NUNDINA, a goddess amongst

the ancient heathens, supposed to have the care of the purification of infants. And because male-infants were purified nine days after their birth, her name is derived from *Nonus*, or the Ninth, though female-infants were purified the eighth day; which purification was called *Lustration* by the Romans.

NYCTELIA, feasts in honour of *Bacchus*; so called because they were celebrated in the night. The solemnity was performed every three years with flambeaux and drinking, and the worst of impurities; wherefore the Romans forbid them to be solemnized.

NYCTEUS, son of *Neptune*, he had two daughters *Antiope* and *Nyctimene*. *Nyctimene* lay with her own father unknown to him, and he had certainly been the death of her, had not *Minerva* turned her into an owl.

NYE (Philip) an independent preacher educated at Oxford, one of the assembly of divines, and an eminent trumpeter in behalf of the measures of the Long parliament. At the restoration, he was by the act of oblivion declared incapable of any office whatever; he therefore lived privately, and died in 1672.

NYMPHODORUS of *Amphipolis*, author of a book of the laws of *Asia*, cited twice by *Clemens Alexandrinus*, but which is now lost.

NYMPHS, heathen deities, the daughters of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; they were distinguished into *Nereides* and *Naiades*. The *Nereides* presided over sea-waters, and the *Naiades* over rivers and fountains. There were also *Dryades* and *Hamadryades*, nymphs of forests, and *Napeæ* of meadows and groves; and *Oreades*, nymphs of the mountains. *Nymph* is the same with *Nepheesh* in Hebrew, which signifies a soul; and the Greeks believed that the souls of the dead wandered about the places where they had taken the greatest delight

light when joined to their bodies ; whence rose the custom of sacrificing in groves, and under green trees.

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O A T E S (Titus) the infamous pretended discoverer of the ridiculous popish plot in the reign of Charles II. was the son of an anabaptist, and born about the year 1619. He turned conformist, then papist, then became conformist again ; had been chaplain on board the fleet, from which station he was discarded for an unnatural crime : and was known to have been guilty of perjury before he commenced political informer. His public conduct is to be found in all the histories of England, on which account the detail may be spared here ; it may only be hinted, that notwithstanding his known infamy, notwithstanding the absurdities contained in his depositions, the people greedily swallowed every inconsistency in a tale that coincided so closely with their well-grounded apprehensions of popery at that time : thus lord Stafford and several other catholics became the innocent victims of knavery operating upon popular terror ; even the queen herself was not secure from his slander. He was successful beyond his expectation ; being lodged at Whitehall, and gratified with a pension of 1200 l. a year. It was quite natural that he should be marked out for vengeance when James II. ascended the throne : he was then convicted of perjury on the evidence of above 60 witnesses, of whom 9 were protestants ; was sentenced to pay a fine of 2000 marks, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to be pilloried twice, to be whipped twice in three days, once from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence from Newgate to Tyburn ; to be imprisoned

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during life, and to be pilloried five times every year. Severe as this sentence might be, it was lucky for Oates that it was inflicted by odious hands ; he suffered with the resolution of a martyr, and when government changed hands by the coming over of William III. this impostor had a pension of 400 l. a year granted him. He died in 1705.

O B R E C H T (Ulric) a learned German, born of a noble family at Strasburg in 1646, where he filled the chairs of civil law and history with great distinction. He was of the protestant religion, but when Lewis XIV. made himself master of Strasburg, and went there with his court, he was prevailed on to change ; and accordingly abjured at Paris in 1684, and put his instrument into the hands of M. Bossuet bp. of Meaux. The next year the king nominated him to preside in his name in the senate of Strasburg, with the title of prætor royal ; in imitation of the old Romans ; from which time M. Obrecht applied himself intirely to public affairs. He was the editor, translator, and writer, of several learned works ; and died in 1701.

O B S E Q U E N S (Julius) a Latin writer, conjectured to have lived before the emperor Honorius's reign. He made a collection of the prodigies which Livy related in his history. There are several editions of those remains. Lycosthenes endeavoured to supply what was wanting in the original.

O B S O P Æ U S (John) a learned German physician, born at Brettin in the Palatinate in 1556. He obtained the physical chair at Heidelberg, and when the elector Frederic IV. went to Amberg, he attended him in the capacity of his physician : but immediately on his return to Heidelberg was seized with a mortal distemper that carried him off in 1606. He published several pieces of Hippocrates, with the Latin translations corrected,

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rected, and remarks drawn from Mss. with other works. He had a brother Simon Oblopoëus, who was also professor at Heidelberg, where he died in 1619; but who was more eminent by his practice than by writings.

OCCAM (William) an Englishman, a Franciscan friar, and disciple of Scotus, the head of the Nominals, so called. He lived in the 14th century, took part with the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and wrote against pope John XX and his successors; Fuller says he gave a mortal wound to the pope's temporal power over princes, and was excommunicated, but was afterward restored to the reputation of an able school-man.

OCEANUS, the God of the sea, son of Heaven and Vesta, husband of Tethys, and father of the rivers and fountains. The ancients called Oceanus the father of all things, as supposing with Thales that water was the principle of this universe.

OCELLUS the Lucanian, an ancient Greek philosopher of the school of Pythagoras, who lived before Plato. His work *περὶ τοῦ Παντός*, or the Universe, is the only piece of his which is come down intire to us; and was written originally in the Doric dialect, but was translated by another hand into the Attic. William Christian, and after him Lewis Nogarola translated this work into Latin; and we have several editions of it, both in Greek and Latin.

OCHINUS (Bernardin) a celebrated preacher born at Siene in Italy, in 1487. He first took the habit of a Cordelier, but soon threw it off to study physic; changing his mind again, he resumed it; but not as yet content, he embraced the reformed sect of the Capuchins, was made vicar general of the order, and became in the highest degree eminent for his talents in the pulpit. His extraordinary merit procured him the favour of pope Paul III. who made him his confessor and preacher; but while he was the de-

light of both prince and people, he fell in company with a Spaniard, who made a profelyte of him to the Lutheran doctrine: he was then at Naples, where his discourses rendering his principles suspected, he was summoned to appear at Rome; but meeting with Peter Martyr, who persuaded him not to put himself in the pope's power, he took his advice, and went to Geneva, where he married, and published some sermons. In 1547, Ochinus and Martyr were invited to England by abp. Cranmer, who is said to have made them prebendaries of Canterbury; but being forced abroad by the accession of queen Mary, Ochinus became minister of an Italian church, then gathering at Zurich. He presided over this church from 1555 to 1563, when he was banished by the magistrates, for advancing something in favour of polygamy; he then fled in great distress into Moravia, where he joined the Socinians, and died in 1564. After so capricious a conduct in religion, his character may be expected to be as variously represented; some even attribute more changes to him than those above mentioned; but it is certain the Unitarians claim him as their author, and he wrote a variety of things.

OCKLEY (Simon) a learned Orientalist, born at Exeter in 1678. He was educated in Queen's college Cambridge, obtained the vicarage of Swavesey in that county in 1705, and in 1711 was made Arabic professor in the university; these preferments he held to the time of his death, which happened in 1720. Among many publications in Oriental learning, the most considerable is his *History of the Saracens*, 2 vols. 8vo. collected from the most authentic Arabic writers, especially Mss. never before published, from the Bodleian library.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Octavius, and sister of Augustus, was married to Marcellus, and afterward to Marc Anthony

Anthony: by Marcellus she had a son, who married Julia, daughter of Augustus; and by Anthony she had Antonia the elder, and Antonia the younger. Marc Anthony left Octavia, for which Augustus was revenged of him. She died a. r. 743, admired for her prudence and virtue.

OCTAVIA, daughter of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, was born a. r. 795. She was betrothed very young to Lucius Silanus; but this contract was broke by the ambitious artifices of Agrippina. She was betrothed soon after to Agrippina's son; but was very unhappy in her marriage, her husband immediately conceiving an aversion for her, and divorcing her, upon pretence that she was barren. Poppea, who married him, suborned a man who accused Octavia of a criminal correspondence with one of her slaves. The female attendants of this princess were put to the torture, to oblige them to inform against their mistress. Some of them, not able to bear up under the violence of the torments, accused her; but the greatest part of them had the courage to pronounce her innocent. However Octavia was banished; but the common people murmured to such a degree, that Nero was determined to recall her. Words could not express the joy at Rome upon the return of this princess, nor the honours that were paid her. Poppea thought she should be ruined in case she did not ruin Octavia; she therefore prevailed with Nero, who engaged a man, who had dispatched his mother, to swear he had lain with Octavia; upon which she was banished to an island, and forced to bleed herself to death, after which her head was cut off and presented to her rival.

ODIN, a god of the ancient Danes, who, with another called Thor, presided over baths. Some of the learned think Odin was a magician, who made the people believe he

was the same God they then adored.

ODO (St.) second abbot of Clugni in France, was illustrious for learning and piety in the 10th century; the sanctity of his life contributed greatly to enlarge the congregation of Clugni, and he was so esteemed, that popes, bishops, and secular princes usually chose him the arbiter of their disputes. He died about the year 942, and his works are printed in the Bibliothéque of Clugni.

ODO CANTIANUS, so called as being a native of Kent in England, was a Benedictine monk in the 12th century, in which order his learning and eloquence raised him to the dignity of prior and abbot. Abp. Becket was his friend, and his panegyric was made by John of Salisbury. He composed *Commentaries on the Pentateuch*, *The second book of Kings*, *Moral Reflections on the Psalms*, treatises intitled, *De onere Philistin*, *De moribus Ecclesiasticis*, *De vitiis et virtutibus Animæ*, &c.

ODORAN, a monk of the abbey of St. Peter le Vif at Sens, flourished in the 11th century, and about the year 1045, wrote *Chronica rerum in orbe gestarum*, a fragment of which is preserved in the Annals of France by De Thou. It began with the year 875, and ends with 1032; and is printed in the collection of French historians by Du Chene.

OECOLAMPADIUS (John) a German, was born at Winsperg, embraced the Protestant religion, became a Zuinglian, and was received minister at Bale in 1525. He published a tract, *De Genuina Expositione verborum Domini*, &c. which Erasmus highly commends both for the eloquence of the style, and the force of the arguments. The Lutherans wrote the *Syngramma* in answer to it; to which he made a reply, intitled, *Anti-Syngramma*. He wrote other treatises and commentaries, and died in 1531, aged 40.

OECUMENIUS, a Greek author,
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the abbreviator of St. Chrysostom's works, printed at Paris in two volumes 1631.

OEDIPUS, son of Laius king of Thebes, and of Jocasta. The oracle gave dismal answers about his birth, so he was exposed, and educated at the court of Polybus king of Corinth. Afterward he came to Thebes, and slew his father, not knowing him to be so, freed his country from the monster Sphinx, and ignorantly married his own mother Jocasta, which coming to know, he put out his own eyes.

OENEMAUS, king of Pisa, understanding by the oracle that he was to be killed by him who should marry his daughter Hippodamia, proposed this condition, That whosoever beat him in a chariot-race should have his daughter; if not, he should be put to death. He rid himself of several princes, who pretended to her; at last Pelops corrupted his charioteer, to put weak axle-trees into the chariot, which breaking by the way, he fell and bruised himself so much that he soon after died, and Pelops married Hippodamia.

OENONE, a nymph of mount Ida, forsaken by Paris for the Grecian Helena. See Ovid's epistles. Poets add, that the dead body of Paris being sent her to be buried, upon the sight thereof; and the memory of her former love, she fell down dead.

OENOTRUS, king of the Sabines. He peopled the coast of the bay of Tarentum, and called that country Oenotria. Several new colonies coming hither from Greece, it was afterward called Great Greece.

OFFA the Great, king of Mercia, succeeded Etheibald in 757, was a warlike, subtle and ambitious prince. He basely murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, upon a fair invitation to come and marry his daughter. He was at enmity with Charles the Great; but Alcuinus, a learned and politic monk, changed it into a

lasting friendship. He drew a prodigious trench from sea to sea, betwixt his kingdom and the British borders, commonly called Offa's dike, some part whereof is seen to this day. It runs from the mouth of Dee in Flintshire to the fall of Wye in Gloucestershire. He reigned 39 years.

OGILBY (John) born at or near Edinburgh in Scotland, took late to study, but made a vast progress in a little time. His *Atlas* gained him the office of the king's cosmographer. He translated Homer and Virgil, and paraphrased upon Æsop, &c. and died in 1676.

OGYGES, king of the Thebans, or, as others, of Ogygia and Afla, afterward called Boeotia and Attica. He is recorded to have been the first founder of Thebes and Eleusin. The famous deluge happened in his time, in which some say, he perished with all his subjects. This deluge most probably happened in a. m. 2240 and 1440 years before the death of Alexander the Great.

OLAUS MAGNUS, abp. of Upsal in Sweden, succeeded his brother John Magnus in 1544. He appeared with great credit at the council of Trent in 1546, and suffered much afterward for the catholic religion. We have of his writing, *A History of the manners, customs, and wars, of the Northern nations of Europe.*

OLDCASTLE (Sir John) called the good lord Cobham, was born in the reign of Edward III. and was the first author as well as the first martyr among our nobility: he obtained his peerage by marrying the heiress of that lord Cobham who with so much virtue and patriotism opposed the tyranny of Richard II. By his means the famous statute against provisors was revived and guarded by severer penalties; he was one of the leaders of the reforming party, was at great expence in procuring and dispersing copies of Wickliffe's writings among the people, as well as by maintain-

taining a number of his disciples as itinerant preachers. In the reign of Henry V, he was accused of heresy, the growth of which was attributed to his influence; being a domestic in the king's court, the king delayed the prosecution that he might reason with him himself: but not being able to reclaim him to the Romish church, he in great displeasure resigned him to its censures. He was apprehended and condemned for heresy, but escaping from the tower, lay concealed for four years in Wales, until the rumour of a pretended conspiracy was raised against him, and a price set upon his head: he was at last seized and executed in St. Giles's fields, being hung upon a gallows in chains alive, and burned by a fire placed underneath. He wrote *Twelve conclusions addressed to the parliament of England*.

OLDENBURG (Henry) a learned gentleman in the 17th century, born in the duchy of Bremen in Germany, was consul for his countrymen at London in the time of the long parliament and Cromwell. In 1656 he entered himself a student in the university of Oxford. He was afterward tutor to William lord Cavendish; and at length, upon the foundation of the royal society, was elected fellow and secretary thereof. He was an intimate friend and constant correspondent of Mr. Robert Boyle, several of whose works he translated into Latin. He published the *Philosophical Transactions* from number I. 1664, to number XXXVI, 1667. He died at Charlton in Kent, and was interred there in 1678. He had a vast correspondence with learned men.

OLDHAM (John) an eminent English poet in the 17th century, son of a non-conformist minister, was educated under his father, then sent to Edmund-hall in Oxford. He became usher to the free-school at Croydon in Surrey, where he received a visit from the earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and other

persons of distinction; merely upon the reputation of some verses which they had seen in manuscript. He was tutor to several gentlemen's sons successively; and having saved a small sum of money, came to London, and became a perfect votary to the bottle, being an agreeable companion. He was quickly found out here by the noblemen who had visited him at Croydon, who brought him acquainted with Mr. Dryden. He lived mostly with the earl of Kingston at Holme-Pierpoint in Nottinghamshire, where he died of the small-pox in 1683, in the 30th year of his age. His acquaintance with learned authors appears by his satires against the Jesuits, in which there is as much learning as wit discovered: he wrote several poems. Mr. Dryden esteemed him highly.

OLDMIXON (John) was descended from an antient family in Somersetshire; he was a violent party writer and malevolent critic, who would scarcely have been remembered, if Pope, in resentment of his abuse, had not condemned him to immortality in his *Dunciad*. His party writings procured him a place in the revenue at Liverpool, where he died in an advanced age in the year 1745. Beside his fugitive temporary pieces he wrote *A History of the Stuarts* in folio, *A Critical history of England*, 2 vols. 8vo. a volume of *Poems*, some dramatic pieces, &c. none of them worthy notice, his principal talent being that of falsifying history.

OLEARIUS (Adam) minister to the duke of Holstein, and secretary to the embassy sent in 1633 to the great duke of Muscovy and to the king of Persia. He spent six years in this employment, and on his return, published a relation of his journeys with maps and figures, at Sleswic, 1656, folio. He wrote an *Abridgement of the Chronicles of Holstein, from 1448, to 1663*, and was appointed librarian to the duke of Holstein, in which capacity

capacity he probably died. He has the character of an able mathematician, a good master of music, and a good orientalist, especially in the Persian language.

OLEARIUS (Godfrey) son of Godfrey Olearius, D.D. Superintendent of Halle in Saxony, was born there in 1639. He became professor of Greek at Leipzig, and shewed his abilities in that language by 52 exertations on the dominical epistles, and upon those parts of the epistles in the New Testament, which are read in the public exercises, and which among the Lutherans are the subject of part of their sermons. He discharged the most important posts in the university, and among other dignities was ten times rector of it. His learning and industry were displayed in 106 theological disputations, 61 in philosophy, some programmes upon difficult points, several speeches and theological counsels; which make two thick volumes: beside his *Moral Theology*, his *Introduction to Theology*, which treats of cases of conscience, and his *Hermeneutica Sacra*. He lived to a good old age, dying in 1713. His eldest son of his own name, was a man of genius and learning, a professor in the same university, who published several works, but died young of a consumption before his father.

O L E N, a Greek poet, ancients than Orpheus, was a native of Xanthus a city of Lycia. He composed several hymns, which were sung in the island Delos on religious days, particularly in honour of the goddess Lucina, who he said was Cupid's mother. Some say he was one of the founders of the oracle of Delphi, and the first priest of Apollo there, that is, gave one of the oracular answers, which he did in hexameters.

OLIVA (Alexander) general of the Augustin monks, and a celebrated cardinal, was born at Saxoferato of poor parents. He appeared in the

pulpits of the principal cities in Italy, and was an eloquent orator as well as a sublime theologian: he was successively solicitor general, vicar general, and general of his order; pope Pius II. created him a cardinal in 1460, gave him afterward the bishopric of Camerino, and made use of his abilities on several occasions. He wrote *De Christi ortu sermones centum*, *De cœna cum apostolis facta*, *De peccato in spiritum sanctum*, and *Orationes elegantes*: and died in 1463.

OLIVER (Isaac) an excellent English painter, born in 1556, eminent both in history and portraits. Several fine miniatures of this master are to be seen in the collections of our nobility and gentry; some of them portraits of himself: as he was a very good designer, his drawings are finished to an extraordinary degree of perfection; many being copies after Parmegiano. Rubens and Vandyck painted James I. after a miniature of Oliver's, which is a sufficient testimony of his merit. He died in 1617.

OLIVER (Peter) the son and disciple of Isaac Oliver, was born in 1601. He arrived to a degree of perfection in miniature portraits confessedly superior to his father, or any of his contemporaries; as he did not confine his subjects to a head only. In the collections of Charles I. and James II. there were 13 historical subjects painted by this Oliver; of which seven are still preserved in the closet of queen Caroline at Kensington; and a capital painting of his wife is in the possession of the dukes of Portland. He died in 1660.

OLYBRIUS (Flavius Anicius) a person of so great worth, that Leo, emperor of the East, gave him in marriage to Placidia daughter of Valentinian. He afterward succeeded Anthemius in the empire, but did not enjoy that dignity long; for seven months after he was killed by the Goths, who put Glycerius in his place in 472.

OLYMPIAD, the space of four years, so called from the Olympic games celebrated every fifth year. The Greek historians began a new Epochæ, from the first year of the first Olympiad. To speak exactly, every Olympiad year belongs to two Julian years, i.e. the six first months, from July to January, to the foregoing; and the six last, from January to July, to the following year. The number of these Olympic years, to the birth of Christ, are 776.

OLYMPIAS, mother of Alexander the Great. Philip divorced her, for the haughtiness of her humour; and when Alexander gave out that he was the son of Jupiter, she told him that he had best take heed of making her the object of Juno's jealousy. After Alexander's death, she caused an hundred and four illustrious Macedonians to be killed; whereupon Cassander came and took Pindus, where she was, and caused her to be slain, a. r. 438.

OLYMPIC Games, celebrated near Olympia, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus, in honour of Jupiter Olympius, and instituted by Hercules, a. m. 3228. They were celebrated every fifth year, about the summer solstice. The design of them was to accustom young men to running, leaping, and other exercises. They lasted but five days. The conqueror was called Olympionices, and to be crowned there was as glorious as to triumph at Rome. He was attended home in a coach, and the city-wall broke down for the coach to enter. They were called Olympia Magna, to distinguish them from others that were instituted in Macedonia, Athens, &c.

OLYMPII, a name given by the Athenians to their twelve chief Gods, to whom they had dedicated a very magnificent altar, viz. Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, and Venus. Alexander the Great, after his conquest of Persia, desired to

have his statue set up among those deities, which the Greeks, from a base spirit of flattery, granted him.

OLZOWSKI (Andrew) an eminent Polish divine, who had so peculiar a genius for poetry, that like Ovid, his ordinary discourse frequently ran into verse. He was made Latin secretary to Ladislaus IV. king of Poland, which office he filled with great reputation, being a compleat master of that language. In the war between Poland and Sweden, he wrote a piece against that enemy to his country called *Vindiciæ Polonæ*; and after acting as ambassador at the election of the emperor Leopold, he was made bp. of Culm, and invested with the office of prebendary to the crown. After the death of Ladislaus he fell into disgrace amidst the various pretensions to the crown; but upon the election of Michael Koribut, was sent to Vienna to negotiate a match between the new king and one of the Austrian princesses: on his return he was made grand chancellor of the crown. After the death of Koribut he had a principal share in procuring the election of John Sobieski, who on that account made him abp. of Guesne and primate of the kingdom; and he might have had a cardinal's hat if he had not declared against it. He died greatly lamented throughout all the palatinates, in 1678.

O M A R I, the second caliph or successor of Mahomet in 634. He defeated Hali, who Mahomet singled out to succeed him, took Bosra, &c. and turned his arms against the Christians; and in Syria conquered Theodorus Bogairus, brother to the emperor Heraclius. In 635 he marched against Damascus and took it, and afterward all Phenicia, committing a thousand violences to force people to embrace his religion. The year following he took Alexandria, and not long after all Egypt. He attacked Jerusalem, and after two years siege

entered it victoriously in 638: and from thence Jerusalem was possessed, by infidels, till the conquest of it by Godfrey of Bouillon in 1099. Afterward he subdued all Mesopotamia, built the city of Cairo, and in 643 made himself master of Persia. His royal residence was at Jerusalem, where a Persian, one of his domestics, killed him in 644.

OMAR II, 10th caliph or successor of Mahomet, after Solyman Hacoyn, an. 717. He attacked Constantinople with all the machines the wit of man could invent, but was forced to raise the siege: a dreadful tempest cast away most of his ships, and fire from heaven consumed many others. The caliph mistaking the design of these judgments, extirpated all the Christians he found in his empire, by either forcing them to turn, or cruelly persecuting them. He died soon after, having reigned two years.

OMNIBONUS, was one of the best grammarians in the 15th century. He took the surname of Leonicensus, because he was born at Lunigo, in Latin Leonicum, in the Vicentino. He studied under Victorinus of Feltri, one of the first restorers of the ancient Latin style. He applied himself to the Greek tongue at Venice under Emanuel Chrysoloras. He wrote commentaries on Lucan, Sallust, Valerius Maximus, Tully's offices, on his treatise *De Oratore*, &c. He translated into Latin some of Æsop's fables, and Xenophon *de Venatione*, and a piece of St. Athanasius, *contra Gentes & Hereticos*, and yet these are but part of his works.

OMPHAË, queen of Lydia, and wife of Hercules, who gained her love by killing a serpent that infested the country; and he was so charmed with her, that he quitted his club, and learned to spin.

ONESIMUS, (St.) bishop of Ephesus and martyr, in the first century, was a Phrygian. He was at first a slave to Philemon, whom he robbed,

and afterward came to visit St. Paul at Rome, who there converted and baptized him; and then sent him back to Philemon. He became afterward eminent in virtue and piety, and was made bishop of Ephesus. He suffered martyrdom at Rome in the reign of Trajan. Some ascribe his conversion to St. John.

ONKELOS, surnamed the Profelyte, a famous Rabbi, author of the first Chaldee paraphrase on the Pentateuch, lived about the time of our Saviour, according to the Jews.

ONOSANDER, a Greek author and Platonic philosopher, who wrote commentaries upon Plato's politics, which are lost; but his name is particularly famous for a treatise intitled *Λόγος Στρατηγικός* of the duties and virtues of a general of an army, which has been translated into Latin, Italian, Spanish, and French. The time when he lived is not precisely known, but is imagined to be about the reign of the emperor Claudius.

ONUPHRIUS (Panvinus) an Augustin friar, famous in the 16th century. He writ the continuation of Platina's lives of the popes, and several other pieces. He died at Palermo in Sicily in 1568, aged 39.

OONSEL (William de) a noted Dominican monk in Brabant, born at Antwerp in 1571. He rendered himself famous by his preaching, and by writing a great number of books of piety. He died in 1630.

OPALIA, Roman feasts celebrated in honour of the goddess Ops, or Cybele, on the 14th of the calends of January, which was the third of the Saturnalia.

OPHIONÆUS, chief of the Demons who revolted against Jupiter. By this story the heathens seem to have had some knowledge of the fall of Lucifer: for it is observable, that Ophiones signifies a serpent, and it was under this shape, that the devil is said to have appeared to our first parents.

OPITS,

OPITS, or OPITIUS (Martin) a celebrated German poet, born at Brellaw in 1597. He acquired great fame by his Latin, and more by his German poems; and retiring to Dantzic, wrote *A History of the ancient Daci*: he died of the plague in 1639.

OPITS (Henry) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Altenburg in Misnia in 1642. He was professor of theology, and of the oriental languages at Kiel; where he acquired great reputation by a variety of excellent works concerning Oriental literature and Hebrew antiquities; among the rest he published a fanciful piece intitled *Græcismus facilitati suæ restitutus, methodo nova, eaque cum præceptis Hebraicis Wasmuthianis, & suis Orientalibus, quam proxime harmonica, adeoque regulis 34 succinctè absolutus*. He died in 1712.

OPPIANUS, a poet and grammarian of Anazarba in Cilicia, in the second century. He composed a poem of hunting, and another of fishing, for which Antonius Caracalla gave him as many golden crowns as there were verses in his poems; they were called hence Oppian's golden verses. He died in the 30th year of his age.

OPTALUS, bishop of Melevia, a town of Numidia, in the 4th century, wrote a book concerning the schism of the Donatists, about the year 370, against Parmenian, bishop of that sect. We know nothing of the particulars of his life, but he is commended by St Austin, Jerom, and Fulgentius. Du Pin published this writer in 1700, in which the text was settled from 4 Mss. with notes, various readings, &c. and this is the best edition of Optalus.

ORBILIUS, an old grammarian of Beneventum. 'Tis said that he lived so long, that he forgot all his learning.

O REGIUS (Augustine) a great philosopher, was charged by cardinal Barberini, legate of Bologna, to ex-

amine whether Aristotle taught the mortality of the soul. The legate's design was to persuade the popes to prohibit the lectures upon Aristotle with regard to that subject, in case he was found guilty of that impiety. But Oregius cleared him of the charges. See his book *de Immortalitate Animæ*. He wrote one *de Angelis*, and another *de Operibus Sex Dierum*.

ORESTES, king of Mycenæ, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He revenged his father's death upon his mother, and contracted an extraordinary friendship with Pylades. 'Tis said, having killed his mother, he fell distracted, and to expiate his crime went to the Temple of Diana, his friend Pylades accompanying him, where king Thoas would have offered him a victim to Diana, but Pylades told him he was Orestes, and Orestes affirmed the contrary, and that Pylades only spoke out of an excessive love to his friend. In the mean time Iphigenia discovered Orestes to be her brother, and saved them both; so they killed Thoas, and carried Iphigenia back into Arcadia, where Orestes died of the bite of a viper a. m. 2898.

ORGAGNA, or DICIONE, (Andrea) an old Florentine painter, born in 1229. He learned sculpture in his youth under Andrea Pisano; but afterward studied the art of painting in distemper and fresco, under his brother Bernardo Orgagna, who assisted him in many of his works. The chief of his works are at Florence and Pisa; in the latter city he painted the last judgment, in which most of the figures were portraits: and it was observed he placed his friends among the blessed, and his enemies among the infernals.

ORICELLASIUS (Bernard) a native of Florence, and a relation to the Medicis, was raised to the most noble employments in his own country toward the end of the 15th century. He understood the Latin tongue perfectly.

fectly well, and wrote it in the greatest purity; but could not be persuaded to speak it in company. He is thought to have wrote with great partiality of Charles VIII's expedition into Italy.

ORICHOVIUS (Stanislaus) a gentleman of Poland, lived in the 16th century, and was called the Demosthenes of Poland, on account of the great freedom and strength of his eloquence. He studied at Wirtemberg under Luther and Melancthon, and afterward at Venice under John Baptist Ignatius. Returning to his own country, he was made canon of Premislaw. He was anathematized by his bishop, and wrote against the clergy; put himself at the head of their enemies, and by his wit and flowing tongue raised great disorders. He returned into the pale of the Catholic church at the synod held at Warsaw in 1561; and afterward printed his *Confession of Faith*, shewing great zeal against the sectaries. He wrote to obtain for the priests the liberty of marrying.

ORIGEN, born at Alexandria, son of Leonides, a martyr under Severus in 202. Clements Alexandrinus was his master, and when he was but 18 years of age he taught divinity, and explained the holy scriptures. His school was frequented by very great persons, and several of his disciples were martyrs. He also taught many young virgins and women the principles of christianity; and, some say, to avoid all calumny, actually castrated himself. Afterward Demetrius bishop of Alexandria excommunicated him, on pretence of discovering some errors in his book of *Principles*; upon this he retired into Tyre, and laboured at his *Hexapla*, which contained four different translations of the Old Testament, viz. those of the LXX. Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus: however, his enemies pretended that he endeavoured to corrupt the holy scriptures, whereupon

he went to Rome, to present a confession of his faith, and at his return taught at Cesarea. In 248 he assisted at the council of Arabia, and there instructed the bishop Beryllus. He always witnessed an extraordinary zeal for the faith of Christ, and was a great sufferer during the persecution of Decius, which yet was not able to stagger him in the least. This excellent man died at Tyre in 254, aged sixty-nine. Many of his works are lost, and some of what remain, have incurred so much censure, as to occasion formal disquisitions whether he was in heaven or hell. The most compleat edition of his writings is that by P. de la Rue a Benedictine, in Greek and Latin, 4 vols. folio.

ORION, son of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury; or, as others, of Apollo, which happened thus: These Gods being entertained by Hyricus with an ox, which was his whole estate, the poor man desired them to give him a son, whereupon the Gods all made their urine on the ox hide, which being hid in the earth for nine months, Hyricus afterward found an infant there, which he called Ourion from the urine of the Gods. This Ourion became a great hunter, and was called Orion from *Ὠρεος*; but boasting that no beast was able to escape him, the earth sent a scorpion which bit him to death: Diana translated him to heaven, near the sign Taurus.

ORITHYA, queen of the Amazons after Marpesia, signalized herself against the Greeks. Penthesilea was queen after her.

ORLEANS (Peter Joseph de) a celebrated historian, born at Bourges in 1641. He entered young into the order of Jesuits, and is principally known for his *History of the Civil wars in England*, and *History of the Revolutions in Spain*: he wrote some other historical pieces, and died in the prime of life.

OROBIO (Don Balthasar) a famous

mous Spanish Jew, carefully educated in that religion by his parents, who outwardly professed themselves Catholics, abstaining from any Judaical customs, excepting that they observed the feast of expiation in the month Tifis or September. He became professor of metaphysics in the university of Salamanca, but applying afterward to physic, he practised at Seville with success, until being accused of Judaism, he was thrown into the Inquisition, where he suffered the most dreadful cruelties to extort confession from him. At length, after three years confinement, being baffled by his perseverance, he was discharged; when going to France he was made professor of physic at Toulouse: but being tired of dissembling, he removed to Amsterdam, where he was circumcised, took the name of Isaac, and openly professed himself a Jew. When Bredembourg undertook to answer Spinoza's book, Orobio being persuaded that the writer in refuting Spinoza, had admitted some principles that tended to atheism, took up his pen against both of them, and published *Certamen philosophicum adversus I. B. principia*: but the dispute he engaged in with the celebrated Philip Limborch against the Christian religion made the most noise. Limborch published a state of this controversy under the title of *Amica collatio cum Judeo, &c.* Orobio died in 1687.

ORODES, king of the Parthians, succeeded his brother Mithridates the Great, whom he had driven from his throne a. r. 701. He defeated M. Crassus, took the Roman ensigns, and a vast number of prisoners; he poured melted gold down Crassus's throat, to punish his insatiable avarice. Afterward he took part with Brutus and Cassius, and being defeated, was killed by his son Phraates.

OROSIUS (Paulus) a priest of Tarragon in Spain, and disciple of St. Austin, in the 5th century. By St. Austin's advice he wrote his history in

seven books, from the beginning of the world till the 416th year of Christ. His books are good and useful, but he was no great master of the Greek tongue.

ORPHEUS of Thrace, a Greek poet, more ancient than Homer, author of thirty nine poems, which time has lost, the hymns and fragments being suppositious. Poets have made him the son of Apollo, and so excellent a musician, that whole forests would have danced after him. He went down to hell to fetch thence his wife Eurydice, and was killed by some Thracian women; but the muses took care of his carcass, and his harp was preferred amongst the stars.

ORRERY and Cork (John Boyle) earl of, only son and heir of Charles earl of Orrery by lady Elizabeth Cecil, was born in 1707. By his own declaration, early disappointments, the perplexed state of his affairs, indifferant health, and untoward accidents, all contributed to make him fond of retirement; thus he passed most of his time in his study, exercising his talents in polite literature and poetry. In this last art he occasionally gave several excellent specimens, in the copious and curious notes to his *Translation of the Letters of Pliny the younger*, 2 vols. 4to. 1751; which was undertaken for the service of his eldest son lord Boyle. In the following year he published that entertaining work *The life of dean Swift, in several letters addressed to his second son Hamilton Boyle*; which, as well as the former, has gone through several editions. He died in 1762.

ORTELIUS (Abraham) of Antwerp, was a very learned man, especially in mathematics, and more particularly in geography. His *Theatrum, Thesaurus*, and *Synonyma Geographica, &c.* gained him a considerable reputation. He died a bachelor in 1598, aged 70.

OSBORN (Francis) an eminent English writer in the 17th century.

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He was educated in a private manner, and at ripe years, frequented the court, and was master of the horse to William earl of Pembroke. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars he adhered to the parliament party, and had several public employments conferred upon him. In the latter part of his life he lived at Oxford, in order to print several books, and to look after his son, for whom, by the favour of the parliament, he procured a fellowship in All-souls-college. His *Advice to a son*, so soon as it was published, being complained of to Dr. John Tenant, vice-chancellor of Oxford, as of irreligious tendency, there was a proposal made to have it publicly burnt; but that taking no effect, it was ordered that no bookseller or others should sell it, which only made it sell the faster. He wrote also *Historical Memoirs of the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I*; *A Discourse on the greatness and corruption of the church of Rome*; *A Discourse upon Machiavel*, &c. which in the latest editions make 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1659, about seventy years of age.

OSIRIS, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, reigned over the Argives; but afterward delivered his kingdom to his brother Ægialeus, and took a voyage into Egypt, of which he made himself master, and married Io or Isis. He established good laws amongst them, and they were both after their death worshipped as Gods.

OSIUS or HOSIUS, bishop of Corduba in Spain, was born an. ch. 257, and chosen bishop in 295, boldly acknowledged the faith during the persecution of Dioclesian and Maximian. Constantine the Great highly esteemed him. The heretics persuaded the emperor Constantine to proselyte him, but in vain; yet after a year's imprisonment he subscribed their confession of faith, but on his death-bed protested against them, and anathe-

matized. He died in 357, being an hundred years old.

OSORIUS (Jerom) bishop of Sylves in Algarvie, died at Tavila, in his own diocese, in 1580. We have these following works of his, *paraphrases and commentaries* upon many books of the holy scripture; *De Nobilitate Civili*, Lib. II. *De Nobilitate Christiana*, Lib. III. *De Gloria*, Lib. V. *De Regis Institutione*, Lib. VI. I. *De rebus Emanuelis Regis Lusitanæ*, Lib. XII. *De Justitia Cælesti*, Lib. X. *De Sapientia*, Lib. V, &c. These were collected and published in 4 vols. folio in 1592, by his nephew Jerom Oforio, canon of Evora, who prefixed his uncle's life to the edition.

OSSAT (Arnauld de) born in the diocese of Auch in 1536, of mean parentage, with a great genius, was taken notice of by a gentleman in the diocese, who made him study with his ward the lord of Caillenau de Magnoac. He studied the law at Dijon under Cujus, applied himself to the bar at Paris, where he was looked upon as well skilled in the mathematics. He was secretary at Rome to Mr. de Foix, abp. of Toulouse, to cardinal Este; and afterward to cardinal de Joyeuse, by the French king's express command. After rising to the highest dignities both in church and state, in 1599 he was created a cardinal by pope Clement VIII. He died in 1604. An eminent French writer gives him the following character. 'He was a man of prodigious penetration; applied himself so closely to affairs, and especially, was so judicious in forming his resolutions, that it is almost impossible to find out one false step in the many negotiations in which he was concerned.' His works, and especially his letters, have been much esteemed in the learned world.

OSSIAN, an antient Celtic bard, said to have composed, above 1400 years ago, two epic poems called *Fingal*

gal and *Temora*; first published in English, by Mr. Macpherson in 1761, and 1763, as translations from the Galic or Erse. Since these publications, the Scots and Irish have each claimed Ossian for their countryman; while others, less interested in this point of honour, and of a more inquiring disposition, dispute even the authenticity of the works that started it. These latter, at the head of whom may be placed Dr. Samuel Johnson, insist, that as no original was ever produced, so no tradition in the northern parts of our island has preserved any thing like the poems so confidently affirmed to be derived from thence.

OSTADE (Adrian Van) an eminent Dutch painter born at Lubec in 1610. He was a disciple of Francis Hals, in whose school Brouwer was cotemporary with him, where they contracted an intimate friendship. The subjects of his pencil were always of a low kind, he having nearly the same ideas as Teniers; diverting himself with clowns and drunkards in stables, alehouses, and kitchens. His pictures are so transparent and highly finished, that they have the polish and lustre of enamel; they have frequently a force superior to Teniers, yet it were to be wished he had not designed his figures so short. He is perhaps one of the Dutch masters who best understood the *chiaro scuro*; and he was often employed to paint figures for the best landscape painters of his countrymen. He died in 1685, and his works, especially those of his best time and manner, are very scarce; so that when they are to be purchased no price is thought too much for them. His prints etched by himself, large and small, consist of 54 pieces.

OTHO (M. Salvius) the seventh emperor of Rome, son of Lucius Otho, and Alba Terentia. He was a favourite of Nero, upon the account of the likeness of their inclinations. He debauched Poppæa, wife of Rufus Crispus, a Roman knight, and after-

ward married her; but Nero took her from him, and sent him to govern Portugal. About ten years after he joined with Galba, who sat upon the throne after Nero, a. c. 68, supposing that Galba would have adopted him; but finding Piso preferred before him, by his interest amongst the soldiers, caused them both to be murdered, and himself saluted emperor. In the mean time the army in Germany designed this dignity for Vitellius, who marching into Italy defeated Otho; upon which, Otho despairing of success, killed himself in the 38th year of his age, having reigned only three months and five days.

OTHO VENIUS; see VENIUS.

OTT (John Henry) a noted divine of Zurich in Switzerland, born in 1617. He was presented to the church of Dietlickon, of which he continued minister for 25 years: he was nominated professor of eloquence in 1651, of Hebrew in 1655, and of ecclesiastical history in 1668. He was well versed in Oriental literature, wrote several works, among the rest *De alphabetis et ratione scribendi, omnium nationum*; and held an extensive correspondence with the learned until his death, which happened in 1682. His son, John Baptist Ott, was professor of Hebrew at Zurich, and left also some works behind him.

OTTOBONI (Peter) see ALEXANDER VIII.

OTWAY (Thomas) an eminent Tragic writer, was born at Trotton in Suffex in 1651. After his education at Winchester and Oxford, he retired to London, where he not only applied himself to poetry, but sometimes acted in plays, whereby he supported himself, and gained the favour of Charles Fitz-Charles, earl of Plymouth. He wrote a great many plays and other poems, and also several translations from the Roman poets. He died in 1685. Mr. Addison observes, 'that Mr. Otway has follow-
ed

ed nature in the language of his tragedy, and therefore shines in the passionate parts more than any of our English poets. Mr. Langbaine tells us, that 'his genius in comedy lay a little too much to libertinism; but in tragedy he made it his business for the most part to observe the decorum of the stage.

LOUDIN (Cassimir) a learned monk among the Norbertines, was born at Mezieres upon the Neuse in 1638. He remained in obscurity among his brother monks for 20 years, when his superiors having placed him in the abbey of Boucilly in Champagne, his merit was first discovered by an accident. Lewis XIV. on a journey in 1680, called to take a dinner at the abbey, when no one but Loudin had confidence enough to undertake making him the compliments and honours of the house; in which he acquitted himself with so good a grace, that the king pleased with his reception, ordered the abbey a purse of 50 louis d'ors. Father Loudin thus distinguished, was sent in 1684 by Michael Colbert, the principal and reformer general of his order, to visit all the churches and abbeys belonging to it; and to take from their archives, whatever might be of use to a work he had in hand, and which he published in 1688 under the title of *Supplementum de scriptoribus vel scriptis ecclesiasticis a Bellarmino omisiss, ad annum 1460, vel ad artem typographicum inventum*. But this being found defective, he published afterward a compleat body of those works, intitled *Commentarius de scriptoribus ecclesie antiquis, illorumque scriptis, &c.* 3 vols. folio. In 1690 he quitted France, and embraced the Protestant religion at Leyden; where he was made under librarian to the university, and where he died in 1717.

OVERBURY (Sir Thomas) was born in the year 1581. He contracted an intimate acquaintance with Sir Robert Carr, knight of the Bath; who

soon after being taken into great favour with king James I. procured Mr. Overbury to be knighted in 1608. But his patron Carr, now viscount Rochester, soon proved his mortal enemy, and at last occasioned his death; only because Sir Thomas had endeavoured to dissuade the viscount from keeping company with the earl of Essex's lady, who was a woman of no clear character. He was dispatched in the Tower by poison in 1613. He wrote several works in prose and verse, all which were reprinted in 12mo. 1753, the 10th edition.

BOUGHTRED (William) born at Eaton in 1573, was elected to King's-college Cambridge, of which society he was a member twelve years, and spent his leisure hours in the study of the mathematics. Being made Presbyter, he was presented to the rectory of Aldbury near Guilford in Surrey, where he lived many years; and where, hearing that king Charles II. was to be restored, he expired in a sudden extasy of joy in 1660. His works are, *Clavis Mathematicæ denudolimitata, &c. The Circles of Proportion, and the Horizontal Instrument. Trigonometria. 4to. Opuscula*, in 8vo. Oxon. 1677.

OVIDIUS (Publius Naso) was born a. r. 711, at Sulmona, anciently Sulmo, a city of Peligni, and, as he tells us, a gentleman. To please his father he studied the law, and pleaded some time at the bar; but after his death wholly betook himself to his beloved poetry. In that poetic age he was much admired in Augustus's court, for the natural easiness of his style, and the softness and beauty of his expression; but afterward he was banished by Augustus to Pontus in Asia. Some say for making love to Julia his daughter, under the name of Corinna; others, for his being too familiar with the empress Livia, for whom they say he wrote his *De Arte Amandi*. He died, after seven years exile, anno Christi 17. His character

is copiousness of invention, and a graceful genteel easiness in his manner. His works are well known.

OWEN (John) was bred at Oxford, and entered into orders according to the church of England; but in the parliament times he preached against bishops, ceremonies, &c. In the latter end of 1648 he applauded the Regicides in his sermons, justified the murder of the king, and preached against king Charles II, and all the loyal party. He was afterward made vice-chancellor of Oxford, and there took his degree of doctor of divinity. A few years after he was removed from his vice-chancellorship, and lost his other church preferments. After the restoration he preached in a meeting-house in London till his death. In his writings he had a good style, and in controversy kept close to the matter, without personal reflexions on his antagonists; and was in short one of the greatest men among the Dissenters. He writ a great many things, which would be too tedious to enumerate. He died in 1683, aged sixty-seven. There was also an eminent epigrammatist of this name, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century.

OZANAM (James) an eminent French mathematician, was born in 1640. He was the youngest son of a very opulent family, and designed for the church, but upon his father's death applied himself wholly to the mathematics, for which he had a singular genius. He taught at Lyons, and was, for his generosity to two foreigners his scholars, by them recommended to Mr. Daguesseau (father of the chancellor) who sent for him to Paris, with a promise to assist him to the utmost of his power. He met with good encouragement at Paris, till the war (which was occasioned soon after the year 1701 by the Spanish succession) deprived him of all his scholars, and reduced him to a very melancholy state. He died in 1717, of an a-

poplexy. His works are very numerous, and have met with the approbation of the learned. He would not allow himself to know more of religion than the common people. He used to say, 'that it was the business of the doctors of Sorbonne to dispute, of the pope to decide, and of a mathematician to go to heaven in a perpendicular line.'

OZELL (John) a well-known translator, was educated in Christ's hospital, was possessed of a competent fortune, and always enjoyed good places; being auditor general of the city and bridge accounts, of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas's hospital. Notwithstanding his attention to business, he still retained a love for polite literature; and though he did not appear as an original author, yet having made himself master of most of the living languages, he favoured the world with many translations from these, as well as from the Latin and Greek; which if they are not the most elegant, are generally faithful and true to the originals. He died in the year 1743.

P.

PACE (Richard) a learned Englishman, born about the year 1482. He was educated at the charge of Thomas Langton bishop of Winchester, whom he served as an amanuensis, and afterward entered into the service of cardinal Bainbridge. His accomplishments rendered him so acceptable to Henry VIII. that he made him secretary of state; and entering into orders, he was admitted prebendary in the church of York, archdeacon of Dorset, and dean of St. Paul's, &c. which preferments were conferred on him during his absence on foreign embassies. In 1524, he was

was sent to Rome on the death of pope Leo X. to solicit the papal chair for cardinal Wolsey, but a new pope was elected before his arrival, a circumstance that proved the epocha of his troubles. He fell under the displeasure of the disappointed cardinal, and being soon after employed as ambassador at Venice, he was so neglected and hardly used, that he was seized with a frenzy, which procured his recalc: on his recovery he was confined in the Tower for two years. When he was enlarged he resigned his deaneries, and died in retirement at Stepney in 1532, after having wrote several works, and enjoyed the esteem of the learned among his contemporaries; especially of Sir Thomas More, and Erasmus.

PACHIMERES, an historian in the reigns of the emperors Michael Paleologus, and his successor Andronicus. His history obtains the more credit, on account of his quality and knowledge of affairs; having borne great offices both in church and state. His style is obscure, but the history very pleasant, and full of judicious reflexions.

PACIUS (Julius) knight of St. Mark, a philosopher and lawyer, brother to Fabius Pacius the great physician, was born at Vicenza in Italy in 1550. He was well versed in all the liberal arts, and in the Oriental tongues. Having made a shining figure in several universities of France, where he taught the civil law, his merit spread his fame throughout all Europe, so that he was offered a professor's chair at Leyden, Pisa, and Padua, but chose the last. The republic of Venice honoured him with the order of St. Mark, and his son with a professor's chair. He died at Valence in 1635. Beside several books of philosophy, he writ many volumes of the law, &c.

PACORUS, king of the Parthians, and son of Orodes, succeeded his brother Mithridates. He signalized his

courage in the defeat of M. Crassus, a. r. 701. He joined with Pompey, then with Brutus and Cassius, and ravaged Syria and Judea, but was at last routed, and himself killed by Ventidius, a. r. 715.

PACUVIUS (Marcus) of Brundisium in Calabria, a tragic poet in high reputation about the year of Rome 600. He was nephew of Ennius, published several theatrical pieces, though we have only some fragments of his poetry remaining, and died at Tarentum at above 90 years of age.

PAGAN (Blais Francis, count de) an excellent French officer and an able mathematician, born at Avignon in 1604. He entered into the army at 14 years of age, lost an eye at the siege of Montauban in 1621; notwithstanding which he omitted no occasion to signalize himself by his courage and conduct; until in 1642 when being sent in the rank of field marshal to the service in Portugal, he wholly lost his sight by a distemper. Being now totally incapacitated for actual service, he applied himself to mathematics and fortification; and in 1645 published his celebrated *Treatise of Fortification*, from the principles contained in which, all subsequent improvements have been derived. In 1657 he published *A Theory of the Planets*, which distinguished him as much among astronmers, as his Fortification did among engineers: he wrote some other scientific pieces, and died in 1665; with the character of an universal genius.

PAGET (William, Lord) the first of this name who attained to the peerage, was a person of excellent parts, proud, but of low birth, being son to a serjeant at Mace in London. In the 23d of Henry VIII, he was made one of the clerks of the signet; in the 32d of that king, clerk of the council and privy-seal; and a little after clerk of the parliament for life. In all which stations he behaved himself

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so well, that he was sent ambassador into France; and after his return was knighted, and made one of the principal secretaries of state. The king on his death-bed appointed him one of his executors. He was one of the privy-council to king Edward VI, and by him sent ambassador to the emperor Charles V. to demand succours against the Scots and French; and in the 4th of Edward VI, having already several high offices, he was created lord Paget of Beaufort in *Com. Staff.* But the year after, upon the fall of the duke of Somerset, he was sent to the tower, being accused of designing the murder of some noblemen, and selling the king's lands without commission; for which he was deprived of the garter, fined, and obliged to surrender all his offices. After king Edward's death he declared for queen Mary, who conferred on him honourable employments. He died in the 6th of queen Elizabeth 1564.

PAGI (Anthony) a very famous Cordelier, and one of the ablest critics of his time, was born at Rogné in Provence in 1624. He took the habit in the convent at Arles in 1641, and was at length four times provincial of his order; but his religious duties did not prevent his vigorous application to the study of chronology and ecclesiastical history, in which he excelled. His most considerable work is *A Critique upon the Annals of Baronius*; where following the learned cardinal year by year, he has rectified an infinite number of mistakes, both in chronology and in the representation of facts. He published the first volume in 1689, dedicated to the clergy of France, who allowed him a pension: the whole was printed after his death in 4 vols. folio, at Geneva, in 1705, by the care of his nephew Francis Pagi, of the same order. He wrote some other things before his death, which happened in 1699; and had the character of an able historian

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as well as of a learned and candid critic. His nephew Francis above-mentioned wrote *A Chronological Abridgement of the history of the Popes*, in Latin, 3 vols. 4to. Francis had also a nephew, Anthony Pagi, who added three more volumes to the History of the Popes, of which two more are intended if not executed.

PAGNINUS (Sanctes) a Dominican, illustrious for his skill in Oriental languages, was born at Lucca, in 1466. He applied himself to examine the vulgar translation of the Scriptures, and believing it to be either not of Jerom or greatly corrupted, he undertook a new one from the present Hebrew text. It appears by a letter from Picus Mirandula to him, that he spent 25 years on this work; which is the first modern translation from the Hebrew; and the Jews who read it affirmed it to be more exact than the antient translations: this however was his fault; for his scrupulous servile adherence to the letter of the original text, has, according to father Simon, made his translation obscure, barbarous, and full of solecisms. He afterward translated the New Testament from the Greek, as he had done the Old from the Hebrew; laying the Vulgar all the while before him; and dedicated it to pope Clement VII. He was also the author of a Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon, which Buxtorf made great use of in compiling his: and died in 1536.

PALAFIX (John de) a learned and pious Spanish prelate; son of James de Palafox; marquis d'Ariza in Arragon; was born in 1600. After being made successively one of the council of war, and of the Indies, by Philip IV. he embraced an ecclesiastical life, and obtained the bishopric of Los Angeles in New Spain in 1639: he was also governor of New Spain in the absence of Don Lewis de Pacheco duke of Escalona; and coming home to give an account of

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his conduct, in 1653, was made bp. of Osma. He is author of several works in Spanish, and he died in 1659.

PALAMEDES, son of Nauplius prince of Eubœa, was the inventor of weights and measures, of drawing men up in Battalions, regulating the year by the sun, and the months by the moon. Ulysses, at the siege of Troy, being enraged at him for discovering his counterfeit madnets, got him stoned to death.

PALAPRAT (John) lord of Bigot, and a French poet, was born at Toulouse in 1650. He wrote several comedies, and a small collection of miscellaneous poems; and died in 1721.

PALEARIUS (Aonius) was a man of the greatest probity, and one of the best writers in the 16th century; and gained the esteem of the men of wit and learning of his time, by a noble poem on the immortality of the soul. He was appointed professor of polite literature at Sienna, where his tranquillity was disturbed by contests with an envious colleague, and by the malicious aspersions of his enemies: against which, however, his eloquence proved always a sufficient defence. At last he left Sienna, and accepted the invitation of the magistrates of Lucca, who gave him several marks of their esteem, and settled a considerable stipend upon him. Some years after he removed to Milan, where he was seized by order of pope Pius V, and carried to Rome. He was convicted of having spoke in favour of the Lutherans, and against the inquisition; and therefore was condemned to be burnt. This sentence was executed in 1566. He wrote several pieces both in prose and verse, of which the one abovementioned is the most esteemed.

PALEMON or Melicertes, son of Athamas and Ino. His mother flying from her husband's fury, cast herself and her son into the sea, where they were changed into marine dei-

ties, the mother being called Lemothea, supposed to be the same with Aurora, and the son Palemon or Portunus, who presided over ports. Pausanias says he was saved, and set ashore in the Isthmus of Corinth, whence the Ludi Isthmici were instituted in honour of him.

PALES, Goddess of the shepherds, to whom they sacrificed milk and honey, that she might deliver them and their cattle from diseases.

PALINGENIUS (Marcellus) is very well known by a poem, divided into twelve books, and intitled, *Zodiacus Vita*, which he was several years in composing, and dedicated to Hercules II. of Este, duke of Ferrara. Some say he was physician to the prince: others rank him among the learned Lutherans, to whom the dukes of Ferrara gave a reception in her court, and honoured with her protection. His *Zodiac* contains good things, and is a philosophical satire against immorality and false prejudices. Though this poem has borne a multitude of impressions, the author's life is but little known. He died some time between the years 1537, and 1543.

PALLADIO (Andrea) a celebrated Italian architect of the 16th century, was a native of Vicenza in Lombardy, and the disciple of Trissin. He made exact drawings of the principal works of antiquity to be met with at Rome, adding commentaries to them; which went through several impressions: but this, though a very useful work, was greatly exceeded by the *Treatise of Architecture* in four books, which he published in 1570. Inigo Jones wrote some excellent remarks on it, which were included in an edition of Palladio, published by Leoni, 2 vols folio, 1742.

PALLAVICINO (Ferrante) a witty writer in the 17th century, was descended of an illustrious family of Piacenza in Italy. He gave from his infancy the strongest indications of an exalted

ed genius, and piety. But his piety soon degenerated into licentiousness, both in his life and writings; and he threw off the religious habit, which he had put on more in obedience to his parents, than out of inclination. His satirical writings at last occasioned his losing his head on a scaffold in the flower of his age. He was of a mixed character; careless and profuse to excess; never engaged in a virtuous passion; being prodigiously inflamed with the love of the meanest prostitutes. On the other side, he was the sincerest and most faithful friend; and no man was ever a greater prey to treachery.

PALLAVICINI (Sforza) eldest son of the marquis Alexander Pallavicini, was born at Rome in 1607, and could not be dissuaded from entering into the ecclesiastical character of a Jesuit, in which he behaved with exemplary propriety. He was created a cardinal by pope Alexander VII. in gratitude for former kindnesses when he came to Rome as Fabio Chigi; and died in 1667. Pallavicini wrote *A History of the council of Trent*, in Italian, by way of contrast to that of father Paul.

PAMELIUS (James) a learned Fleming, son of Adolphus, counselor of state to the emperor Charles V. was born at Bruges in 1536. He was made a canon there, but the civil wars obliging him to retire to St. Omer, Philip II. of Spain nominated him to that bishopric: he died however before he took possession, in 1587. He was the author of some works, but is chiefly known for his critical labours on Tertullian and Cyprian; of both which writers he published editions, and prefixed their lives.

PAN, God of the shepherds, who was also considered as the god of nature, wherefore his picture was composed of the chief things that are to be seen in the world. The ancients believed that in the night-time he ran along the mountains, from whence

comes that which we call a Panic fear, a fright seizing one in the darkness of the night, or without any reason: and that by his assistance the Athenians won that battle upon the Persians, in the plains of Marathon.

PANAGIOTI, a Greek nobleman of the 17th century, was chief interpreter to the grand signior, with whom he had a considerable interest, which he made use of to the advantage of his countrymen. He writ in modern Greek a book intitled, *The Orthodox Confession of the Catholic and Apostolic Eastern Church*, in opposition to the confession of faith of Cyrilus Lucarius, patriarch of Constantinople. He died in 1673.

PANCIROLUS, (Guy) a famous lawyer of Rhegium, was a person of an excellent genius, which he cultivated with the greatest care in the principal universities of Italy; and was afterward ordinary-professor of law at Padua. Philibert Emanuel duke of Savoy, invited him to his university of Turin, in 1571, where he composed his ingenious treatise *De rebus inventis & deperditis*. But the air of Turin not agreeing with him, he there lost an eye; and for fear of losing the other, returned to Padua, where he died 1591.

PANDORA, a strange woman of Vulcan's making; to whom Venus gave beauty, Pallas wisdom, Mercury eloquence, &c. Jupiter being angry with Prometheus for stealing fire from heaven, sent Pandora with a fatal box into the earth, which Epimetheus opening, all sorts of evils flew out of it, only hope was found at the bottom.

PANORMITA (Anthony) a native of Palermo in Sicily, one of the most learned men of the 15th century, and the best poet of his time. He was secretary to Alphonsus king of Naples, and his principal man of letters. He was a very good humoured man, and made the porch or piazza in Naples famous, where many persons

persons of wit and learning used to meet, to converse with him. He was skilled in the civil law, wrote well in prose, and was a good orator. He sold an estate to purchase a copy of Livy. He submitted with great patience to the pains of the strangury, and reasoned admirably on adversity and prosperity. He died 1471.

PANTENUS, a Stoic philosopher, born in Sicily, was president of that famous school of Alexandria about 135, and afterward was sent to instruct the Ethiopians in the Christian religion. After Pantenus returned to Alexandria, he continued to expound the holy scriptures publicly under the empire of Severus, and of Anthony Caracalla. He was more useful to the church by his discourses than by his writings.

PANVINIUS (Onuphrius) a learned Italian of the order of the Hermits of St. Augustin, was born of a noble family at Verona in 1529; and being trained to literature, became so indefatigable in his studies that he spent whole days and nights in reading the antients: which made Manutius stile him "*Helluo antiquitatis*." His first performance was *A Chronicle of Popes and Cardinals*, which was printed without his knowledge at Venice in 1557; and some time after, more correctly by himself. He afterward continued Platina's *Lives of the Popes*, whom he flattered more than Platina had done, from Sextus IV. to Pius V. and subjoined annotations to the lives Platina had written. He also wrote four pieces upon Roman antiquities, which are printed in Grævius's collection; and though he shewed himself master of profound learning, he died in his 39th year, in 1568.

PAPIAS, bishop of Hierapolis, was a disciple of St. John the Evangelist. He writ five books intitled, *The Expositions of the Discourses of the Lord*, of which now only remain a few fragments. He it was who in-

troduced the opinion of the Millenarians.

PAPIN (Isaac) some time a minister of the church of England, but afterward a convert to Popery, was born at Blois in 1657, of Protestant parents. He studied divinity at Geneva, but on account of some disputes there on points of faith, could not obtain a testimonial in the usual form; which made him view the catholic religion with less dislike than before. In this disposition he wrote a treatise intitled *The Faith reduced to its just bounds*; wherein he maintained that as Papists professed to receive the doctrine of the holy Scriptures, they ought to be tolerated by the most zealous Protestants. This work drew so great a party against him, that to avoid their fury he crossed over to England in 1687, where James II. was then aiming to re-establish popery; and here he was ordained by Dr. Turner bp. of Ely. He then published a book against M. Jurieu, which exasperated that minister so much, that he dispersed letters to prevent Papin from gaining any establishment in Germany; and actually got him removed from the church of French refugees at Dantzic. He then in 1690 openly abjured the Protestant religion, and drew up a treatise *On Toleration*; but died in 1709, while he was labouring on the improvement of that work, and preparing others.

PAPINIAN, a celebrated Roman lawyer of the 3d century, under the emperor Severus: who had so high an opinion of his worth, that he recommended his sons Caracalla and Geta to his care. Caracalla having first murdered his brother, ordered Papinian to compose a discourse to excuse this murder to the senate and people; which when he refused to undertake, the brutal emperor ordered him to be beheaded, and his body was dragged through the streets of Rome. Papinian wrote several treatises in the line of his profession.

PAP-

PAPPUS, an eminent philosopher of Alexandria, said by Suidas to have flourished under the emperor Theodosius the Great, who reigned from a. d. 379 to 395. His writings shew him to have been a consummate mathematician; many of them are lost, the rest continued long in Mss. detached parts only having been occasionally published in the last century, until Carolus Manoleffius published his remains intire at Bologna 1660, in folio.

PAPYRIUS MASSON (John) a celebrated advocate in parliament, was born in 1544, at St. Germain Laval in Forez. He for some time belonged to the order of Jesuits, but at length fixing his mind upon law as a profession he studied it at Angers. He was for ten years librarian to Philip Harault du Chiverni, chancellor of the duke of Anjou: in 1576 he was admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris, where however he pleaded only one cause of any moment, which he gained. He was a voluminous writer, and died in 1611. M. De Thou, who was his friend, has written his life in Latin:

P A R A C E L S U S (Philip. Theophr. Aur. Bombastus de Hohenheim) was born at Einsiedeln near Zurich in Switzerland, in 1493. He made great progress in the study of physic in a short time, and travelled to enlarge his knowledge and acquaintance; after some time spent in travelling he returned to Basil, where he read physic lectures in the German tongue, and found out a new and successful way of preparing physic by chemical remedies, by which he won great reputation. He gloried to have overthrown the method of Galen, whereby he contracted the hatred of the physicians, notwithstanding all his pretences. He gave himself up to drinking, and died in 1541, in the 48th year of his age. We have his works in eleven volumes,

PARDIES (Ignatius Gaston) an ingenious and learned French Jesuit, born at Paris in 1636. He taught polite literature for several years, during which time he composed several small pieces, both in prose and verse, with peculiar delicacy of thought and stile. At length he devoted himself intirely to mathematics and natural philosophy; and read all authors, antient as well as modern, in those branches of knowledge. He died in 1673 of an infectious disorder, contracted by confessing and preaching to the prisoners in the Bicetre during the Easter holidays. Father Pardies published several works, of which, his *Elements of Geometry* are well known in England, where a translation of them has gone through several editions. In 1672 he had a dispute with Sir Isaac Newton respecting his theory of light and colours, which may be seen in the *Philosoph. Transactions* for that year.

PARE' (David) a celebrated divine of the reformed religion, born at Francolstein in Silesia in 1548. He was educated a Lutheran, but became afterward a Calvinist; he was professor of humanity, and after that, of theology, in the university of Heidelberg; and taught, with great applause: but was much engaged in the disturbances that arose between the Lutherans and Calvinists, who ought rather to have united against their common enemies. He printed the German Bible with notes in 1589; his *Commentary upon St. Paul's epistle to the Romans*, in 1617, gave such offence to James I. of England, as containing some anti-monarchical principles, that he caused it to be burned by the common hangman. He died in 1622, and left a son Philip Paré, who published his father's exegetical works; and wrote his life; he was principal of several colleges, and was esteemed one of the most indefatigable grammarians Germany ever produced. He published several grammatical and theological works; was particularly

particularly fond of Plautus's comedies, concerning which he and John Gruter entered into a most virulent controversy. He is thought to have died about the year 1648. Daniel the son of Philip, applied himself vigorously to classical studies, and published several laborious pieces: he was murdered by highwaymen.

PARENT (Anthony) a learned French mathematician, born at Paris in 1666. He spent his life in a continued application to natural philosophy and mathematics, both speculative and practical; and wrote many tracts, chiefly on mechanics and geometry. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1716, of the small-pox.

PARIS, son of Priam and Hecuba; whose mother when with child of him, dreamed that she was brought to bed of a firebrand, and was told the child should occasion the ruin of Troy. Priam ordered him to be made away, but Hecuba put him out to the shepherds on mount Ida, where he fell in love with the nymph Oenone; and being chosen by Juno, Pallas and Venus, to determine which of them was most beautiful, he decided for Venus, who had promised to give him Helen. Accordingly being discovered and received by his father he was sent into Greece, where he stole away Helen, from which rape followed the Trojan war, wherein he cowardly killed Achilles with an arrow, for which he was afterward slain by Pyrrhus.

PARIS (Matthew) an English Benedictine of the monastery of St. Alban, lived in the 13th century, and was one of the greatest men for learning of his time. His History consists of two parts; the first begins with the world, and reaches to William the Conqueror; the other begins from thence, and goes to 1259, in which year he died.

PARKER (Matthew) the second Protestant abp. of Canterbury, was born at Norwich in 1504, and edu-

cated in Corpus Christi college Cambridge. In 1533 he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, was afterward chaplain to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. held several livings successively, and was chosen master of Corpus Christi college, to which he became a special benefactor. In queen Mary's reign he was deprived of all his preferments, lived contentedly in low circumstances, and in his retirement versified the book of Psalms, and wrote *A Defence of the marriage of Priests*. Queen Elizabeth exalted him to the see of Canterbury, on which event the Romanists invented an idle tale of his being consecrated at the Nag's head tavern in Cheap-side; an improbable falsehood that was fully confuted. In this high station he took care to have the sees filled with pious and learned men; and considering the great want of Bibles in many places, he with the assistance of other learned men improved the English translation, had it printed on a large paper, and dispersed through the kingdom. This is now known by the name of the bishop's Bible. He wrote several books, was a zealous promoter of the study of the Saxon language, and a careful preserver and collector of all monuments of antiquity. He died in 1575.

PARKER (Samuel) was born at Northampton in 1640, and bred at Wadham-college Oxford. Soon after he removed to Trinity-college, and shook off the prejudices of a Presbyterian education. He was made archdeacon of Canterbury; and in 1686 was consecrated bishop of Oxford, and made president of Magdalen-college by king James II. These favours were the purchase of his integrity, since for them he did not scruple to prostitute his pen in favour of the popish measures then carrying into execution; in which intention he published *Reasons for abrogating the Test imposed upon all members of parliament*. But falling into the contempt of

of all good men, his trouble of mind threw him into a disorder which killed him in 1687. His most considerable works are *Tentamina Physico-Theol. de Deo, &c.* Of Ecclesiastical Polity; *Disputationes de Deo & Providentia: A Demonstration of the Law of Nature and Christian Religion: The Case of the Church of England stated, &c.*

PARMENIDES of Elis, a philosopher, and disciple of Zenophon, a. r. 249, the first that said the earth was round, and the centre of the world; and that cold and heat were the two principles of all things. His philosophy is in verse.

PARMENIO, general of Alexander the Great's army, who gave him many marks of his esteem, as Parmenio had given proofs of courage. Darius king of Persia offered to give him all the country on this side the river Euphrates, with his daughter Statira in marriage, to get him a peace with Alexander; upon which he expressed himself thus: *Were I Alexander, I would accept of these offers*, meaning they were large enough: however, being accused of conspiracy, Alexander cauted him and his son Philotas to be put to death.

PARNELL (Dr. Thomas) a very ingenious divine and poet in the early part of the present century. He was archdeacon of Clogher, and the intimate friend of Mr. Pope, who published his works with an elegant copy of récommendatory verses prefixed.

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated ancient painter of Ephesus, or according to others of Athens, who flourished in the time of Socrates, about the 91st Olympiad, 415 years before Christ. Pliny says he was the first who gave symmetry and just proportions to the art, and was not a little vain of his skill.

PARRHASIUS (Janus) an eminent Italian grammarian, born at Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples in

the year 1470. His proper name was Johannes Paulus Parisius, yet according to the whimsical humour of literary men of that age, he adopted that of Janus Parrhasius. He taught at Milan with great reputation, being much admired for his graceful delivery; and Pope Leo X, called him to Rome, where he made him professor of polite literature. There are several works ascribed to him.

PARSONS (Robert) a noted English Jesuit, born in Somersetshire in 1546, and educated in Baliol college Oxford. Being forced to leave the college on a charge of incontinency, and of embezzelling the college money, he went to Rome and entered into the English college there, where his turbulent spirit soon made him distinguished. He obtained a grant from the pope to establish a seminary founded in queen Mary's time by the name of collegium de urbe, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas a Becket, where the students were obliged to take the following vow, "I N. N. considering with how great benefits God hath blessed me, &c. do promise by God's assistance, to enter into holy orders as soon as I shall be fit, and to return to England to convert my countrymen there, whenever it shall please the superior of this house to command me." This college being settled, and his friend Allen chosen rector of it, he and father Campian returned to England from time to time, in disguise, and frequented the houses of catholics, to inspire them with sedition and rebellion: he entertained hopes of obtaining a cardinal's hat, but was disappointed, and died in 1610; his writings on the popish side are very numerous.

PARTHENAY (John de) lord of Soubise, was descended from an ancient family, which continued in splendor for a long course of years. He was born about the year 1512, chose the profession of arms, and ha-

ring distinguished himself, was appointed about the year 1550, to command the troops of Henry II, in Italy. Here it was pretended he did not behave well, neither in the conduct of the war nor in the administration of the finances; articles of impeachment were drawn up against him, in order to deprive him of reputation and life; but the duke of Guise defended him publicly. Before he left Italy he imbibed the principles of the reformed religion at the court of Ferrara; and on his return to France applied himself zealously to propagate it in the town and neighbourhood of Soubise, where he took effectual care to have his tenants well instructed therein. He persevered in maintaining the protestant cause, until his death in 1566; and left only one child, a daughter named Catharine, who is mentioned below. He was one among others accused by Poltrot, as accomplices in the murder of the duke of Guise; but this was ill supported, and it was observed the murderer only made use of the names of the chiefs of the party in opposition to the duke.

PARTHENAY (Anne de) was a lady of great genius and learning. She was wife of Anthony du Pont, count de Marennnes, and a zealous hugonot. Not satisfied with studying the Latin tongue, she became such a proficient in the Greek, that she could read with pleasure the authors in that language. She attained to great skill in the scriptures; and took a singular pleasure in discoursing with divines on theological subjects. Moreover she had a fine voice, and understood all kinds of music in perfection. She was one of the brightest ornaments of the duchess of Ferrara's court.

PARTHENAY (Catherine de) niece of the preceding lady, and daughter and heiress to John de Parthenay, lord of Soubise before mentioned, was married in 1568 to baron

du Pont; and afterward in 1575 to Renatus de Rohan, the second of that name; who leaving her a widow in 1585, she employed her whole thoughts about the education of her children. Her care was crowned with the greatest success; the eldest of her sons being the famous duke of Rohan, who asserted the Protestant cause with so much vigour in France, during the civil wars in the reign of Lewis XIII. Her second son was duke de Soubise. She had three daughters: Henrietta, who died unmarried; Catherine, who married a duke of Deux-Ponts, and made the beautiful answer following to Henry IV her admirer, *I am too poor to be your wife, and of too noble a family to be your mistress*; and Anne, who was never married, but survived all her brothers and sisters, and became famous for her piety and knowledge. This was the renowned Anne de Rohan; who supported with so much patience and resolution, the calamities of the siege of Rochelle.

PARTHENOPE, one of the Syrens, who failing to charm Ulysses and his companions with their singing, threw themselves into the sea. Parthenope landed in Italy, where the inhabitants finding her tomb, built a city, and called it Parthenope, which they ruined afterwards; but being told by the oracle, that they must rebuild it to be freed from the pestilence, they called it Neapolis, now Naples.

PARTS (James des) lived in the 15th century, and was physician to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. He was one of the most learned men of that age, and wrote books which continued a long time in great reputation.

PASCAL (Blaise) one of the sublimest geniuses the world ever produced, was born at Clermont in Auvergne in 1623. He never had any preceptor but his father, who was a very learned man, an able mathematician, and descended of one of the best

best families in Auvergne. He gave up a high employment he there enjoyed, in order to go and settle at Paris, for the better education of this son, whom he loved with the tenderest affection. So great a turn had he for the mathematics, that he learned, or rather invented, geometry, when but twelve years old; for his father was unwilling to initiate him in that science early, for fear of its diverting him from the study of the languages. At sixteen he composed a curious mathematical piece; about nineteen he invented his machine of arithmetic, which has been much admired by the learned. He afterward employed himself assiduously in making experiments according to the new philosophy, and particularly improved upon those of Toricellius. At the age of 24, his mind took a different turn, for all at once he became as great a devotee as any age has ever produced; and gave himself up intirely to a state of prayer and mortification. He died at Paris in 1662. His works have always been looked upon as most ingenious, beautiful, and accomplished pieces; and make posterity regret the want of a work he designed against the Atheists, and all those who do not admit the truth of the gospel. Some materials which he had prepared for it, we have in a collection of his thoughts.

PASIPHAE, daughter of Apollo, and wife to Minos. She had by a bull the Minotaur, which was shut up in the labyrinth, and killed by Theseus.

PASOR (Matthias) professor of divinity in Groningen, was born in 1599. In 1616 he went to Heidelberg, and gained so great a reputation by several public exercises, that in 1620 he was appointed mathematical professor there. Not long after he was forced to fly, on account of the invasion of the Palatinate: then he came over into England, and read private lectures in Oxford, both on

the Hebrew and the mathematics. In 1626 he was there made professor of the Eastern languages, which employment he exercised till 1629, when he was invited to Groningen to be professor of philosophy there. He was afterward mathematical professor; and in 1645 was appointed professor of divinity. He died in 1658, having led an irreproachable life of celibacy. He never published any book.

PASQUIER (Stephen) king's advocate in the chamber of accounts at Paris, was one of the most knowing men of his time, and a great lover of learning, in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. He had acquired an exact knowledge in all ancient history, and particularly that of France. We have his *Enquiries* in one volume folio, his *Epistles*, 5 vols. 8vo. *Poems*, &c.

PASQUIN, a marble statue, that stands in a corner of the palace of the Ursins at Rome. They say, that Pasquin was a cobbler about two hundred years since, at whose stall idle persons met, who delighted in railleries; and that after his death, the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, which was called after his name. Upon this they fasten libels and satires in the night-time.

PASSERAT (John) a celebrated professor of eloquence in the royal college of Paris, and one of the politest writers of his time, was born at Troyes in the province of Champagne, in 1534. He spent three years in studying the law under the famous Cujacius at Bourges, where he became professor of eloquence in 1572. He was an indefatigable student, passing frequently whole days without eating a morsel; yet to an extraordinary erudition he joined an uncommon politeness of manners and pleasantry, having nothing of the meerscholar except the gown and hood. He gained the esteem of the kings Charles IX, Henry III, and of all the men of wit and learning in his time.

time. He died in 1602, and left several admired works behind him.

PATALENA, a Goddess of the ancient Gentiles, who was supposed to take care of the corn in the time of its coming forth of the blade. The name is derived from the Latin word *patere*.

PATERCULUS (Caius Velleius) a Latin historian under the empire of Tiberius, was born a. r. 735. His ancestors were illustrious both in dignity and desert. He commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius; and accompanied that prince nine years successively, for which he was honourably rewarded. He was raised to the pretorship; is thought to have been a friend of Sejanus, and to have been involved in his ruin. He wrote a very curious epitome of the Roman history; but is censured for his partiality to Sejanus, and for his extravagant flattery of the emperor.

PATIN (Guy) professor of physic in the royal college of Paris, was born in 1602. He made his way into the world merely by the force of his genius, being at first corrector of a Printing-house. He was a man of great wit and erudition; he spoke with the gravity of a Stoic, but his expressions were very satirical. He hated bigotry, superstition and knavery; had an upright soul, and a well disposed heart. He was a most tender father, courteous to every body, and polite in the highest degree. He died in 1672, and did not owe his reputation to any writings published in his life time upon physic; but his letters which appeared after his death have rendered his name very famous. He left a son mentioned in the ensuing article.

PATIN (Charles) who made a great figure in the world, and excelled in the knowledge of medals. He was born in Paris in 1633; and made so surprizing a progress, that he maintained Theses in Greek and Latin, on all parts of philosophy in 1647.

He studied the law, in compliance to an uncle, and was admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris; but could not lay aside that of physic, for which he always had an inclination. He therefore quitted the law, and devoted himself to physic; in which, after taking the doctor's degree, he applied himself to practice, with great success. He afterward travelled into Germany, Holland, England, Switzerland and Italy. In 1676 he was appointed professor of physic in Padua; and three years after was created a knight of St. Mark. He died in that city in 1694. His works are many, and well known to the learned world. His wife too, and his daughters, were authoresses.

PATKUL (John Reinhold) count, a brave and most accomplished nobleman of Livonia, employed to represent the grievances of that province to Charles XI. king of Sweden, in 1689; and who discharged his commission with noble freedom and intrepidity. This remonstrance being construed as mutiny and rebellion, the whole body underwent a process, and Patkul was condemned to lose his honours and estates, his head and his right hand: to avoid which tyrannical sentence he fled, and entered into the Russian service. When Charles XIth was dead, and Charles XII. had deposed Augustus king of Poland, he obliged that unfortunate prince to deliver Patkul up to him, though he was then invested with the character of envoy extraordinary from the court of Russia to that of Saxony. To the eternal infamy of Charles, he under pretence that Patkul being a subject of Sweden, had served under his enemies, caused him to be broken on the wheel with every circumstance of ignominy and cruelty. Thus it is kings behave, when unrestrained by laws, or when masters of the law.

PATRICIANS, those who descended from the first senators made by Romulus, or Tarquinius Priscus. Those

Those made by the first were called the grand Patricians; those by the latter, the little Patricians.

PATRICIUS (Augustin) was a native of Sienna, and descended from an illustrious family. In 1460 he was appointed secretary to pope Pius II, who conceived an affection for him, and caused him to assume the surname of Piccolomini. Patricius was master of the ceremonies in 1468, when the emperor Frederic III went to Rome a second time. In 1482 he was made bishop of Pienza and Montalcino, which see he enjoyed till his death in 1496. He wrote several books.

PATRICK (St.) apostle of Ireland, and second bishop of that country in the 5th century. At sixteen years of age he was made a slave, and continued so for six years. Then he became a disciple of St. Martin of Tours, who ordained him priest, and sent him into Ireland, where he laboured successfully sixty years in converting the inhabitants.

PATRICK (Simon) a very learned English bishop, was born at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire in 1626. In 1644 he was admitted into Queen's college Cambridge, and entered into holy orders. After being some time chaplain to Sir Walter St. John, and vicar of the church at Battersea in Surry, he was preferred to the rectory of St. Paul's Covent-garden in London; where he continued all the time of the plague in 1665 among his parishioners, to their great comfort. In 1668 he published his *Friendly Debate between a Conformist and a Non-conformist*; which was answered by the Dissenters, whom he had much exasperated by it; but by his candour and moderation toward them afterwards, they were perfectly reconciled to him, and he brought over many of them to the communion of the established church. In 1678 he was made dean of Peterborough, where he constantly resided that portion of time which was allotted him, and was much be-

loved in that place. In 1682 Dr. Lewis de Moulin, who had been a history-professor at Oxford, and had written many bitter books against the church of England, sent for Dr. Patrick upon his sick-bed, and made a solemn declaration of his regret on that account, which he signed, and it was published after his death. During the reign of king James, the dean's behaviour shewed, that he had nothing more at heart than the Protestant religion, for which he ventured all that was dear to him, by preaching and writing against the errors of the church of Rome. In 1687 he published a *Prayer* composed for that difficult time, when persecution was expected by all who stood firm to their religion. The year after the revolution the dean was appointed bishop of Chichester; and was employed, with others of the new bishops to settle the affairs of the church in Ireland. In 1691 he was translated to the see of Ely in the room of the deprived bishop Turner. He died in 1707, after having published various works, among which the most distinguished are his *paraphrases and commentaries on the Holy Scriptures*, 3 vols. folio. These, with Lowth on the Proverbs, Arnold on the Apocrypha, and Whitby on the New Testament, make a regular continued commentary in English upon all the sacred books.

PATRITIUS (Francis) an excellent philosopher, lived about the end of the 16th century, and was one of the most learned men of his time. He taught philosophy at Rome and Padua with much reputation, and was an enemy to the peripatetic principles. He wrote a great many pieces, and published the works of Mercurius Trismegistus.

PATROCLUS, son of Menetius and Stelene, bred up under Chiron with Achilles, by whom he was extremely beloved. He was killed by Hector at the Trojan war; but his death

death was soon revenged by Achilles, who killed Hector.

PATRU (Oliver) a counsellor in parliament, and dean of the French academy, was born at Paris in 1604. He had an excellent faculty both of speaking and writing. Upon his admission into the French academy in 1640, he made an oration of thanks, that gave rise to the custom of admisory speeches, which are still in use in that society. Mr. de Vaugelas owns himself much indebted to him for his assistance in composing his *Remarks* on the French tongue, of which he was by far the greatest master in France; so that he was consulted as an oracle by all the best writers of that nation. He died in 1681, aged 77. He was a most judicious critic, and eloquent pleader, and the qualities of his soul were no wise inferior to those of his head. His virtue was proof against corruption. He was a faithful friend, and undisturbed by misfortunes.

PAUL (St.) the apostle, was born at Tarsus in Cilicia, of Jewish parents. He was educated at Tarsus, which, as Strabo informs us, excelled Alexandria, Athens, and Rome itself, for polite learning. Thence he was sent to Jerusalem to study the law under Gamaliel, where he became a Pharisee, and engaged in a violent Persecution, but was wonderfully converted in his way to Damascus. After which he preached the gospel in various parts, until he was at last sent to Rome, where he is said to have converted Poppea Sabina, Nero's concubine, for which Nero being enraged against him, commanded him to be beheaded. The order of his epistles is probably according to the dignity of those to whom they were sent.

PAUL, first bishop of Narbonne, or Sergius Paulus the Proconsul, converted and made bishop by St. Paul, was descended of one of the best families of Rome. It is said the apostle called himself Paul from his name.

The Spaniards will have him to be their apostle, which is not improbable; and it is said he died a martyr at Narbonne.

PAUL (Father) was born at Venice in 1552. He was educated by his uncle Ambrosio Morelli, and soon made great progress in learning. He was remarkable for two qualities, which seldom meet in the same person, a strong memory, and clear judgment. He took upon him the habit of the Servites in 1566. Upon entering into this order, he changed his name of *Peter Sarpi* for that of *Paul*. He was afterward chaplain to the duke of Mantua, and reader of positive and casuistical divinity, and canon law in that city. So he became a perfect master of the Hebrew language and of history; but shewed the utmost contempt for judicial astrology. When weary of a court-life, he returned to his convent at Venice, and so intensely applied himself to study that he injured his health by it. He was chosen provincial of his order for the province of Venice, at 26 years of age, and discharged this post with such honour that in 1579 he was appointed, with two others, to draw up new regulations and statutes for his order. This he executed with great success; and when his office of provincial was expired, he retired for three years to the study of natural and experimental philosophy, and anatomy, in which he is said to have made some useful discoveries. He was then chosen procurator general of his order; and during his residence at Rome, was greatly esteemed by pope Sixtus V, and contracted an intimate friendship with cardinal Bellarmine and other eminent persons. Some time after he was accused of heresy, and brought into a series of troubles, which he supported with exemplary patience and magnanimity; till at length, growing extremely odious to the pope's party, he was assassinated, and left for dead, by five ruffians, who

retired to the palace of the pope's nuncio in Venice, from whence they escaped to Ravenna or Ferrara. These circumstances discovered who were at the bottom of this attempt. He recovered however of his wounds, and retired to a place of security, where he wrote his *History of the Council of Trent*, which he compiled principally for the sake of king James I, of England, with whom he corresponded. His name, ever since the interdict, was become famous all over Europe; and two kings made him very advantageous offers to reside in their dominions. He died, as he had lived, with piety and resignation, in 1623, and was a good controversial writer, a judicious and elegant historian.

PAULET (William) marquis of Winchester, son of Sir John Paulet, descended of an ancient family in Somersetshire, was a person of great learning and parts. After enjoying several high offices under king Henry VIII, he was by king Edward VI created earl of Wiltshire, and constituted lord treasurer of England; and soon after was honoured with the title of marquis of Winchester. He was in great favour with queen Mary, because he had been one of the chief of those who proclaimed her in opposition to lady Jane Grey. She confirmed his patent for the office of lord treasurer, as did queen Elizabeth in the first of her reign. This noble peer lived to see an hundred and three persons of his own generation. 'Tis reported of him that being asked how he found means to stand in such perilous times, wherein such great alterations were made both in church and state, he answered, *By being a willow, and not an oak.*

PAULI (Simon) chief physician to the king of Denmark, wrote divers pieces, amongst others *Flora Danica*, wherein he treats of the singular plants that grow in Denmark and Norway; and a treatise of the abuse of Tobacco and Tea. He died in 1682, aged 77.

PAULINA, a Roman lady, famous for her virtue and birth, and no less beautiful than rich. A young gentleman named Mundus was passionately in love with her; and being not able to win her by presents or entreaties, got one of the priests of Isis to persuade her that the God Anubis would see her in private; the lady attended in the pretended chamber of Anubis; where Mundus was concealed, and lay with her. Understanding the cheat, she told her husband, and he complained to the emperor Tiberius, who ordered the priests to be crucified, the temple to be ruined, and the statue of Isis to be thrown into the Tyber; and banished Mundus.

PAULINUS, bishop of Nola, was born at Bourdeaux; the poet Ausonius was his master, with whom he afterward kept a great correspondence. He was consul at Rome in 375, and was baptized by Delphinus bishop of Bourdeaux in 391, upon which he distributed his estate to the poor. He was ordained by Enlampus bishop of Barcelona, being almost forced into priests orders by the importunity of the people, and was made bishop of Nola in Campagna, where he continued till the sacking of it by the Goths in 410. He was a person of great piety, and of an obliging conversation, extremely good-natured and generous; and when Campagna was plundered by the Goths, a widow's son being made a slave, and he having nothing to give her for his ransom, offered his own person in exchange, and went into Barbary, where being known, he was honourably sent back into Italy. Paulinus had a great genius for poetry, and St. Jerom commends his elocution in prose. He died in 431, aged 78. See his life before his works.

PAULUTIUS (Anastetus) first doge of Venice. That republic was governed first of all by tribunes that were annually chosen, for two hundred

dred years. But about 697 the Venetians elected a duke, who was Paulutius. He was succeeded by two others; after whom the government of the republic was given to the generals of the army, whose power lasted but one year. Six years after they chose dukes as before, and so it still continues.

PAUSANIAS, general of the Lacedemonians, defeated Mardonius at Platea; a. r. 275, overcame the Persians by sea, and took Byzantium from them; but grew insupportably insolent; for he told Xerxes, if he would give him his daughter, he would make him master of all Greece; but afterward one of his letters being intercepted, he withdrew into Minerva's temple, where he was put to death a. r. 277.

PAUSANIAS, a grammarian of Cæsaria in Cappadocia, lived in the second century, a long time in Greece, and afterward at Rome, where he died very old. He writ *A description of Greece* in ten books, which are still extant. Julius Cæsar Scalliger treats him as an impostor, but unjustly, as Vossius proves.

PAYS (Renatus le) passed for a wit. He was of Britany, born at Nantz in 1636, but he hardly appeared in any other place beside the province of Dauphiné, where he had some employment in the finances. His *Amitiez, Amours, & Amourettes*, were much liked; but some pieces he afterward published met not with the same success. The accounts he gives of Holland and England are too ludicrous, and very unfair. He was a member of the academy of Arles, and received the honour of the knighthood of St. Maurice from the duke of Savoy. He died at Paris in 1690.

PEARSON (John) a very learned English bishop in the 17th century, was born at Snoring in 1613. After his education at Eton and Cambridge, he entered into holy orders in 1639, and was the same year collated to the

prebend of Netherhaven in the church of Sarum. In 1640 he was appointed chaplain to the lord keeper Finch, and by him presented to the living of Torrington in Suffolk. In 1650 he was made minister of St. Clement's East-cheap in London. In 1657 he and Mr. Gunning had a dispute with two Roman Catholics, upon the subject of schism; a very unfair account of which was printed at Paris in 1658. Some time after he published his *Exposition of the Creed*, and several other works. After various preferments he was advanced in 1672 to the see of Chester, where he died in 1686.

PEIRESC, or Nicolas Claude Fabri, lord of Peirefc, and counsellor of the parliament of Provence, was one of the finest wits, and most learned men of his age. He died at Aix in 1637. The Roman academy did him extraordinary honours, and his elegy was writ in above forty languages. See his life written by Gassendus.

PELAGIUS, an heresiarch, born in the 5th century, in Great Britain, lived devoutly for some time, but growing vain of his wit and philosophy, he fell into most abominable errors. He held an impeccable state in this life, and that we may work out our salvation by natural power; and being cited before an assembly of bishops at Diospolis in Palestine, he deceived them by his equivocal answers. He also denied original sin, and held merits. St. Augustin, Jerom, &c. wrote against him, yet he found many followers. The popes Innocent, Zozimus, &c. anathematized him, and the emperor Honorius banished him and his adherents out of Rome; whereupon he retired into his own country, and was there refuted by St. Germain of Auxerre, &c. Dr. Cave says he was a Welchman, but denies that he was a scholast at Cambridge. He wrote *Epistola ad Demetriadem: De Virginitate: Libellus Fidei ad Innocentium Papam, &c.*

PELEUS married Thetis, and had Achilles by her; whence he is called Peleides.

PELIAS, brother of Eson, the father of Jason. He seized upon the kingdom in prejudice of his nephew Jason, and that he might rid himself of him, advised him to undertake the conquest of the Golden Fleece. Pelias suffered himself to be deluded by Medea, who promised to make him young again, (as she had done Eson) by drawing the old blood out of his veins, and filling them with new, but Medea let him die.

PELISSON (Paul) was one of the finest geniuses of the 17th century. He has been famous for his *History of the French academy*, and other curious pieces.

PELL (John) was an eminent English mathematician in the 17th century. He was bred at Cambridge, where he became a great linguist, philosopher and mathematician. In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, and there was appointed professor of mathematics, and read with great applause public lectures upon Diophantus. In 1646 the prince of Orange sent for him to be professor of philosophy and mathematics in the *Schola Illustris* at Breda. The year following he published at Amsterdam in 4to *Controversia cum Christiano Longomontano de vera Circuli Mensura*; and in 1651 his *Idea of Mathematics* was printed at London. In 1652 he came over to England; and in 1654 was sent by Cromwell to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, where he chiefly resided at Zurich, with the title of *Ablegatus*; but afterward had orders to continue there with that of *Resident*. In 1658 he returned to England. In his negotiations abroad he did no ill service to the interests of king Charles II, and the church of England. In 1661 he entered into orders, and the same year was presented to the rectory of Fobbing in Essex; and in 1663 to that of Lain-

don in the same county. He died poor in 1685. Beside the books above-mentioned, he wrote several others.

PELIEGRINO Tibaldi, otherwise called Pellegrino da Bologna, where he was born in 1522, was the son of an architect of Milan; and had such a genius for the sciences, that he became one of the best masters in his time in the arts of painting and architecture, both military and civil. His merit procured him the favour of cardinal Poggio, who employed him to embellish his palace at Rome, and to paint one of the chapels at Loietto, which he executed equally to his own honour and that of his patron. Yet notwithstanding his excellency in painting, he discontinued it and applied to architecture, either as being less laborious or more profitable. He built the palace de Sapienza at Pavia for cardinal Borromeo, fortified Ancona and Ravenna, and shewed as much taste in building as with his pencil. Philip II. invited him to Spain to direct the architecture and painting of the Escorial; and he pleased the king so highly that he gave him a purse with 100,000 crowns, and honoured him with the title of marquis: he returned to Milan loaded with riches and honour, where he died in 1592. The exchange at Ancona was built from a design of Pellegrino, and decorated with statues and paintings executed by his own hand.

PELLEGRINO of Modena, a celebrated Italian painter, bred under Raphael, working with other disciples of that inimitable master in the paintings of the Vatican; and executed several pictures of his own at Rome. After Raphael's death he returned to Modena, following his business with industry and success until his death, which unfortunately happened in 1538, by attempting to save his son after he had committed a murder in a quarrel in the streets.

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PELLETIER (James) a doctor of physic, and an eminent mathematician, was born in 1517. He was an excellent Latin and French poet, a good orator, physician, and grammarian. He wrote *Oeuvres Poétiques, Commentaires Latins sur Euclide, &c.*

PELOPIDAS, a Theban captain, retook Cadmea by a stratagem, a. r. 373, and was present with Epaminondas at the most noble exploits of the Boeotian war. He persuaded the Thebans to make war upon Alexander the tyrant of Phere, and won the battle; but was slain in the fight a. r. 390.

PELOPS, son of Tantalus king of Phrygia, married Hippodamia, and became so potent, that all the country beyond the Isthmus was called after him, *πίλος* being added. The poets tell another story, that Tantalus served him up to the table of the Gods.

PEMBROKE (Mary Herbert) countess of, was sister of the famous Sir Philip Sidney, and wife of Henry earl of Pembroke. She was not only a lover of the muses, but a great encourager of polite literature; a character not very common among ladies: her brother dedicated his incomparable romance *The Arcadia* to her, from which circumstance it has obtained the appellation of the countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*. She translated a dramatic piece from the French intitled *Antonius*, a tragedy: though it is said she was assisted by her lord's chaplain Dr. Babington, afterward bishop of Exeter. She also turned the Psalms of David into English metre; but it is doubtful whether these works were ever printed. She died in 1621, and an exalted character of her is to be found in Francis Osborne's *Memoirs of king James I.*

PENATES, household gods, being little statues which the ancients kept in their houses, to which they often offered sacrifices of wine and incense.

PENELOPE, daughter of Icarus; and wife to Ulysses. Ulysses being absent twenty years at the Trojan war, and elsewhere; her lovers told her he was dead, and entreated her to declare in their favour, which she promised to do so soon as she had finished a certain piece of work; but she, to delude them, was wont to undo all by night which she did in the day, and by this means eluded the impatience of her lovers till her husband returned.

PENN (William) an eminent writer among the Quakers, was born at London 1644. In 1660 he was entered a gentleman commoner of Christ-church in Oxford. Here Mr. Penn (who had before received an impression from the preaching of one Thomas Loe a Quaker) with some other students, withdrew themselves from the national method of worship, and held private meetings for the exercise of religion. This giving great offence to the heads of the college, he was fined for non-conformity; and at length expelled his college. No better was he used by his father upon his return home; but his passion abating, he about the year 1666 committed to his care and management a considerable estate in Ireland, where he embraced the religion of the Quakers, whose meetings he constantly frequented. In 1667 he, with many others, was imprisoned; but upon writing a letter to the earl of Orrery was soon discharged. About 1668 he became a public preacher among the Quakers, and therefore was committed close prisoner to the tower of London, where he wrote several treatises. Being discharged after seven months imprisonment, he went to Ireland, where he preached and wrote some pieces. In 1670 his father died, and being perfectly reconciled to him, left him both his paternal blessing and a plentiful estate. In 1671 he was again committed to Newgate, and during his imprisonment, which last-

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ed six months, he assiduously employed himself in writing. In 1677 he travelled into Holland and Germany, in order to propagate the principles of Quakerism; and had frequent conversations with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of the queen of Bohemia, and sister to the princess Sophia. In 1681 king Charles II, in consideration of the services of his father, and sundry debts due to him from the crown at the time of his decease, by letters patent dated March the 4th 1681, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs that province lying on the west side of the river Delaware in North America, formerly belonging to the Dutch, and then called the New Netherlands. Upon this he published *A brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.* and soon after many families went over and laid the foundations of the city of Philadelphia. After the accession of king James II. to the throne, he was in great favour, as he formerly had been with him when duke of York; but this exposed him to the imputation of being a Papist, from which he vindicated himself. Upon the revolution his great interest at court made him suspected of disaffection to the government, and of holding correspondence with the late king James II. but he so effectually represented his innocence, that he was acquitted. He died in 1718, aged 74. His friendly and pacific manner of treating the Indians produced in them an extraordinary love for him and his people; so that they have maintained a perfect amity with the English in Pennsylvania ever since. He was the greatest bulwark of the Quakers, in whose defence he wrote numberless pieces.

PENNI (Giovanni Francisco) born at Florence in 1488, was the disciple of Raphael, who observing his genius and integrity, intrusted his domestic concerns intirely to his management, by which means he got the appellation of *il favore*, or the steward, which he retained ever after.

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The genius of Penni was universal, but his greatest pleasure was in painting landscapes and buildings; he was an excellent designer, and coloured extremely well in oil, distemper, and fresco. He painted portraits in an exquisite stile, and had such happy natural talents, that Raphael left him heir to his fortune in partnership with Julio Romano his fellow disciple. After Raphael's death, Penni painted many pictures at Rome, particularly in the palace of Chigi, so exactly in the stile of his master, that they might not undeservedly have been imputed to him: he finished, in conjunction with Julio and Pierino del Vaga, the celebrated designs of the battles of Constantine, and others, which Raphael had left imperfect; but differing with them about a copy of the transfiguration, which the pope intended for the king of France, they separated. Penni went to Naples, but the air of that country disagreeing with his constitution, he died soon after in 1528. He had a brother called Lucca Penni, who worked at Genoa and other parts of Italy in conjunction with Pierino del Vaga, who married his sister; he went thence to England, where he worked for Henry VIII. and for several merchants; was employed by Francis I. at Fontainebleau, but at last quitted the pencil and devoted himself to engraving.

PENTHESILEA, a queen of the Amazons, succeeded Orithya. She gave proofs of her courage in the wars of Troy, and was slain by Achilles.

PEPIN, the Short or Little, son of Charles Martel, king of France, was crowned a. d. 751, and Childeric III, who was a prince without sense or courage, was dethroned and put into a monastery. After this the new king put a stop to the revolt of his brother Grifphon, and took Vannes, and subdued all that country. Pope Stephen sought assistance from Pepin against the Lombards, who went into Italy

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and forced Aristulphus king of the Lombards to give up all that he had taken from the church of Rome; but the king being gone, they returned to their violences as of old; whereupon Pepin repassing the Alps, made examples of them all in 756. Then he made war upon the Saxons, upon Guifre duke of Aquitain, whom he defeated six or seven times, and that prince being killed by his own subjects, the king remained master of all his dominions. He died of a fever at St. Denys, 768, aged 54.

PERCY (Henry) son of earl William, was knighted, and made one of the commissioners for guarding the Marches toward Scotland, wherein he was so active, that he was called Hotspur. In the 11th of Richard II. he fought the French at sea with success, and the Scots near Zalfstone, where he slew earl Douglas with his own hand. He was also with his father at the famous battle against the Scots at Halidown Hill. After this he took up arms against the king, who marched against him, and near Shrewsbury Hotspur gave him the meeting with an army of 14000 choice men. The battle began upon the eve of St. Mary Magdalen in 1403, and was fought with extraordinary courage on both sides; but Hotspur desperately charged into the midst of the enemy, where he fell, and occasioned the total rout of his party.

PERDICCAS, one of Alexander the Great's generals, had a great share in the conquests of that prince: after his death he married Cleopatra his sister, and would have usurped the empire; but entering into Egypt to attack Ptolemy Lagus there, he was killed by a seditious party of his horse in passing the Nile, two years after Alexander's death.

PEREIRA (Gomez) a Spanish physician, lived in the 16th century. He valued himself upon a spirit of contradiction; for he affected to attack the best established doctrines,

and maintain paradoxes. He denied Aristotle's *Materia Prima*, and treated Galen very severely with regard to the doctrine of fevers, and would not admit a sensitive soul in beasts. All these particulars may be seen in his book, intitled, *Antoniana Margarita*. He was of opinion, that those things which we ascribe to a sensitive faculty in brutes, result from a certain sympathy and antipathy.

PÉREZ (Joseph) a Spanish monk, and professor of divinity in the university of Salamanca, applied himself very vigorously to the illustrating the history of Spain, especially with relation to the Benedictine order. In 1688 he published some ecclesiastical dissertations against father Papebroch; but he confessed it was just to suppress several apocryphal pieces concerning the saints.

PERIANDER, tyrant of Corinth, was reckoned among the seven wise men of Greece; but it had been better to have placed him among the wickedest men that ever lived; for he altered the constitution of his country, oppressed its liberty, and seized upon the sovereign power. Nevertheless Heraclides tells us, 'that he forbade voluptuousness; that he imposed no taxes, contenting himself with the custom arising from the sale, and from the import and export of commodities; that he hated the wicked, and caused all pimps to be drowned; lastly, that he established a senate, and settled the expense of its members.' He died 585 years before Christ.

PERICLES was one of the greatest men that ever flourished in Greece. He was educated with all imaginable care, and beside other masters, he had for his tutors Zeno, Eleates, and Anaxagoras. He learned from the last of these to fear the Gods without superstition, and, to account for eclipses by a natural cause. Men were unjust enough to suspect him of Atheism, because he had perfectly studied

died the doctrine of that philosopher. He was a man of undoubted courage, and of such extraordinary eloquence, supported & improved by knowledge, that he gained almost as great an authority under a republican government, as if he had been a monarch; but yet he could not escape the satirical strokes of the comic poets. His dissoluteness with the women was one of the vices with which he was chiefly charged. He died the third year of the Peloponnesian war, after long sickness, which had weakened his understanding. Aspasia, Pericles's favourite, was a learned woman of Miletus: she taught Socrates rhetoric and politics. As Pericles cared not much for his wife, he willingly gave her up to another, and married Aspasia, whom he passionately loved.

PERIMEDE, a famous forcerefs, supposed the same person with the Agamede of the Iliad. This Agamede was the eldest daughter of Augias king of Elis, and wife of Mulius, a brave man, killed by Nestor.

PERIPATETICS, the name of Aristotle's followers, who disputed walking in the Lyceum.

PERIZONIUS (James) a very learned writer in the 18th century, was born at Dam in 1671, and studied at Deventer under Theophilus Hogerfius and Gilbert Cuper. He removed to Utrecht in 1671, where he attended the lectures of Grævius. His father designed him for the church; but upon his death in 1672, he pursued his inclination for the study of polite learning, history and antiquity. After he had been for some time rector of the Latin school at Delft, he accepted the professorship of history and eloquence, in the university of Franeker in 1681. Here he continued till 1693, when he went to Leyden, and filled the place of professor of history and eloquence, and the Greek language, till he died in 1715. He was a very accurate writer, and indefatigably industrious. He

had a great penetration, a solid judgment, and a happy memory. He was affable, modest and religious; and died a bachelor.

PEROT (Nicholas) was one of the most learned men of the 15th century. He wrote many books, and is particularly famous for his translation of Polybius, and his commentary on Martial. He died archbishop of Siponto in 1480.

PERRAULT (Claude) the son of an advocate in parliament, was born at Paris in 1613; and was bred a physician, though he never practised but among his relations, friends, and the poor. He discovered early a particular taste for the sciences and fine arts; of which he acquired a consummate knowledge without the assistance of a master: he excelled in architecture, painting, sculpture, mathematics, physics, and all those arts that relate to designing and mechanics. The entrance into the Louvre, which was designed by him, is, according to the judgment of Voltaire, one of the most august monuments of architecture in the world. M. Colbert put him upon translating *Vitruvius* into French, which he performed, and published it 1673, folio, with figures from his own drawings, which are said to have been more exactly finished than the plates themselves. When the academy of sciences was established, he was one of its first members, and was chiefly depended on for mechanics and natural philosophy. His works are, *Memoirs pour servir a l'Histoire naturelle des Animaux*, folio 1676, with figures; *Essais de Physique*, 4 vols. 12mo. 1687; *Recueil de plusieurs machines de nouvelle invention*, 4to. 1700. &c. He died in 1688.

PERRAULT (Charles,) the brother of Claude, was born at Paris in 1626, with as great a genius for arts, and a greater for letters, than his brother. Colbert chose him first clerk of the buildings, of which he was superintendent,

perintendant, and afterward made him comptroller general of the finances under him. He was one of the first members of the academy of the belles lettres and inscriptions, and was received into the French Academy in 1671. His poem *La Peinture*, printed in 1668, was universally admired: that intitled *Le siecle de Louis le Grand*, in which he exalted the modern authors above the antient; was a prelude to a war with all the learned. After he had disengaged himself from this contest, he applied himself to draw up elogies of several great men of the 17th century, with their portraits; of which he has collected 102. There are other esteemed works of Perrault, as *Le Cabinet de Beaux Arts*, &c. a collection of copper plates relating to arts and sciences, with illustrations in prose and verse; *Faernus's fables*, translated into French verse, &c. He died in 1703. Beside these there were two other brothers, Peter, and Nicholas, who made themselves known in the literary world.

PERRIER (Francis) was born at Mafcon in Burgundy, in 1590, had a good genius for painting, and travelling to Rome fixed on Lanfranc as his model for imitation. During his continuance at Rome, he acquired a good taste, an easy manner of designing, and tolerable correctness; but had very little knowledge in perspective; his heads want grace, and his colouring is too black. However he etched, after his own drawings, a hundred of the most celebrated antiques, and some of the works of Raphael; with a great deal of spirit, though in some parts not altogether correct. He died in 1650.

PERRON (James Davy du) cardinal of St. Agnes, afterward great almoner of France, and abp. of Sens, was born in 1556. His father taught him Latin and the mathematics, and Hebrew he learned without teaching. As for Greek and philosophy he got

them elsewhere. He was known to king Henry III, who very much valued him. He left the Huguenots and turned Roman Catholic, and was much admired for his eloquence and learning, and the force of his genius. At the solicitations of king Henry the Great, he answered James the king of Great Britain. Afterwards he retired into the country, and wrote his treatise *Of the Eucharist, Letters, Harangues*, &c. and died at Paris in 1618, aged 63.

PERROT (Nicholas) Sieur d'Abblancourt, one of the first geniuses of his age, was born in Chalons 1606. After studying philosophy about three years, he was sent to Paris to follow the law. At eighteen years of age he was admitted advocate of parliament, and frequented the bar; but he soon conceived a distaste for it, and therefore discontinued his practice. This displeased an uncle, whose favour he recovered by quitting the Protestant religion, but could not be prevailed upon to take orders in the Romish church. Some years after he had a desire to return to the religion he had abjured. But, that he might not do any thing rashly, he resolved to study philosophy, and divinity. For that purpose he chose for his master Mr. Stuart, a Scotsman and Lutheran, a man of great learning. Almost three years he spent in the most assiduous study; and then set out from Paris to Champagne, where he abjured the Roman Catholic, and once more embraced the Protestant religion. In 1637 he was admitted a member of the French academy with universal applause; a little after which he undertook a translation of Tacitus. Whilst he was engaged in that laborious task, he retired to his small estate of Abblancourt, and lived there till his death, in 1664. He was a man of fine understanding, of great piety and integrity, and of universal learning. Moreri has given us a catalogue of his works, the greatest part of which consists

consists of translations, which seemed rather originals.

P E R S E U S, son of Jupiter and Danaë. He overcame Medusa, subdued the inhabitants of mount Atlas, and delivered Andromeda from a sea-monster. He killed his grandfather Acrisius unawares, fled to Terintha, and built Mycene, where his posterity reigned for near 100 years. Over and above, he compassed all this in so short a time, and so cunningly, that he was said to have Mercury's wings and sword, Orcus's head-piece, and the helmet of Pallas.

PERSEUS, the last king of Macedonia. He put his father to death, who had a design to bestow the kingdom upon Antigonus, a. r. 575. He made war upon the Romans, but was entirely defeated at Padua in 586, and fled to Samothracia, where being discovered, was led to Rome in triumph. He reigned eleven years.

PERSIUS (Aulus Flaccus) a satirical poet under Nero, was a Roman knight, studied under Cornutus a Stoic philosopher, and was fellow-pupil with Lucan, who loved him to such a degree, that whenever Persius read his verses, Lucan could scarce refrain from breaking out into exclamations; an example rarely seen in poets of equal rank. Whatever his panegyrists may say, Persius is thought by others to have wrote in a harsh obscure manner; so that he may be called the Lycophron of the Latins.

PERTINAX (Ælius, or Publius Helvicius) of a mean extract, but from small commands in the army, was advanced to be consul, prefect of Rome, and governor of the most considerable provinces; and a. c. 193 was chosen emperor by the pretorian bands, being sixty years old. The senate consented to it; but Letus, who had raised him to the empire with his pretorian soldiers, murdered him, two months and twenty-five days after his election.

PETAU (Denis) or Dionysius Pe-

tavius, a French Jesuit of great erudition, born at Orleans in 1583. He entered into the society of Jesuits in 1605, and did no little honour to it by his learning, which he employed in defence of the catholic church, by criticising and abusing its adversaries. There is no occasion to enter into a detail of popish controversy, which would prove both dry and uninteresting; Joseph Scaliger was the person he was most inveterate against, nor did he spare his friend Casaubon whenever he came in his way. Petavius excelled particularly in the dark science of chronology, the learned world in general being obliged to him for some exact and nice disquisitions on this subject: he died in 1652, and was in the opinion of Gassendus one of the most consummate scholars the Jesuits ever had; but his learning was superior to his judgment, and his writings are full of that sour spleen which appears so manifest in all the prints of his countenance.

PETER (St.) was of Bethsaida, a city of Galilee. To the scripture account of him we add, Dr. Pearson has proved that he was at Rome, where he met with Philo the Jew, with whom he contracted an intimate acquaintance. When Claudius banished the Jews he returned to Jerusalem; and some say travelled thence into Africa, or, as others, preached in Britain: that toward the latter end of Nero, he returned to Rome, where he was crucified, and buried in the Vatican. Constantine the Great rebuilt and enlarged the Vatican in honour of St. Peter, which at this day is one of the wonders of the world. As to his writings, his first epistle is said to have been writ, a. c. 44; but whether at Babylon, Jerusalem or Rome is controverted. The second epistle was not received for canonical for some ages, and is now rejected by the Syriac church; but the difference of style, which they allege, betwixt it and the first, might be easily occasion-

ed by the change of his temper or circumstances.

PETER the Cruel, king of Castile, succeeded his father Alphonso XI in 1250, at sixteen years of age. His subjects took up arms against him, and being driven to despair, he passed into Guienne, and the English resettled him upon his throne in 1267; but Henry count of Tristemare soon after routed his army, and killed him in 1269.

PETER of Navarre, a famous captain, served in Italy in the war of Lunigiana, where his valour became the common subject of discourse. At the taking the castle of Oeuf in Naples, he invented the art of mining. In the war with the Turks the glory of taking Cephalonia was attributed to him; but he acquired yet greater renown against the Moors by taking Oran, Bugie, Tripoli, &c. He was made a prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, and the neglect of the Spaniards to release him made him side with the French; but he was taken in 1528, died of grief, and lies buried in St. Mary's church at Naples.

PETER I, czar of Russia, who raised that nation and empire from a very low and barbarous condition to a state of civilization, power and grandeur, was born 1672. He was proclaimed czar when but ten years of age, in exclusion of John his elder brother, who being of a sickly constitution, was at the same time very weak in his understanding. The princess Sophia, his half sister, made an insurrection in favour of John; and to put an end to the civil war, it was at last agreed that the two brothers should jointly share the imperial dignity. Peter had been very ill brought up, not only through the general defects of the Russian education, but likewise through the arts of the princess Sophia, who surrounded him with every thing that might stifle his natural desire of knowledge, deprave

his mind, and enervate it with pleasures. Notwithstanding this, his inclination for military exercises discovered itself in his tenderest years. He formed a company of fifty men, commanded by foreign officers, clothed and exercised after the German manner. He entered himself into the lowest post, that of a drummer; and never rose otherwise than as a soldier of fortune. Herein his design was to teach his nobility that merit, not birth, was the only title to military employments. He reinforced his company with several others, till at last he had got together a considerable body of soldiers. As he then had no war on his hands, he exercised them in all sorts of mock-engagements, and by this means secured to himself a body of well-disciplined troops. The sight of a Dutch vessel, which he had met with on a lake belonging to one of his pleasure-houses, made such an impression on his mind, that he conceived the almost impracticable design of forming a navy. His first care was to get some Hollanders to build some small vessels at Moscow; and he passed two successive summers on board English or Dutch ships, which set out from Archangel, that he might instruct himself in every branch of naval affairs. In 1696 czar John died, and Peter was now sole master of the empire. In 1698 he sent an embassy to Holland; and went *incognito* in the retinue, and visited England as well as Holland, in order to inform himself fully in the art of ship-building. At Amsterdam he worked in the yard as a private ship-carpenter under the name of Peter Michaelof: but he has been often heard to say, that, if he had never gone to England, he had still remained ignorant of that art. In 1700 he had got together a body of standing forces, consisting of 30000 foot; and now the vast project he had formed displayed itself in all its parts. He opened his dominions, which till then

then had been shut up, having first sent the chief nobility of his empire into foreign countries to improve themselves in knowledge and learning. He invited into Russia all the foreigners he could meet with, who were capable of instructing his subjects in any manner, and offered them great encouragement to settle in his dominions. This raised many discontented contents; and the despotic authority he exerted on that occasion, was scarcely powerful enough to suppress them. In 1700 being strengthened by the alliance of Augustus king of Poland, he made war upon Charles XII king of Sweden. In which he was not deterred by the ill success, which he met with at first; for he used to say, *I know that my armies must be overcome for a great while; but even this will at last teach them to conquer.* He afterward gained considerable advantages, and founded Petersburg in 1703. In 1709 he won a complete victory over the Swedes at Pultowa. In 1712 he was enclosed by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, and seemed inevitably lost, had not the czarina Catharine bribed the grand visier, and the czar's prudence completed his deliverance. For the history of this extraordinary woman, so worthy of being the consort of Peter, see the article CATHARINE. In 1716 he made a tour through Germany and Holland, and visited the royal academy of sciences at Paris. It would be endless to enumerate all the different establishments for which the Russians are obliged to him. He formed an army according to the manner of the polite and most experienced nations: he fitted out fleets in all the four seas, which border upon Russia. He caused many strong fortresses to be raised after the best plans, and made convenient harbours. He introduced arts and sciences into his dominions, and freed religion from many superstitious abuses. He made laws, built cities, cut canals, &c. Was generous in rewarding, impartial in punishing,

faithful, laborious, and humble; yet was not free from a certain roughness of temper, natural to his nation. He had indeed cured himself of excess in drinking: but he has been branded with several other vices, particularly with cruelty. He published the unfortunate history of prince Alexei his son, toward whom some blame his severity, which others are of opinion was no more than necessary. He perfectly knew the honour due to persons of merit; and not only heaped benefits on them in their life-time, but gave them marks of his esteem even after their death. He died of the strangury in 1725, and left the world with all the magnanimity of a hero, and the piety of a Christian.

PETER of Clois, a celebrated writer of the 12th century; who in the year 1168, was made preceptor to William II. king of Sicily, through the recommendation of Stephen abp. of Palermo, chancellor of that kingdom: but upon the disgrace and banishment of his patron in the following year, he retired into France. He was soon after invited into England by Henry II. who employed him as his private secretary in many important affairs, and made him archdeacon of Bath. He died in this country in 1200, and wrote *Sermons, Letters*, and other works, the best edition of which is that of Peter de Goussainville in 1667, folio.

PETER the Hermit, the famous instigator of all the Christian powers to the holy war or crusade, toward the close of the 11th century. He was a fanatical monk of Amiens in Picardy, who had made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and formed the bold, and seemingly wild project of uniting all Christendom in a league to drive the infidels out of the Holy Land by violence. This martial apostle proposed his scheme to pope Martin II. who summoned a council at Placentia, which consisted of 4000 ecclesiastics, and 30,000 seculars; no hall could contain such a multitude, so

that the assembly was held on a plain: here the harangues of the pope and Peter, found the minds of their ignorant auditors so well prepared for any pious undertaking, that the whole croud suddenly and solemnly devoted themselves to this service. Peter ran from province to province with a crucifix in his hand, exciting princes and people to the holy war; and wherever he came kindled the same enthusiastic ardour for it, with which he was animated himself. Another council still more numerous was called at Clermont; where as soon as the measure was proposed, the whole multitude professed obedience as to the will of God. If we may believe the concurrent testimony of cotemporary writers, six millions of persons assumed the cross, the badge they fixed to their right shoulders to distinguish those who enlisted in this sacred expedition. All Europe, says the princess Anna Comnena, torn up from the foundation, seemed ready to precipitate itself in one body upon Asia. Peter led an advanced party of 300,000 undisciplined men, before this vast body, and being forced to plunder for subsistence, the motive of their journey was esteemed sufficiently meritorious to justify the greatest enormities. Their own distresses in unknown climates destroyed them by thousands, and though they gained possession of Jerusalem, establishments so distant from Europe, surrounded by warlike enemies, were perpetually in danger of being overturned; so that before the expiration of the 13th century, the Christians were totally driven from all their Asiatic possessions, the acquirement of which had drained Europe both of money and men. One good effect followed indeed from this pious frenzy. A close intercourse subsisted between the East and West for two centuries; new armies were continually marching from Europe to Asia, while such of the adventurers as had the good luck to return, came back with more enlarg-

ed ideas, and brought with them the knowledge of arts and customs, that tended, though slowly, to dispel their former barbarity and ignorance.

PETER of Pösmret, an English hermit, who foretold that king John should lose his crown in the year 1213; for which rash prophecy he was imprisoned in Corfe castle. After John had recovered the good will of the court of Rome, by his shameful submission to Pandolph the legate, he determined to punish Peter as an impostor: and though he pleaded the fulfilment of his prophecy by the king's submission, by which his independency was lost, this defence was conceived to augment his guilt; so that he was dragged at a horse's tail to the town of Warham, and there hanged on a gibbet with his son.

PETERBOROUGH (Charles Mordaunt) earl of, was the son of John lord Mordaunt of Rygate in Surry, and born about the year 1658. In his youth he served at sea under the admirals Narborough and Torrington, and in 1680 distinguished himself at Tangier when it was besieged by the Moors. In the reign of James II. he retired to Holland, where he pressed the prince of Orange to undertake an expedition to England; but the prince finding him warm and talkative, chose not to build too much upon his schemes, therefore only promised him in general to have an eye upon the affairs of England. However he attended the prince over in 1688, who when advanced to the throne, created him earl of Monmouth and first commissioner of the treasury. In 1697 he became earl of Peterborough by the death of his uncle; and on the accession of queen Anne was made governor of Jamaica. In 1705 he was declared commander in chief of the forces sent to Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet with Sir Cloudesly Shovel; of which the year following he had the sole command, Sir Cloudesly remaining in the British seas. For his eminent services

in Spain, Charles III. afterward emperor of Germany, made him general there; and the war being concluded, he received the commission of ambassador extraordinary from the queen, to adjust matters of state and traffic between the two kingdoms. When he was recalled, the house of Lords in 1711 justified his conduct; and he was employed in embassies to Vienna, Turin, Sicily, and several of the courts of Italy. He was made governor of Minorca in 1714; George I. made him general of all the marine forces in Great Britain, in which station he was continued by his successor. He died on a voyage to Lisbon for the recovery of his health in 1735; and was much esteemed for his courage, conduct, genius, and learning: his *Familiar Letters*, inserted among those of his friend Mr. Pope, are a great ornament to that excellent collection.

PETERS (Hugh) chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, was the son of a merchant in Cornwall, and some time a member of Jesus college Cambridge; from whence he is said to have been expelled for irregularity. He then betook himself to the stage; where he acquired that buffoonry he afterward transferred to the pulpit. He was admitted into orders by Dr. Mountaine bp. of London, and was lecturer of St. Sepulchre's for a considerable time: but being prosecuted for criminal conversation with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, where he became joint pastor of the English church with the learned Dr. William Ames; and afterward exercised his ministry in New England for about seven years. He was a great pretender to the faintly character, a vehement declaimer against Charles I. and one of the principal inflamers of the army to put him to death. He was accordingly among the regicides excepted from pardon on the restoration, and went to his execution with an air of triumph, af-

fording an instance that the presumption of enthusiasm will sometimes emulate the fortitude of integrity.

PETIT (John Lewis) a celebrated French surgeon born at Paris in 1674. His early indications of genius attracted the notice of M. Littre an able anatomist, who lodged at his father's house, and who cultivated the talents he shewed for chirurgical studies; and his pupil acquired knowledge with such rapidity, that at 12 years of age he intrusted him with the care of his theatre. He was admitted a surgeon in 1700, and practised with so much repute, that he was sent for by the kings of Poland and Spain, whose health he restored, and who offered him great advantages to retain him in their service; which however he declined. He became director of the royal academy of Surgery, wrote an excellent *Treatise on the disorders of the bones*, which has been translated into English; beside many useful papers in the Memoirs of the academy of Sciences, and of Surgery; and died in 1750.

PETIT (Peter) a learned Frenchman, born at Paris in 1617, brought up to the profession of physic, in which faculty he took a doctor's degree at Montpellier; but returning to Paris he neglected the practice of it, and devoted himself to polite literature. He had an extraordinary facility with his pen, and wrote a great number of Latin pieces both in prose and verse: he was deeply read in ancient Greek and Latin authors, to which he joined an uncommon knowledge in philosophical subjects; he died in 1687, and his life was wrote by Mattaire.

PETIT (Peter) a French mathematician, celebrated for his writings, and for his connexions with Pascal, Des Cartes, Merfennus, and other great men, was born at Montluçon in 1598. He came to Paris in 1633, where he was employed on several occasions by cardinal Richlieu; he

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was commissioned to visit the sea ports with the title of king's engineer, was made intendant of the fortifications; and wrote a variety of works on physical and astronomical subjects. He died in 1667.

PETITOT (John) a curious painter in enamel, born at Geneva in 1607. He studied the art with such application that he arrived to a degree of perfection that may almost be accounted inimitable: he was wonderfully patient in finishing his works, though he had the address to conceal his labour; however he only painted the heads and hands of the figures, the hair, grounds and drapery being executed by Bordier his brother-in-law. These two artists had the credit of associating and labouring together for 50 years without the least misunderstanding happening between them. It is asserted by an ingenious French writer, that Petitot and Bordier derived the knowledge of the most curious and durable colours proper for enamelling, from Sir Theodore Mayerne at London; who recommended Petitot to Charles I. He had the honour to paint the portraits of that monarch and the whole royal family, and continued in England until Charles's unhappy end: he then went to Paris, where he was highly favoured by Lewis XIV. and acquired an ample fortune. Being a protestant, the revocation of the edict of Nantz, obliged him to retire to Geneva; but settling soon after at Veray in the canton of Bern, he passed the remainder of his life in ease and affluence. He died in 1691; and had 17 children, of whom one took to painting and settled at London, where he gained good reputation, but was much inferior to his father.

PEIRARCH (Francis) a very learned Italian writer of the 14th century, was born at Arezzo in 1304. His application to the law was the mere effect of complaisance to his father; but his genius led him entirely

to poetry, eloquence, history, and moral philosophy. In 1327 he fell in love with the beautiful Laura, whom he has immortalized in his poems. His inclination to travel induced him afterward to go to Paris, and thence to Flanders and Germany. Upon his return home to Avignon, he entered into the service of pope John XX, who employed him in several affairs of importance both at Rome and in France. He was in hopes of obtaining by this means some considerable posts; but being disappointed, he shewed his resentment in three sonnets, and in some Latin letters. At Vaucuse, his country seat, he wrote his poem upon Africa, which raised him so great a reputation in Italy and France, that he was invited the same day by the senate of Rome, and by the chancellors of the university of Paris, to come and receive the poetical crown; upon which he went to Rome and received it. In 1352 he utterly abandoned Provence, and went to Milan, where the Visconti shewed him all possible marks of esteem, and employed him for ten years in affairs of consequence. The rest of his life was continually taken up in travelling. He died at Arqua, ten miles from Padua, in 1374. He had embraced the ecclesiastical state, but never received the order of priesthood. He had a good constitution, which his temperate manner of life very much contributed to preserve. He published a vast many pieces, and many authors have written his life.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, a favourite of Nero, thought to be the same mentioned by Tacitus in Lib. 16. Annal. He shewed himself capable of great employments, but grew voluptuous in the end; Nero found nothing delicious to him but what Petronius approved of: but Tigellinus, another favourite of Nero, accused him of having a hand in the conspiracy against the emperor.

Where

Whereupon he was seized, and being condemned to die, he caused his veins from time to time to be opened and shut again, entertaining himself and his friends the while with poems; and after having sealed up the book, he sent it to Nero, whose debaucheries it set forth under borrowed names. We have a fullsome satire of his and some verses, the Latin of which is so pure, that Petronius has been called *Autor purissimæ impuritatis*. He died about 66. Some time ago there were found some fragments of Petronius Arbiter at Traou, a city of Dalmatia, in a mss. in folio, two fingers thick, which is thought to be of unquestionable antiquity. Dr. Statilius preserved it in his library at Traou, where it was seen by Spon. It was printed at London in 1692.

PETTY (Sir William) son of Anthony Petty a clothier, was born at Rumsey, a little haven-town in Hampshire, in 1623; and while a boy, took great delight in spending his time among the artificers there, whose trades he could work at when but twelve years of age. Then he went to the grammar-school there; at fifteen he was master of the Latin, Greek and French tongues, of arithmetic, and those parts of practical geometry and astronomy useful to navigation. Soon after he went to Caen in Normandy, and Paris, where he studied anatomy, and read Vesalius with Mr. Hobbes. Upon his return to England he was preferred in the king's navy. In 1643, when the war between the king and parliament grew hot, he went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigorously prosecuted his studies, especially in physic, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam and Paris, he returned home to Rumsey. In 1647 he obtained a patent to teach the art of double-writing for seventeen years. In 1648 he published at London *Advice to Mr. Samuel Hartlib, for the Advancement of some particular parts of*

Learning. At this time he adhered to the prevailing party of the kingdom; and went to Oxford, where he taught anatomy and chemistry, and was created a doctor of physic. In 1650 he was made professor of anatomy there; and soon after a member of the college of physicians in London. The same year he became physician to the army in Ireland, where he continued till 1659, and acquired a great fortune. After the restoration he was introduced to king Charles II, who knighted him in 1661. In 1662 he published *A Treatise of Taxes and Contributions*. Next year he was greatly applauded in Ireland for his invention of a double-bottomed ship. He died at London, of a gangrene in the foot, occasioned by the swelling of the gout, in 1687. Beside the works abovementioned, he wrote a vast many others.

PEZRON (Paul) a very learned and ingenious Frenchman, born at Hennebon in Britany in 1639, and admitted into the order of Cîteaux in 1660. He was a great antiquary, and was indefatigable in tracing the origin of the language of the Goths; the result of which was that he was led to espouse a system of the world, being much more antient than modern chronologers have supposed. This he communicated to the public in a treatise printed at Paris in 1687, 4to. intitled *The antiquity of Time restored and defended against the Jews and modern chronologers*: this book of Pezron's was extremely admired for the ingenuity and learning in it; yet caused no small alarm among the religious, against whom he nevertheless defended his opinions. He went through several promotions, the last of which was the abbey of Charmoye, to which he was nominated by the king; and died in 1706.

PHÆDRUS, an antient Latin writer, who composed five books of *Fables*, in Iambic verse: he was a Thracian, and was born, as there is reason

reason to conclude, some years before Julius Cæsar, made himself master of the Roman empire. How he came into the service of Augustus is not known; but his being called Augustus's freedman, in the title of the book, shews that he had been that emperor's slave. The fables of Phædrus are valued for their wit and good sense, expressed in very pure and elegant language; and it is remarkable that they remained buried in libraries altogether unknown to the public, until they were discovered and published by Peter Pithou, or Pithoeus, a learned French gentleman, toward the close of the 16th century.

PHÆTON, son of Phœbus, who prevailed with his father to let him drive the chariot of the sun for one day, but through his mismanagement he set both the sky and the earth on fire; for which Jupiter struck him down with a thunderbolt into the Po, and his sisters the Heliades were turned into poplars.

PHALARIS, a tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily: Perillus a curious artist aided his cruelty so far as to present him with a brazen bull, into which any person being shut, and a fire placed underneath, his cries would sound like the lowing or bellowing of a bull. Phalaris was so far just as to order the first trial to be made by the inventor; and at last so provoked his subjects that they revenged themselves by inclosing him in it. a. r. 202. We have some letters of Abarris to this tyrant, with his answers. As to the genuineness of Phalaris's epistles, see Dr. Bentley and Mr. Boyle.

PHAON of Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, was a very handsome man, and a very great favourite of the fair sex. Poor Sappho was caught, as well as many others, as we shall observe in her article. The poets feign that Phaon's beauty was a present made him by Venus, to reward him for services he had done her.

PHARAMOND, first king of the Franks, who settled that monarchy about the year 420, but never entered France. He is supposed to have been the institutor of the salique law. He died after eight or nine years reign.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews, who fasted the second and fifth day of the week; and were great pretenders to mortification. They paid tithes as the law required, adding voluntary sacrifices to those that were prescribed; were very punctual in their vows, but their pride spoiled all their actions; they got the affections of the people, and were reputed saints. They corrupted the law by their traditions, and attributed the event of all things to destiny. They believed the Pythagorean transmigration of souls, and in judicial astrology followed the opinion of the Gentiles.

PHARNACES, son of Mithridates king of Pontus, caused the army to revolt against his father, who killed himself through despair, a. r. 691. He stood neuter in the war between Cæsar and Pompey; but was notwithstanding subdued by Cæsar with so great celerity, that Cæsar wrote to his friends, *Veni, vidi, vici*, a. r. 706.

PHEDO, a philosopher of Athens, was at first a slave, but having got his freedom, he applied himself to philosophy, and was the chief of the Eliac sect. He wrote some dialogues, and had Plisthenes of Elis for his successor.

PHERON, king of Egypt, the son and successor of Sesostris, was punished with blindness, as it is said for being so audacious as to shoot a dart on the waters of the Nile, when they were extraordinarily swelled. Ten years he continued in that condition, and at length recovered his sight, by the instruction of the oracle of Butus, which declared that he would be cured, if he paid particular devotions to the god of Heliopolis, and washed his eyes with the urine of a woman who had never known any man beside her husband.

husband. He began with his own wife, but receiving no benefit from her, went on from one woman to another, until he was restored by a poor gardener's wife, whom he therefore made his queen; sending the adulteresses to a city called Erythibolus, where he burned them. He consecrated in the temples several monuments of his gratitude to the Gods, and particularly two obelisks in the temple of the sun, which were an hundred cubits high, and eight cubits broad.

PHIDIAS, an excellent Greek statuary, who made the famous statue of Minerva, so much spoken of by the ancients. Retiring from Athens into Elis, he was killed, having just before finished the statue of Jupiter, which he put into the temple of Olympia, and was reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

PHILENI, two brothers, citizens of Carthage. A dispute arising between the Carthaginians and the people of Cyrene, about the limits of their country, they made choice of two men out of each city to run, and where they met should be the bounds of their country. The Phileni advanced very far into the territories of the Cyrenians before they were met, whereupon the Cyrenians resolved to bury the two brothers alive in the same place, if they returned not back, which they chose rather to suffer than betray the interest of their country. The Carthaginians, to immortalize their praise, erected two altars over their graves.

PHILIP the apostle, was born at Bethsaida, and called by Christ; he converted some provinces of Scythia, and having gloriously laboured in the Higher Asia, was crucified and stoned in Hierapolis, aged 87, in the tenth of Claudius.

PHILIP the Conqueror, king of France, was born in 1165, and began to reign in 1180. He banished the Jews, and made war upon the

English; but coming to know of the loss of Jerusalem, he undertook the Crusade in 1190. In 1204 he fell into Normandy, and possessed himself of Anjou, Main, Tourain, &c. and in 1213 he carried his arms into Flanders, taking Ypres, Tournay, Cassel, Doway and Lisle; but his most glorious action was his journey to Bovines. The emperor Otho IV, and several confederate princes, raised an army of 150000 men against him, which he conquered in 1214, and took many prisoners, beside 22 lords carrying banners. The same day his son Lewis had the better of the English. The king fought bravely, having his horse killed under him, and in memory of that action he founded the abbey of Notre-Dame de la Victoire. He died at Mante upon Seine in 1223, having reigned 43 years.

PHILIP II, king of Macedon, son of Amyntas, succeeded his brother Perdiccas, a. r. 394. Having been an hostage among the Illyrians and Thebans, he was brought up under Epaminondas. He put his kingdom in order, overcame the Athenians near Methone, and made peace with them. He subdued the Peonians and Illyrians, made war upon the Thesalians, and subdued them. He married Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus king of the Molossians, and had Alexander the Great by her. He likewise subdued the Scythians by a stratagem; and passing by the Triballians they revolted against him, and he had certainly died in that bloody engagement, had not his son Alexander covered him with his buckler, and killed the assailants. He had now subdued all Greece, excepting the Athenians, whom he afterward engaged and defeated, with the Thebans their allies, near Cheronea in Beotia in 416. He granted a peace to the Athenians, but punished the rest for their many revolts; after this he was divorced from Olympias,

lympias, whereupon Alexander his son withdrew from the court. Philip was making great preparations against the Persians, when he was killed by Pausanias one of his guard, a. r. 418.

PHILIPS (Ambrose) an English poet, descended from an antient family in Leicestershire, and educated in St. John's college, Cambridge, where he wrote his *Pastorals*; a species of poetry in which he has been thought by some to have excelled. Sir Richard Steele, his particular friend, inserted in the *Tatler* No. 12, a little poem of his called *A Winter Piece*, addressed to the earl of Dorset, which he mentions with honour: and Mr. Pope, who from a spirit of rivalry, affected to despise Mr. Philips's other works, always excepted this out of the number. The next work he published after his *Pastorals*, was *The Life of abp. Williams*; which he is supposed to have wrote to make known his political principles: he was also concerned with Dr. Boulter and others in the paper called *The Freethinker*, now printed in 3 vols. 12mo. He was the author of three dramatic pieces, *The Distressed mother*, *The Briton*, and *Humphrey duke of Gloucester*. When his friend Dr. Boulter was made abp. of Armagh, he went with him to Ireland, where he obtained considerable preferments; but coming over to England in 1748, he died soon after.

PHILIPS (Catherine) a very ingenious lady in the 17th century, was educated at a school in Hackney, where she early discovered her taste for poetry. She translated Corneille's tragedy of *Pompey* into English, which met with great applause; as did also her poems, which were published in 1664, the year she died in.

PHILIPS (Fabian) author of several books relating to antient English customs and privileges, was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire, in 1601. He studied the law, and was, during the civil wars, a zealous advocate for

the royal cause. For some time he was filazer for London, Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, and spent much money in searching records, and writing in favour of the royal prerogative; yet got nothing by his services but a place of 200*l.* a year, which only lasted two years. He died in 1690.

PHILIPS (John) an eminent English poet, was born in 1676. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he became acquainted with Milton, whom he studied with great application, and traced in all his successful translations from the ancients. The first poem which distinguished our author, was his *Splendid Shilling*, which is in the *Tatler* styled *the finest Burlesque Poem in the British Language*. He wrote also a poem upon *Cyder*, founded on the model of Virgil's *Georgics*; which is an excellent performance in its kind: with several other pieces. He was beloved by all who knew him; somewhat reserved and silent amongst strangers, but free, familiar, and easy with his friends. He died young in 1708.

PHILISTUS, a Greek historian, born in Syracuse, had no small share in the friendship of Dionysius the tyrant, and assisted him considerably in establishing his power. Dionysius appointed him governor of the citadel of Syracuse; and though he afterward, being disoblged, banished Philistus, yet, which is pretty extraordinary, in a history he wrote during his disgrace, so far was he from shewing any resentment of the injury, that, on the contrary, he excused and applauded the tyrant: but self-love prompted him to this, in hopes to be recalled, as he soon after was. He was a man of distinguished abilities, both as a soldier and a writer. He wrote several books; but his history of Sicily was looked upon as a master-piece.

PHILO, an antient Greek writer, of a noble Jewish family, who flourished at Alexandria in the reign of Caligula.

la. After the fashion of the time, he cultivated, like many others of his religion, the philosophy of Plato; so that his writings abound with mystical, subtil, and abstracted notions, where the doctrines of Plato and Moses are so promiscuously blended, that it is not an easy matter to assign to each his own principles. He was sent to Rome a. d. 42, to plead the cause of his nation against Apion, who was commissioned by the Alexandrians to charge them with neglecting the honours due to Cæsar. But that emperor would not suffer him to speak, and treated him with such anger that Philo was in danger of losing his life: he is said to have been at Rome a second time in the reign of Claudius. A handsome edition of his works was published at London, in 2 vols. folio, by Dr. Mangey.

PHILOLAUS of Crotona, a Pythagorean philosopher, who taught that all things were made by harmony and necessity, and that the earth had a circular motion. He is distinct from that philosopher who prescribed law to the Thebans. This philosopher lived in a. r. 380.

PHILOMELA, daughter of Pandion king of Athens. Tereus king of Thrace, who married her sister, cut out her tongue and imprisoned her; but her sister rescued her, and Philomel was said to be turned into a Nightingale.

PHILOPOEMEN of Megalopolis, a brave and learned man, gave proofs of his courage against Cleomenes of Sparta, who surprized his country. He followed Antigonus, and won a famous battle from the Etolians near Messena in Peloponnesus, a. r. 546. He killed Mechanidas, tyrant of Lacedæmon; but Nabis, who succeeded him, defeated Philopoemen: however, in revenge, he took Sparta, a. r. 556. Dinocrates made war upon the Achæans, and put Philopoemen to death, aged seventy.

PHILOSTORGIUS, an antient ecclesiastical historian, born in Capadocia about the year 388. He was an Arian, so that his history is not free from partiality, otherwise there are many useful things in his work relating to the antiquities of the church: his history is divided into 12 books, beginning with the controversy between Arius and Athanasius in 320, and ending about the year 425, in the time of Theodosius the younger. This work is not preserved intire, but we have an abridgment of it in Photius, and some extracts taken out of Suidas and other writers.

PHILOSTRATUS (Flavius) an antient Greek author, who wrote *The Life of Apollonius Tyanensis*, and some other things which are still extant. He lived in the reign of the emperor Severus, and though Eusebius calls him an Athenian, he was most probably a Lemnian, according to Suidas; for he speaks of being at Lemnos in his youth. That this work of Philostratus was composed with a view to discredit the miracles and doctrines of Christ, by opposing other miracles and doctrines to them, has always been supposed; but that Apollonius was really a magician or impostor may not be equally true; for the absurdities and contradictions with which this life of him abounds, point it out to be nothing but a collection of fables either invented or embellished by the writer. The works of Philostratus have been thought worthy of no small pains by the critics; and a very exact and beautiful edition of them was published at Leipzig in folio, 1700, by Gottfriedus Olearius. His life of Apollonius was translated into English by Charles Blount in 1680.

PHILEGON, surnamed *Trallianus*, wrote several books, very few of which are now extant. He was the emperor Hadrian's freed-man. The history of Hadrian, published under Philegon's name, is thought to have been written

written by Hadrian himself. It is said that Phlegon spoke of the darkness which prevailed during our Lord's passion. This has caused several disputes both among antients and moderns.

PHOCION, an Athenian general, and a great orator. Demosthenes himself was afraid of his eloquence. Philip of Macedon had so great an esteem of his courage and military conduct, that he dreaded him. He had as much moderation as Demosthenes had vehemence; and by his prudent counsels diverted Alexander from a war with the Athenians, and with all Greece. Alexander sent him presents, and told him he was the only person in Athens whom he acknowledged to be an honest man; Phocion, at the same time, was drawing water out of the well, and his wife was making of bread, yet he wisely refused the presents. Antipater also offered him great sums of money, which he likewise returned; his innocence and virtue rendered his poverty honourable. He was obliged to take up arms in defence of his country, and his conduct was successful against Philip of Macedon, and upon several other occasions. Being Archon and governor of Athens in a. r. 436, he was accused and put to death, aged eighty. After which the Athenians erected him a statue, and cut off his accuser.

PHŒBUS, one of the names given by antient mythologists to the sun, Sol, or Apollo.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was one of the finest geniuses of his time, and his merit raised him to the patriarchate; for Bardas having driven Ignatius from the see, Photius was consecrated by Asbestus in 859. He condemned Ignatius in a synod, whereupon the pope excommunicated him, and he to balance the account anathematized the pope. Basilus of Macedon, the emperor, whom

Photius had reprov'd for the murder of Michael the late emperor, expelled him, and restored Ignatius; till in 878, Ignatius dying, Photius re-established himself thus: He composed a false genealogy of Basilus, which he writ in Alexandrian letters, upon old paper, and by the means of the library-keeper his friend, placed it in the library. He told the emperor, that none but Photius could explain it, whereupon he sent for him, who pleased the emperor so well, that he restored him to the chair of Constantinople: but Photius being wrongfully accused of a conspiracy against the person of Leo the philosopher, son and successor to Basilus, was expelled by him in 886, and is supposed to have died soon after. He wrote a *Bibliotheca*, which contains an examen of 280 authors: we have also 253 epistle of his; the Nomocanon under fourteen titles; an abridgment of the acts of several councils, &c. He was a person of prodigious reading, and the greatest scholar almost of any age.

PHRŒA (John) a learned Englishman, taught polite literature in Italy with great applause. He translated out of Greek into Latin some treatises of Xenophon, and some books of Diodorus Siculus. His master-piece was his translation of Synesius's Discourse, which none before him had ventured on. He died in 1465.

PICARD, a heretic, who, about the beginning of the 15th century, improved upon the errors of the Adamites with regard to nakedness. He called himself the son of God, and pretended, that like a new Adam, his father had sent him into the world to restore the law of nature, which, according to him, consisted chiefly of two things, community with respect to women, and the going stark naked. From Flanders he went to Germany, and proceeded as far as Bohemia. The Picards were extirpated by Zisca.

PICART (Bernard) a celebrated engraver, the son of Stephen Picart, a famous engraver also, was born at Paris in 1673. He learned the elements of his art from his father, and studied architecture and perspective under Sebastian Le Clerc. As he embraced the reformed religion he settled in Holland to enjoy the free exercise of it; where his active genius produced those master-pieces which made him esteemed the most ingenious artist of his age; and a multitude of books are embellished with plates of his engraving. He died in 1733.

PICCOLOMINI (Alexander) abp. of Patras, and coadjutor of Sienna in the 16th century, was a man of great learning and parts. He wrote many books, which were highly esteemed, and is thought to be the first who treated philosophical subjects in his mother-tongue. Notwithstanding the gravity of his morals, and his close application to philosophical studies, he wrote several plays, which met with great applause.

PICCOLOMINI (Francis) was born in Sienna, and of the same family with him of the foregoing article. He was a very famous philosopher in the 16th century. After exercising with glory professorships in several universities in Italy, during fifty-three years, he retired to Sienna, where he died in an advanced age. He published many Commentaries on Aristotle, and endeavoured to revive the Platonic philosophy.

PICTS, a Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Western isles for want of room in Ireland. Upon their arrival they sent ambassadors to the Scots, desiring some land to inhabit. The Scots answered, that they had no room to spare, but that they would assist them to possess themselves of Albion, the neighbouring island, which they accordingly performed.

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The Picts desired wives of the Scots, because they had no women with them. This was also granted, and so they became one people. Mean time the Scots got footing with them, and the Picts growing jealous of their rising power, began to oppose their coming into Britain in so great numbers; so that a civil war broke out, which the Britons fomented; but the Scottish women, married to the Picts, got matters made up, and from that time they lived as two distinct nations; the Scots in the Highlands and isles, the Picts in the Lowlands of Scotland. So intent were the latter on having the Scots expelled, that they united with the Britons and Romans against them, and drove them out of Britain; so that the Irish-Scots having also submitted to the Romans, the Albion-Scots were confined to the isles, and most of the remaining nobility went to seek their fortune in Scandinavia, now Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Picts at length smarting under the Roman yoke, bethought themselves of intreating the Scots to return, that they might strengthen them against the common enemy. Whereupon the Scots Islanders, and the chief of their nobility, under the conduct of Fergus II. from Scandinavia, landed again in the island, and recovered their ancient possessions by degrees. This has occasioned a mistake among some historians, especially the English, who have given it out that this was the first time of the Scots coming into Britain about the 404th year of Christ. After this the Picts and Scots lived some time in amity; but the former renewing their hostilities, after many battles with various success, the Picts were at last totally overthrown, and their kingdom seized by the Scots about 838, in the reign of Kenneth II. who extended his dominions as far as Newcastle upon Tyne. Some think they were called Picts because they used to paint themselves

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themselves

themselves, in order to appear terrible in battle.

PICUS (John) prince of Miranda and Concordia, was born in 1457. He attained to a vast knowledge in the sublimest sciences, and was called by Scaliger *Monstrum sine vitio*. He wrote *A Treatise on the first Chapter of Genesis*, and many other pieces.

PIERCE (Edward) an eminent English painter both of landscapes and history, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. His works consisting chiefly of altar pieces, cielings of churches, and pieces of like kind; the far greater part was destroyed by the dreadful fire of London in 1666; but in one of his paintings yet remaining in Convent Garden church, are found many admirable marks of a good pencil. He worked some time for Vandyck, and many of his performances are at Belvoir castle, the seat of the duke of Rutland. He died in London about threescore years since.

PIERIDES, daughters of Pierus, challenged the muses upon the subject of poetry, but were overcome and changed into Magpies. The muses are also called Pierides from mount Pierius, which is sacred to them.

PIERINO del Vaga, an eminent Italian painter, born of poor parents in Tuscany, about the year 1500. He was placed apprentice with a grocer in Florence, and got some instructions from the painters to whom he was sent with colours and pencils; but a painter named Vaga taking him to Rome, he was called del Vaga from living with him; his real name being Buonacorsi. He studied anatomy with the sciences necessary for his profession; and had somewhat of every thing that was good in his compositions. After Raphael's death he joined with Julio Romano and Francisco Penni to finish the works in the Vatican which were left imper-

fect by their common master; and to confirm their friendship married Penni's sister. He gained the highest reputation by his performances in the palace of prince Doria at Genoa; but the multiplicity of his business and the vivacity of his imagination, drained his spirits in the flower of his age; for he died in the year 1547.

PIGHIUS (Stephanus) a very learned antiquarian, born at Campest in Overysse, in 1520. He spent 8 years at Rome in the study of Roman antiquities, and acquired a skill not exceeded, if equalled, by any. He then became librarian to the cardinal de Granvelle, and for 14 years shut himself up, scarcely conversing with any thing beside books. Afterward he became preceptor to Charles prince of Juliers and Cleves, and was to have attended him to Rome; but his pupil dying, nothing remained but to deplore his loss in a panegyric; for which he was rewarded with a canonry, and the mastership of the school at Santen, where he died in 1604. He gave the first good edition of Valerius Maximus, 8vo. 1585; and his *Annales, seu Fasti Romanorum magistratum et provinciarum*, are drawn up in a more exact manner than even those of Sigonius and Onuphrius Panvinus.

PIGNORIUS (Laurentius) a very learned Italian born at Padua in 1571. He was bred an ecclesiastic, and making deep researches into antiquity, published several curious works both in Italian and Latin: it is to be remembered to his honour that the great Galileo procured him an offer of the professorship of polite literature and eloquence in the university of Pisa; which his love of studious retirement made him decline. In 1630, cardinal Francisus Barberini obtained a canonry in the church of Trevigio for him; but he did not enjoy it long, being carried off by the plague which came to Padua the year after.

PILATE

PILATE (Pontius) governor or president of Judea, under Tiberius, was the magistrate who condemned Christ. He afterward exercised great severities upon the Samaritans, who complained to Vitellius, and he to Tiberius. In 37 he came to Rome, and was banished by Caligula. It is thought he killed himself near Vienne in Dauphiny.

PILES (Roger de) an ingenious Frenchman, born of a good family at Clamecy in 1635. He applied himself to literature at Nevers, Auxerre, and Paris; and lastly studied theology in the Sorbonne: in the mean time he cultivated the art of painting, learned to design of Recollet, and contracting an intimacy with Alphonso du Fresnoy, translated his Latin poem on painting into French. In 1652 he obtained the education of the son of M. Amelot, whom he attended into Italy where he had a fine opportunity of gratifying his taste for painting. His pupil being afterward sent in a public character to Venice, Lisbon, Switzerland, and Spain, he attended him to all those places as his secretary: and being sent in 1692, with a secret commission to Holland, to negotiate privately with the friends of France; he was discovered and thrown into prison, where he lay until the peace of Ryswic. During this confinement he amused himself with writing *The Lives of the Painters*, for which he is so well known: he wrote also *An Abridgement of Anatomy*, accommodated to the arts of painting and sculpture; *Dialogues upon painting*; *the elements of practical painting*; and *A dissertation on the works of the most famous painters*. He died in 1709.

PILKINGTON (Lætitia) a famous poetical genius, the daughter of Dr. Van Lewin a physician of Dublin, where she was born in 1712. She was married very young to the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, a poet also of no inconsiderable merit; and these

two wits, as is often the case, lived very unhappily together. They were at length totally separated on the husband accidentally discovering a gentleman in her bedchamber at two o'clock in the morning; a circumstance which she accounted for in a very unsatisfactory manner. The story is told at large in her memoirs, where she says "Lovers of learning, I am sure will pardon me, as I solemnly declare it was the attractive charms of a new book, which the gentleman would not lend me," but consented to stay till I read it through, that was the sole motive of my detaining him." As there are not wanting, some who form objections to the marrying learned wives, the chance of such literary appointments, may perhaps be added to the list of them. After this unlucky adventure, Mrs. Pilkington came to London, and having recourse to her pen for subsistence, through the means of Colley Cibber, she lived some time on the contributions of the great. She was however thrown into the Marshalsea for debt, and being set at liberty, opened a pamphlet shop. She raised at length a handsome subscription for her *Memoirs*, which are written with great sprightliness and wit, containing several entertaining anecdotes of dean Swift, with whom she was intimate; as well as many pretty little pieces of her poetry. This ingenious but unhappy woman, is said at last to have killed herself with drinking, at Dublin in 1750.

PILPAY, a celebrated Indian philosopher who lived about 230 years before Christ. He was counsellor to Dabschelim a powerful prince whom he instructed in the principles of morality and government by those fables which have immortalized his name throughout the East. These fables have been translated into all languages.

P I N (Lewis Ellies du) a very learned French writer, was born at Paris

Paris in 1657. In 1685 he undertook to publish an universal *Bibliothèque* of all the ecclesiastical writers, containing the history of their lives, &c. which vast design he accordingly accomplished. The freedom our author used in his judgments on the style, character and doctrine of the ecclesiastical writers having displeased some persons; it was complained of to the archbishop of Paris, who published a decree or *Ordonnance* against it. To this decree was annexed Mr. du Pin's *Retraction*; notwithstanding which, his work was suppressed by an *Arrêt* of parliament. However he continued it under another title. His many different books shew his prodigious readiness in composing. He was at the same time a divine, canonist, historian, critic, and philosopher. At last being exhausted by his labours, and by a regimen, which contributed to shorten his days, he died in 1719, aged sixty-two.

PINDAR, a Greek poet, the prince of the Lyrics, born at Thebes, and lived a. m. 3560. Of all that he writ we have only his Olympic, Isthmic, Pythian, and Nemean Odes. When Alexander the Great was razing the city of Thebes, he spared the house, wherein Pindar had formerly lived.

PINEAU (Severinus) was born at Chartres, about the middle of the 16th century, and bred a surgeon; settling at Paris he became so famous in his profession, that he was appointed surgeon to the king. He excelled especially in lithotomy, a branch of surgery then very imperfectly understood; and published a discourse in French upon the extraction of the stone out of the bladder, 8vo. 1610: but he is chiefly noted for a treatise he published in 1598, intitled *De notis integralis & corruptionis virginum*; or on the indications of virginity. He died in 1619.

PINTURICCIO (Bernardino) a celebrated Italian painter, born at

Perusia in 1454. He was the disciple of Peter Perugino, under whom he became so good an artist, that he employed him on many occasions as his assistant. He principally painted history and grotesque, but he also excelled in portraits, among which those of pope Pius II. and Innocent VIII. of Giulia Farnese, Cæsar Borgia, and queen Isabella of Spain, are particularly distinguished. The most memorable performance of Pinturiccio is the history of Pius II. painted in ten compartments in the library of Siena; in which undertaking Raphael, then a young man and bred under the same master, assisted him so far as to sketch out cartons of many parts of the composition. The story of his death is worth relating, especially as it illustrates his character. The last work he was engaged in, was a Nativity, for the monastery of St. Francis at Siena; the monks accommodated him with a chamber to work in, which they cleared of all the furniture, except one old trunk or chest, that appeared too rotten to move; but Pinturiccio, naturally positive and peevish, insisting on its being taken away, the monks, willing to gratify him, complied. It was no sooner stirred than one of the planks bursting, out tumbled 500 pieces of gold, which had been secreted there for many years. The monks were overjoyed at finding this treasure, and the painter proportionably mortified at losing his chance of the discovery, by his indiscreet obstinacy: it affected his spirits so much that he survived but a few months, and was generally looked on as the cause of his death.

PIPER (Francis le) an excellent English painter, the son of a Kentish gentleman descended of a Walloon family. He had a liberal education, but his genius leading him wholly to designing, he could not fix his attention to any other profession or business. Drawing took up all his thoughts, and being of a facetious disposition,

his manner was humorous and comical; he delighted in drawing ugly faces, which he would steal, so that any man who was not handsome enough to wish for his picture, sat in danger in his company. Having a good estate of his own, he never took any thing for his drawings, which he generally executed over a bottle; and at the Mitre tavern Stocks market, there was a room called the Amsterdam, from being adorned with pictures in black and white by him, of preachers of most of those sects which swarm in that free city, that were open to ridicule: the two most admired figures were of a Jesuit and a Quaker. He would sometimes disappear, without any warning to his friends, and travel on foot, as his fancy guided him, over several parts of Europe, or even to Grand Cairo; and in these tours, examine the works of painters, from which he formed to himself a manner which few could equal: and as he departed, so he returned home, by surprize. He sometimes, though rarely, coloured his pieces, in which he is said not to have been unsuccessful. Toward the latter part of his life, having impaired his circumstances, he sometimes took money; he drew some designs for Isaac Becket, who executed them in mezzotinto, and at a tavern could whenever he pleased furnish Becket with a week's work in half an hour: he drew several of the grand signior's heads for Sir Paul Rycaut's History of the Turks, which were engraved by Elder. Some time before his death an accession to his fortune, allowing him to live more freely than before, he fell into a fever, and being corpulent his artery was pricked in bleeding which occasioned his death, about the year . His pieces are scattered up and down, chiefly in London; but the best of them were collected by Mr. Le Piper his brother, a merchant.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian, being puffed up with his taking the island of Salamis, made himself tyrant of his country, and master of the citadel of Athens, a. r. 104. He was driven out, but possessed himself of it again; maintained himself in power for eighteen years, and died a. r. 228.

PITCAIRN (Archibald) an eminent physician, and great promoter of the mechanical principles of physic, was born at Edinburgh 1652. His father was a merchant and magistrate of that city, descended of an ancient family in Fife, in which county the lands of Pitcairn had belonged to them for several ages. Having gone through a course of philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, he applied himself at first to the study of divinity, which he soon grew weary of, and changed for that of the civil law. He had not continued his studies long, when, by too assiduous application, his health was considerably impaired; so that he grew hectic, and had all the appearances of a consumption; for which being advised to travel to Montpellier, he found himself entirely recovered by the time he reached Paris. He resolved to prosecute the study of the law in that university; but being soon called home by his parents, when he returned he was absolutely undetermined what profession to follow. It was then he applied himself to the mathematics, in which he made a prodigious progress without the assistance of a master. At last resolving to pursue the study of physic, after applying himself for some time at Edinburgh to botany, pharmacy, and the *Materia Medica*, he went to Paris a second time, where he finished his studies. Upon his return to Scotland he came very soon into great reputation; so that within a few years, before he had published any thing considerable to recommend himself to the learned world, he had

in 1692 an invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden, to be professor of physic there, which he accepted. He pronounced his inaugural oration with great applause; and immediately got the ordinary stipend augmented by half. He continued there little more than a year, during which short space he published several dissertations, wherein he has shewn the usefulness of mathematics in improving the theory of physic. He returned to Scotland in 1693 to discharge an engagement which he was under to a young lady, daughter to Sir Archibald Stevenson, an eminent physician in Edinburgh; and being soon after married to her, in compliance with earnest intreaties, though against his own inclination, he settled at Edinburgh, and wrote a valedictory letter to the university of Leyden. His extensive practice made sufficient amends for the loss of his professorship; but the abrupt manner of taking leave, as it was disobliging to his colleagues and the curators of the university, so it was exceedingly disagreeable to himself. However Edinburgh enjoyed him all the rest of his life. He died in 1713, and was lamented as a general loss to mankind. His works are very well known, and his character is established all over the learned world.

PITHOEUS (Peter) a French gentleman of great eminence in literature, born of an antient and noble family at Troyes in 1539. At twenty-four years of age, he gave the first fruits of his studies to the public in a work intitled *Adversaria subseciva*; which was much applauded by the learned. He was advanced to considerable posts by Henry III. who as well as Henry IV. were greatly obliged to him for combating the league in the most intrepid manner; and for other services in which they had recourse to his pen, as well as to other means. He was at first a protestant, but was frightened out of his religion

by the massacre of Paris, in which he narrowly escaped being involved. He died in 1596, and is said to have been the first who made the world acquainted with the fables of Phædrus, which lay to his time unknown in Ms.

PITS or PITSEUS (John) a learned English writer in the 16th century, was educated at Wykeham's school near Winchester. He was admitted probationer-fellow of New-college, Oxford in 1578, being then but eighteen years of age; but leaving that college, he went beyond seas, and at Doway was kindly received by Dr. Thomas Stapleton, who gave him advice relating to his studies. Thence he went to Rheims, and having spent one year in the English college there, was sent to the English college at Rome, where he was ordained priest. Some time after he made the tour of Germany, where he stayed several years, and took all the degrees in divinity. When he was confessor to the dukes of Cleves, in whose service he continued twelve years, he had leisure to turn over the histories of England, both ecclesiastical and civil; whence he made several collections and observations, which he digested in four volumes. He died at Liverdune, of which he was dean, in 1616.

PIT T (Christopher) an English clergyman and poet, born in 1699. He obtained by the gift of a relation the living of Pimperne in Dorsetshire, which he held during his life; and distinguished himself by his poetical compositions, particularly by excellent translations of *Virgil's Æneid*, and *Vida's Art of Poetry*; which he executed in the true spirit of the originals. He died in the year 1748, was well known and admired by the celebrated Dr. Young, and generally beloved for the amiableness of his disposition.

PITTACUS, one of the Greek sages, was born at Mitylene in Lesbos.

bos. In a war with the Athenians he offered to fight singly with Phrynon, general of his enemies, who had often won the victory at the Olympic games: they fought, and Pitacus caught him in a net which he had hid under his shield, and so overcame him; whereupon the Mitylenians gave him the sovereignty of their city, which he at last resigned. He composed 600 verses of his laws, and died, a. r. 184.

PIUS II. pope, before called Æneas Sylvius Bar. Piccolomini, was born at Corsignano of Sienna, in 1405. He was, at the age of twenty-six, at the council of Bale, secretary to Dominico Capranico, and had the provostship of St. Laurence's church in Milan. Afterward Frederic III. honoured him with the poetical crown, and employed him in divers embassies to Rome, Milan, Naples, Bohemia, &c. He managed several employments with success, especially in the diet which he called for the forming of a league against the Turks at Ratibon and Francfort, where he delivered himself with wonderful eloquence. Calixtus III. made him cardinal in 1456; and that pope dying, he was advanced to his place, and took the name of Pius II. In 1458 he summoned the Christian princes against the Turks; and would have led some troops himself, but died at Ancona, whither he was come in order to embark, in 1464, having sat five years, &c. His works were published at Bale in 1571. He was a person of true courage, singular prudence, the best and most learned pope that wore the Tiara for many ages before. He left many witty sayings behind him, viz. *That God's friends enjoyed both this life and that to come: That without virtue there was no true joy: That as a covetous man is never satisfied with money, so a learned man should not be with knowledge: That it is necessary that he who governs many, should himself be ruled*

by many: That men ought to be presented to dignities, not dignities to men: That there was great reason for prohibiting priests to marry, but greater for allowing it again: That a man ought to take as much wine as would raise, and not overwhelm his soul.

PIZARRO (Francis) a famous Spaniard, who discovered Peru in South America about the year 1525; and being joined by Diego Almagro, made a conquest of that rich empire by exercising the most unheard of cruelties against the innocent natives and their king Atabalipa. Disputing afterward about the division of their ill gotten plunder, Ferdinand Pizarro, the brother of Francis, killed Almagro, whose son revenged his death on Francis Pizarro.

PLANTAGENET, the surname of the kings of England from Henry II. to Richard III. inclusive. Antiquarians are much at a loss to account for the origin of this name, and the best derivation they can find for it is that Fulk the first earl of Anjou of that name, being stung with remorse for some wicked action, went in pilgrimage to Jerusalem as a work of atonement; where being soundly scourged with broom twigs, which grew plentifully on the spot, he ever after took the surname of Plantagenet or broom stalk, which was retained by his noble posterity.

PLANTIN (Christopher) a famous printer, born at Tours, in 1533, was an excellent scholar and linguist. He settled at Antwerp, where he erected a printing office, which was considered not only as the chief ornament of the town, but as one of the most extraordinary edifices in Europe. He got great wealth by his profession, which he did not hoard up, but lived like a gentleman; he died in 1598, and left a sumptuous and valuable library to his son Balthazar.

PLANUDES (Maximus) a Greek monk of Constantinople, toward the end of the 14th century, who published

lished a collection of epigrams intitled *Anthologia*; a Greek translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; a *Life of Æsop*, which is rather a romance than a history; and some other works. We know nothing more of him than that he suffered some persecution on account of his attachment to the Latin church.

PLATINA (Bartholomew) author of a history of the popes, flourished in the 15th century. He first engaged in a military life, but afterward devoted himself to study, and made great progress in it. He obtained some small benefices of pope Pius II; and afterward was appointed apostolical abbreviator. But when Paul II. removed all the abbreviators from their employments, Platina shared the fate of the rest; upon which he wrote a letter to the pope in bold terms. This so incensed his holiness, that he caused him to be thrown into prison; in which condition he lay four months, and was then released at the request of cardinal Francis de Gonzaga; but was ordered not to leave Rome. After this pope's death, Sixtus IV. appointed Platina librarian of the Vatican; where he found himself in his own element, and lived very happily in that station till 1481, when he was snatched away by the plague. His writings are many.

PLATO, a philosopher, chief of the Academics, was born at Athens a. r. 325; was the disciple of Socrates, Cratylus, Hermogenes, Euclides at Megara, Theodorus at Cyrene; and lastly, of Philolaus and Eurytus. He took a voyage into Egypt, where it is plain he came to the knowledge of the Jewish religion. He returned to Athens, and taught in a place called *Academy*; whence his disciples were called *Academics*. In his natural philosophy he followed Heraclius; in his logic Pythagoras; and in morals Socrates. In his works he expresses his own sentiments in the person of Socrates and Timeus, and those of others in that of Gorgias and Prota-

goras. He believed one God, but allowed other deities, as Demons and Heroes. The first fathers of the church were almost all Platonics. See Francis Patricius's comparison of Plato and Aristotle, in his *Peripatetical Discussions*. This great philosopher died 348 years before Christ. An elegant English translation of Plato's works has been published within these twenty years past, in 4to. by Floyer Sydenham.

PLAUTUS (Marcus Accius) a comic writer of ancient Rome, born in Umbria a province of Italy. His proper name was Marcus Accius, and he is supposed to have acquired the surname of Plautus from having play feet. His parentage appears to have been mean, so that some have thought he was the son of a slave. Aulus Gellius says that Plautus was distinguished for his poetry on the theatre, and Cato for his eloquence in the Forum, at the same time; and observes elsewhere from Varro, that he was so well paid for his plays, as to double his stock in trading, in which he lost all he gained by the Muses. He is said to have been reduced to work at a mill for subsistence; but Varro adds that his wit was his best support, as he composed three of his plays during this drudgery. He died in the first year of the elder Cato's censorship, about the year of Rome 569, and 184 years before Christ: we have 20 of his plays extant though not at all of them intire. Seven of Plautus's comedies were elegantly translated into English by Mr. B. Thornton, 2 vols. 8vo. 1767.

PLEBEIANS, common people, but more particularly applicable to the Romans, who were distinguished by the classes of Patricians and Plebeians.

PLEIADES, seven stars upon the breast of the sign Taurus, feigned by the poets to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. Their names were Alcyone, Celeno, Electra, Maia, Asterope, Merope and Taygeta, and were

were placed by Jupiter in the heavens.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU. See RICHELIEU.

PLINY (C. Secundus) the Elder was born at Verona, and lived in favour with Vespasian and Titus, who employed him on several occasions. He composed a *Natural History*, which contains many false things, which he took upon the relation of others. Approaching too near the mount Vesuvius to observe it, he was suffocated. The best edition of Pliny is by F. Hardonni, printed at Paris in 1685, in 5 vols. 4to.

PLINY (C. Cecilius Secundus) the Younger, was of Como, a nephew to the Elder, and his adopted son. The emperor Trajan raised him to the highest charges. His panegyric of that emperor is thought to be his master-piece. His epistles are full of wit and politeness; being governor of Bithynia, he was ashamed to put the Christians to death. He was disciple to the famous Quintilian. We have two elegant English translations of his *Epistles*; the one by Mr. Melmoth, and the other by lord Orrery.

P L O T (Dr. Robert) a learned English philosopher and antiquarian, born in Kent, in 1641. He was some time secretary to the royal society, and published their transactions from No. 143 to 166 inclusive; was keeper of the Ashmolean museum, and historiographer to James II: when he died in 1696 he was register to the court of honour in the heralds office. He wrote *The Natural History of Oxfordshire*, folio, 1677; and *The Natural History of Staffordshire*, folio, 1686; which were intended as essays toward a natural history of England, the plan of which may be seen in Leland's Itinerary: and several other writings of his are to be found, as well in detached publications, as in *The Philosophical Transactions*.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, in the third century. His ge-

nus was greatly superior to the vulgar herd of philosophers, and his ideas were very singular and extraordinary. At twenty-eight years of age he had a strong desire to study philosophy, on which occasion he was recommended to the most famous professors of Alexandria; he was not satisfied with their lectures, but upon hearing those of Ammonius, he confessed that this was the man he wanted. Eleven years he studied under that excellent master, and then went to hear the Persian and Indian philosophers. He afterward read lectures of philosophy at Rome; and in the 50th year of his age Porphyry became his disciple, in order to give whom satisfaction he was obliged to write some books: and they are upon very abstruse subjects. The Romans paid him the highest regard, and used to intrust him, as though he had been a guardian angel, with their estates and their children. He was the arbitrator of numberless law-suits, and in every thing behaved with the greatest rectitude and humanity: yet he did not meet with justice from those of his own profession. He died in the year 270, in the noblest manner that it is possible for a Heathen philosopher to do. His last words were, "*I strive, with the utmost of my power, to return that part in me which is divine, to that which is so divine in the whole universe.*"

LOWDEN (Edmund) an eminent English lawyer, about the middle of the 16th century; whose *Commentaries and Reports*, are to this day in high esteem in Westminster-hall. He died in 1584.

PLUTARCH of Cheronea in Boeotia, a great philosopher, historian, and orator. He travelled into Greece and Egypt, and took memoirs of the curiosities he met with. At Rome Trajan honoured him with the consular dignity, made him intendant of Illyricum, &c. After which he returned into his own country, where it

it is likely he died, perhaps in the reign of Antoninus Pius. His *Lives* and *Morals* are well known.

PLUTO, son of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune, king of hell. He is pictured in a chariot with four black horses, which run through the four ages of men; and a bunch of keys in his hand, the key of death in his custody. He ravished Proserpina the daughter of Ceres.

PLUTUS, the God of Riches, from πλούτος. He comes toward a man lame, but at his departure has wings: he is also represented blind; because wealth is difficultly got, easily lost, and often conferred upon the most undeserving.

POCOCK (Dr. Edward) was born in 1604 at Oxford, where he was also bred. He applied himself assiduously to the study of the Eastern languages, and in 1630 he published, at the desire of Vossius, his edition of the second epistle of St. Peter, the second and third of St. John, and that of St. Jude, in Syriac and Greek; with a Latin translation and notes. The same year he was appointed chaplain to the English merchants at Aleppo, where he resided five or six years. In 1636 he was made reader of the Arabic lecture founded by archbishop Laud. In 1639 he embarked for the East; and arriving at Constantinople, he there, by that prelate's order, procured many valuable mss. in the Oriental languages. After near four years stay in that city, he set out for Paris, where he visited Gabriel Sionita, the famous Maronite; and Hugo Grotius, to whom he communicated his intention of translating into Arabic, his admirable discourse, that had been published in Latin some years before, concerning the *Truth of Christianity*; for the benefit of that great part of the world, which is infatuated with the opinions of Mahomet. This design Grotius, the author of that treatise, highly approved, and gave him authority to expunge or

alter in it whatever he should think fit. This version he published in 1660. In 1648 the king, then prisoner in the isle of Wight, nominated Mr. Pocock professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ-church, Oxford; soon after he was appointed Hebrew-lecturer, and collegiate-prebend of Christ-church by the committee of both houses. In 1650 he was ejected from his canonry of Christ-church; but was restored to it in 1660. He died in 1691, in the 87th year of his age, after having been for many years confessedly the first person in Europe for Eastern learning, and no less to be admired for the other parts of his character.

POGGIUS BRACCIOLINUS, a man of great parts and learning, who contributed much to the revival of knowledge in Europe, was born at Terranuova, in the territories of Florence in 1380. His first public employment was that of writer of the apostolic letters, which he held ten years; and was then made apostolic secretary, in which capacity he officiated 40 years, under seven popes. In 1453, when he was 72 years of age, he accepted the employment of secretary to the republic of Florence, to which place he removed, and died in 1459. He visited several countries, and searched many monasteries, to recover antient authors, numbers of which he brought to light: his own works consist of moral pieces, orations, letters, and *A History of Florence*, from 1350 to 1455, which is the most considerable of them.

POLE (Reginald) cardinal, a near kinsman to king Henry VII. was bred at Corpus-Christi college, Oxford, and made dean of Exeter. King Henry VIII. sent him beyond sea, and allowed him a considerable pension. He studied at Padua, and Henry breaking with the pope, he wrote a piece, *de Unionis Ecclesiasticae*, upon which his pension was withdrawn. He retired to a Venetian monastery, and

and pope Paul III. made him deacon-cardinal of St. Mary, after whose death he was at midnight chosen to succeed him, but Pole refused it because it was a work of darkness, and the next morning he found Julius III. in his place; yet he was made archbishop of Canterbury by queen Mary, after whom he died in a few hours. He was a learned, modest, and good-natured person. He wrote *De Summo Pontifice: De ejusdem Potestate: De Concilio Tridentino*; A volume of letters, &c.

POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO, an eminent painter, born at Caravaggio in the Milanese in 1492. He went young to Rome, where he worked as a labourer in preparing stucco for the painters; and was so animated by seeing them at work in the Vatican, that he solicited some of them to teach him the rules of designing. He attached himself particularly to Maturino a young Florentine, and a similarity in talents and taste, producing a disinterested affection, they associated like brothers, laboured together and lived on one common purse until the death of Maturino. He understood and practised the chiaro scuro in a degree superior to any in the Roman school; and finished an incredible number of pictures, both in fresco and in oil: few of the public buildings at Rome being without some of his paintings. Being obliged to fly from Rome when it was stormed and pillaged, he retired to Messina, where he obtained a large sum of money with great reputation, by painting the triumphal arches for the reception of Charles V. after his victory at Tunis: and when he was preparing to return to Rome, he was murdered for the sake of his riches by his Sicilian valet with other assassins. This happened in the year 1543.

POLIGNAC (Melchior de) an excellent French genius and a cardinal, born of an ancient and noble family

at Puy, the capital of Velay, in 1662. He was sent by Lewis XIV. ambassador extraordinary to Poland, where on the death of Sobieski, he formed a project of procuring the election of the prince of Conti; but failing, he returned home under some disgrace: but when restored to favour, he was sent to Rome as auditor of the rota. He was plenipotentiary during the congress at Utrecht, at which time Clement XI. created him a cardinal: and upon the accession of Lewis XV. was appointed to reside at Rome as minister of France. He remained there till the year 1732; and died in 1741. He left behind him a Mss. poem intitled *Anti Lucretius, seu de Deo et natura*; the plan of which he is said to have formed in Holland, in a conversation with M. Bayle: this celebrated poem was first published in the year 1749, and has since been several times printed in other countries as well as France.

POLITIAN (Angelo) was born at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany 1454. He was one of the most learned and politest writers of his time. The first work which gained him a reputation, was a poem on the tournament of Julian de Medicis. The account he wrote some time after of the conspiracy of the Pazzi's, was infinitely esteemed. He wrote many other pieces, which have merited approbation, and had he lived longer, he would have enriched the republic of letters with many excellent works; but he died at the age of forty years. His morals answered the homeliness of his face, rather than the beauty of his genius:

POLLUX. See **CASTOR**.

POLLUX (Julius) an ancient Greek writer, born at Naucratis in Egypt. He was preceptor to the emperor Commodus, for whose use he drew up an *Onomasticon* or Greek vocabulary divided into ten books, which is still extant; and contains a vast variety of synonymous words and phrases.

phrases, agreeable to the copiousness of the Greek tongue, ranged under general classes. None of his other works have come down to us.

POLYÆNUS, the name of many antient personages, and principally of one who appears to have been a Macedonian, and the writer of eight books of *Stratagemata*, stratagems of illustrious commanders in war. The best edition is that of Leyden 1690, 8vo. of which the title is *Polyæni Stratagematum libri octo, Justo Vultio interprete, Pancratius Maasviucius recensuit, Isaaci Casauboni nec non suas notas adiecit*. Numbers of these stratagems appear ridiculous or impracticable; but the book is of use to those who study the Greek language or antiquity. We have citations from other works of the same author.

POLYBIUS, a Greek historian, born at Megalopolis, was sent ambassador to Rome, and contracted a strict friendship with Scipio and Lælius: he writ his history there, having made several voyages to the places he was to treat of. It was writ in forty books, of which the five first are only remaining, with an epitome of the twelve following.

POLYCARPUS, bishop of Smyrna; disciple of St. John the Evangelist, took a journey to Rome to confer about the feast of Easter; and at his return into Asia he suffered martyrdom, in 167. There is an epistle of his to the Philippians.

POLYCRATES, a tyrant of Samos, lived in the 62d Olympiad. He was so fortunate, that all things succeeded according to his desires. Throwing a ring of great value into the sea, he found it some time after in a fish, which his cook dressed. Orontes, governor of Sardis, at last surprized him, and put him to death on a cross in the 64th Olympiad.

POLYHYMNIA, one of the three muses, presided over history, or else rhetoric; and therefore she is pictured with a crown of pearls, a white

robe, and her right-hand moving, as if she harangued; in her left a scrawl, with the word *suaders*.

POMFRET (John) an English poet, son of the rector of Luton in Bedfordshire, was born in 1657, and educated at Cambridge. He entered into orders and obtained a living in Bedfordshire, but died of the small pox at the age of 35. He published a small volume of tolerable poems, which if they are not to be extolled for their sublimity, have a moral and pious turn which recommended them to common readers; so that *Pomfret's Poems* still continues to be a very popular book among those whose reading is not very extensive either in poetry or prose.

POMONA, the Goddess of gardens and fruits, was beloved by Vertumnus.

POMPADOUR, madam de, the famous concubine of Lewis XV. of France, was the daughter of the wife of one Poisson, house steward of the Invalids. Poisson some time after his marriage falling under the lash of the law, was obliged to fly to a distant province, leaving the officers of justice to hang him in effigy. His wife, who is recorded as a beauty, did not resign herself to solitary and barren affliction, but had two admirers, M. Paris de Montmartel, and M. le Normant de Tourneau; who on her being brought to bed of this daughter, contended for the paternal honour. The mother decreed in favour of the latter, who took a fatherly care of her, and at length married her to his nephew M. le Normant d'Estiollles; who notwithstanding all his kind endeavours, could never succeed in gaining her affections. Madam d'Estiollles had quite another object in view, which was no less than that of captivating the king, to whose amorous character she was no stranger; and in this lofty attempt she at length succeeded. Her meetings with Lewis were at first manag-

ed privately ; but her husband alarmed at her frequent absence, exerted himself to discover the cause, and was rewarded for his curiosity by a *lettre de cachet* which banished him to Avignon. He was allowed to return on the promise of passive obedience, and procured appointments to the amount of 400,000 livres a year in exchange for his wife. Though the king was inconstant in his female attachments, Madam d'Estiollles had the art to attach him to herself ; she obtained the marquisate of la Pompadour, with such a profusion of other favours and distinctions, as excited the ill-will of the public in general. While the queen and daughters of France, barely enjoyed allowances suitable to their rank, Madam de Pompadour and her family revelled in immense riches ; having all the royal favours and treasures of the kingdom at her disposal. She took no care to guard against odium, but arrogated princely distinctions in all circumstances ; and to convince the world of the high ideas she entertained of her own power, suffered no chair or stool beside her own, to stand in the dressing room where she received company. Ministers and generals were either degraded by a servile dependence on this haughty minion, or were shamefully sacrificed to her little passions : nor was it among the least of the reproaches cast on her, that she introduced a scandalous venality of offices wholly for her own profit. For several years before her death, a disorder peculiar to her sex baffled all physical assistance, so that she continued merely the king's friendly companion instead of his mistress ; and the chagrin produced by this circumstance, together with the arts she had used to improve her charms, increased her disorder, and reduced her to a mere skeleton. She died in 1764 in the 43d year of her age, after a reign of 22 years, sole arbitress of the councils of one of the greatest monarchs of Europe.

POMPEIUS the Great, son to Cn. Pompeius Strabo and Lucilia, of a noble family, born a. r. 648, the same year with Cicero. At the age of twenty-three he raised on his own accord three legions, which he carried to Sylla ; and three years after having re-taken Sicily and Africa, from those who were outlawed for treason, he was honoured with a triumph. After Sylla's death he carried the war against Sertorius into Spain, which he happily terminated, and triumphed again. He was made consul, re-established the tribunes, cleared the seas, and got the better of Tigranes and Mithridates. He pursued his victories into Media, Albania and Iberia ; turned his arms against the Colchians, Achæans, Jews, and returned into Italy greater than the Romans or himself had ever expected. His triumph lasted two days, but Cesar's glory seemed to obscure his ; the one could not endure an equal, nor the other a superior ; so that Julia and Crassus being dead, who kept up the friendship between them so long, Pompey had the government of Spain conferred on him, and Cesar was ordered to quit the armies in Gaul, and come to Rome as a private person, to demand the consulate he desired. Cesar refused, whereupon the war was declared. Pompey went to Epirus, Cesar followed him, and in 706 overthrew him in the battle of Pharsalia. Pompey fled into Egypt, where Ptolemy ordered Photinus a slave to dispatch him on his landing. Cicero says he was born for great things, and capable of attaining the height of eloquence, but he chose rather to follow his military inclinations.

POMPONATIUS (Peter) was born in Mantua 1462. He was so little in stature, that he was almost a dwarf ; but he possessed an exalted genius, and was accounted one of the best philosophers of his time. He taught philosophy in several places of Italy, and

and died in an advanced age. The monks occasioned him trouble on account of his book on the immortality of the soul, and many malicious accusations were brought against him, from which he fully vindicated himself; invariably adhering to his first corrective, viz. That the divine authority of the scriptures was to him an immovable foundation, on which he grounded his belief of the soul's immortality.

POOLE (Matthew) a very learned writer in the 17th century, was born at York in 1624. He was educated at Emanuel-college Cambridge, and afterward incorporated in the university of Oxford. He succeeded Dr. Anthony Tuckney in the rectory of St. Michael de Quern in London about 1648. In 1658 he set on foot a project for maintaining youths of great parts, at the universities, and had the approbation of the heads of houses in both of them. He solicited the affair with so much vigour, that in a short time 900 *l. per annum* was procured for that purpose; but this design was laid aside at the restoration. In 1662 he was ejected from his living for nonconformity. Ten years was he employed in composing his *Synopsis Criticorum Bibliorum*. Beside this great work, he published several other pieces. When Dr. Oates's depositions concerning the popish plot were printed, our author found his name in the list of those, who were to be cut off, on the account (as was supposed) of what he had written against the Papists in his *Nullity of the Romish Faith*. So that he was obliged to retire into Holland, where he died in 1679: and left behind him the character of a very celebrated critic and casuist.

POPE (Alexander) the first author in rank in the list of English poets, was born at London in 1688, where his father was then a considerable merchant. The family being of the Romish religion, he was educated accordingly, and discovered a very early

propensity to versification: having the taste to prefer Dryden to the rest of our poets, he studied his works closely, and ever after mentioned him with a kind of rapturous veneration. His *Pastorals*, begun in 1704, introduced him to the wits of the time; among whom were Wycherley and Walsh, which last, discerning that his talent lay not so much in striking out new thoughts of his own, as in improving those of other men by an easy versification, proved a sincere friend to him by hinting that though we had several great poets, yet we had none that were correct; therefore the way was opened to him to excel all his predecessors in that neglected article of poetic merit. It appears by the harmony of his subsequent productions, that Pope turned this advice to good account. The same year he wrote the first part of his *Windsor Forest*, though the whole was not published until the year 1710: and in 1708 he wrote the *Essay on Criticism*; which production, young as he was, gained the character of being a master-piece in its kind. But the merit of this was even surpassed in a poetical view, by *The Rape of the Lock*, first compleatly published in 1712: the former excelled as a didactic piece, but as it is the creative power of imagination that distinguishes true poetic genius, there is perhaps more of the *vis imaginandi* displayed in this poem, than in all his other works whatever. In 1713 he published subscriptions for his *Translation of Homer's Iliad*, which were so favourably received, that the subscriptions amounted to 6000 *l. beside* 1200 *l.* he received from Lintot the bookseller for the copy. He now purchased his house at Twickenham, to which he removed, with his father and mother, in 1715; his father died two years after, but his mother lived to extreme old age; and his filial regard to her, which is delicately mentioned in one of his *Epistles*, is one of the most respectable

spectable traits in his character. The *Iliad* being finished, Mr. Pope undertook the *Odyssey* in like manner, for which Lintot gave him 600 l. Mr. Broom and Mr. Fenton who assisted him, received 500 l. for their labours. Mr. Pope has somewhere observed, that the life of an author is a state of warfare; and his merit exciting the envy of the common herd of writers, he bore their crafty insults long, until he schemed a piece of literary revenge that included all his enemies in 1727, by the publication of the *Dunciad*: to this he afterward added an additional book, the satire of which was more general. He was furnished by the philosophical lord Bolingbroke with the materials from which, in 1729, he composed his much celebrated *Essay on Man*; as elegant and concise a system of ethics as is to be found perhaps in any language. But beside these his capital works he associated with Swift and Arbuthnot in printing some volumes of miscellanies in the early part of his life; and gave the public a new edition of Shakespeare, which served as the best foundation for subsequent editors to build upon. Mr. Pope had all his life been subject to the headache, and that complaint was greatly increased by a dropy in his breast, which put an end to his life in 1744. By his will, he bequeathed to Dr. Warburton, afterward bp. of Gloucester, the property of all his works, not otherwise alienated, that he had written, or should write commentaries on: and this is perhaps the best reason that can be given for commentaries being added to them.

PORCIA, daughter of Cato Uticensis, and wife to Brutus, arrived to a great knowledge of philosophy, was a lover of learning; and her wit, as well as her countenance, made her appear to be above her sex. Hearing of the death of her husband, she resolved to die, but her friends deprived her of all destructive weapons, upon which she swallowed red hot coals.

PORCIUS (Marcus). See CÆRO.

PORPHYRIUS, a platonic philosopher, disciple to Plotinus and Amelius. He writ a treatise of the lives of the philosophers; an explanation of the categories of Aristotle; and a piece in fifteen books against the Christian religion, but was answered by Methodius bishop of Tyre, and Eusebius had his books burnt in 388. He lived about the end of the third century, in the reign of Diocletian, and died toward the end of it.

POTTER (Christopher) a learned English divine in the 17th century, was born in 1591, and bred at Oxford. In 1633 he published his *Answer to a late Popish Plot*, intitled, *Charity mistaken*, which he wrote by special order of king Charles I. whose chaplain he was. In 1635 he was promoted to the deanry of Worcester; and in 1640 was constituted vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, in the execution of which office he met with some trouble from the members of the long parliament. Upon breaking out of the civil wars, he sent all his plate to the king, declaring, 'that he would rather, like Diogenes, drink in the hollow of his hand, than that his majesty should want;' and he afterward suffered much for the royal cause. In consideration of this he was nominated to the deanry of Durham in 1646, but was prevented from being installed by his death, which happened about two months after. He was a person learned and religious, exemplary in his conversation, courteous in his carriage, of a sweet and obliging nature, and of a comely presence. He was remarkable in his charity to the poor.

POTTER (Dr. John) abp. of Canterbury, was the son of a linen draper at Wakefield in Yorkshire, where he was born about the year 1674. He studied at University college, Oxford, and at 19, published *Variante Lesiones & Nota ad Plutarchi*

ræditi librum De audiendis poetis; Et ad Basilii magni orationem ad Juvenes, quomodo cum fructu legere possint Græcorum libros, 8vo. 1693. In 1697 came out his edition of *Lycophron*, in folio; which is reckoned the best of that obscure writer: soon after he published his *Antiquities of Greece*, 2 vols. 8vo. which works established his literary reputation, and engaged him in a correspondence with Grævius and other learned foreigners. In 1706, he was made chaplain to the queen, in 1715, bp. of Oxford, and in 1737 succeeded abp. Wake in the see of Canterbury; which high station he supported with much dignity until his death in 1747. He was a learned and exemplary churchman, but not of an amiable disposition; being strongly tainted with that sort of pride which usually accompanies rigid orthodoxy: nor is it to his credit that he disinherited his eldest son for marrying below his rank in life. His *Theological works, containing Sermons, Charges, Discourses on Church government, and Divinity Lectures*, were printed at Oxford, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1753.

POUSSIN (Nicholas) an eminent French painter, born in 1594 at Andel, a little city in Normandy, where his father was of noble extraction but born to a very small estate. He was instructed for a few months by one Ferdinand Elle, a portrait painter, and afterward spent about a month with L'Allemand; but finding these artists not likely to improve him suitable to his desires, he first studied the paintings of the best masters, and then hastened to finish a few pieces he was engaged in, and travelled to Italy. Here he devoted almost his whole attention to the study of antique statues and bas reliefs; which was probably the cause of his want of knowledge in, and taste for the art of colouring. Being invited back to Paris by Lewis XIII. who assigned him a pension with lodgings in the Tuil-

leries, he painted for prince Justini-ani an historical picture representing Herod's cruelty; an admirable composition, in which he gave such expression to every character, as could not fail to strike the beholder with terror and pity: he then laboured for several years on the celebrated pictures of the seven sacraments of the Romish church. But none of Poussin's designs have been more generally admired, than that of the death of Germanicus; which would have gained him immortal honour if he had never painted another picture. He began the labours of Hercules in the gallery of the Louvre; but the faction of Vouet's school railing at him and his performances, put him so out of humour with his own country, that he returned to Rome, where he died in 1665. He never went beyond easel pieces, for which he had a perpetual demand, and his method was to fix the price he expected on the back of the canvas, which was readily paid.

POUSSIN (Gaspar) this painter, whose real name was Dughet, was born at Paris in 1600, and was induced to travel to Rome, not only from a love to the art of painting, but also to visit his sister who was married to Nicholas Poussin. Sandrart says that Gaspar was employed at first only to prepare the pallet, pencils, and colours for Nicholas; but by the precepts and example of that excellent master, gradually rose to the highest reputation, and is undoubtedly one of the best landscape painters that ever appeared. It is generally thought that no painter ever studied nature to better purpose, or represented the effects of land storms more happily, than Gaspar; all his trees shew a natural degree of agitation, every leaf being in motion; his scenes are all beautifully chosen, as are the sites of his buildings. He designed human figures but very indifferently, for which reason he frequently

quently prevailed on Nicholas to paint them for him; and they were always introduced with the utmost propriety. While he continued at Rome he dropped his own name and assumed that of his brother-in-law and benefactor, by which only he is at present known. He died in 1663.

PRÆTOR, a Roman magistrate who administered justice. At first there was but one in Rome, but when foreigners came to settle with them, they chose another to decide those differences, that might arise amongst them: the first was called Prætor Urbanus, and the latter Prætor Peregrinus. But a. r. 606 six prætors were chosen; whereof the first two took cognizance of the cases of private persons; and the other four, of public crimes. Sylla added two more, and at last they increased to fifteen. They continued in their office for one year.

PRAT (Antony du) chancellor of France, and afterward cardinal, was born in the reign of Francis I. It is agreed that he was a man of great abilities, but not that he was an honest man. He is blamed by some, and applauded by others, for the concordat made between Leo X. and Francis I. anno 1516. He was a violent persecutor of the Protestants; some of whom declare, that, as a punishment from God, he died mad.

PRAXAGORAS of Athens, was a man of excellent parts, who at the age of nineteen writ the history of the kings of Athens in two books; and at twenty-two the life of Constantine the Great, whom he preferred, though he was a Pagan, to all the emperor's predecessors. He writ also the life of Alexander the Great.

PRAXITELES, a very famous Greek sculptor, who lived 330 years before Christ, about the time of the reign of Alexander the Great. All ancient writers mention his statues with high commendation, especially a Venus he executed for the

city of Gnidos, which was so admirable a piece, that king Nicomedes offered to release the inhabitants from their tribute as the purchase of it; but they refused to part with it. He was one of the gallants of the celebrated courtesan Phryne.

PRESBYTERIANS, a sect of protestants so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament, was by presbyteries; that is, by ministers and ruling elders associated for its administration and discipline. The presbyterians affirm that there is no order in the church, as established by Christ and his apostles, superior to that of presbyters; that all ministers being ambassadors of Christ, are equal by their commission: and that elder or presbyter, and bishop, are synonymous names for the same office; for which they cite Acts xx. 28, &c. They regulate all ecclesiastical affairs in provincial or national synods; and this is the established form of church government in Scotland.

PRIAMUS, king of Troy, son of Laomedon, married Hecuba, by whom among the rest he had Paris, who stole Helena, and occasioned the ruin of Troy, a. m. 2920, where Priamus was killed by Pyrrhus, after forty years reign.

PRIAPUS, a God of the ancients, the son of Bacchus and Venus, who had the care of gardens. He was worshipped at Lampsachus.

PRIDEAUX (Dr. John) bishop of Winchester, was born at Stafford in 1578. He studied at Oxford, where he succeeded Dr. Holland in the mastership of Exeter-college, and took his degree of D. D. He was also appointed regius professor of divinity: in both which offices he acquitted himself to general satisfaction. The one he held 32, and the other 27 years. He was five times vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, and was nominated bishop of Winchester.

chester in 1641. He died in 1650, having published several works. He was a man of great learning, and inviolably attached to the king and to the church of England.

PRIDEAUX (Humphrey) was born at Padstow in Cornwall in 1648, and was honourably descended by both parents. Three years he studied at Westminster under Dr. Busby; and then was removed to Christchurch, Oxford. Here he published in 1676 his *Marmora Oxoniensia ex Arundelianis, Seldenianis, aliisque conflata, cum perpetuo Commentario*. This introduced him to the lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Nottingham, who in 1679 presented him to the rectory of St. Clements near Oxford; and in 1681 bestowed on him a prebend of Norwich. Some years after he was engaged in a controversy with the Papists at Norwich, concerning the validity of the orders of the church of England, which produced his book upon that subject. In 1688 he was installed in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, to which he was collated by Dr. Lloyd, then bishop of Norwich. In 1691, upon the death of Dr. Edward Pocock, the Hebrew professorship at Oxford being vacant, was offered to Dr. Prideaux, but he refused it. In 1697 he published his *Life of Mahomet*; and in 1702 was installed dean of Norwich. In 1710 he was cut for the stone, which interrupted his studies for more than a year. Some time after his return to London, he proceeded with his *Connexion of the History of the Old and New Testament*; which he had begun when he laid aside the design of writing the history of appropriations. That book is so well known, and has met with so universal approbation, that it needs no character here. He died in 1724.

PRIMATICCIO (Francesco) an eminent Italian painter, born of a noble family at Bologna in 1490. He was six years a disciple to Julio

Romano, and both in fresco and in oil was accounted superior to the best of his fellow disciples in colouring as well as in design. He established himself so effectually in the favour of the duke of Mantua by his performances, that the duke recommended him in the strongest terms to the service of Francis I. of France; with whom he was no less fortunate and successful. That monarch reposed such confidence in him that he sent him to Rome in 1540 to purchase antiquities; and he acquitted himself so well as to return with 125 statues, busts, and mutilated figures; beside procuring moulds of such statues as were not to be purchased, from which others were cast in brass. After the death of Rosso, he succeeded him in the office of superintendent of the buildings; and finished the gallery which Rosso had begun. He had the abbey of St. Martin at Troyes conferred on him, which he held to his death in 1540.

PRIOLO (Benjamin) author of an history of France, from the death of Lewis XIII. to the year 1664, was born in 1602. He descended from the *Priuli* or *Prioli*, an illustrious family, some of which were doges of Venice. He had a great passion for learning, and studied under Heinsius and Vossius. He afterward became *Faكتور* to the duke of Rohan, and one of his most intimate confidants. He was employed in many negotiations, and wrote several other pieces beside his history of France. 'Man, be ased to say, possesses but three things, the soul, the body, and wealth. These are exposed continually to three sorts of ambuscades, or ensnaring attacks; the soul to that of divines, the body to that of physicians, and wealth to that of lawyers.'

PRIOR (Matthew) an eminent English poet, was born at London in 1664. His father dying while he was very young, an uncle a vintner, having

having given him some education at Westminster-school, took him home, in order to breed him up to his trade. However, at his leisure hours he prosecuted his study of the classics, and especially of his favourite Horace. This introduced him to some polite company, who frequented his uncle's house; among whom the earl of Dorset took particular notice of him, and procured him to be sent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where in 1686 he took the degree of A. B. and afterward became fellow of that college. Upon the revolution, Mr. Prior was brought to court by the earl of Dorset; and in 1690 he was made secretary to the earl of Berkely, plenipotentiary at the Hague; as he was afterward to the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryswick in 1697; and the year following to the earl of Portland, ambassador to the court of France. He was in 1697 made secretary of state for Ireland; and in 1700 was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations. In 1710 he was supposed to have had a share in writing *The Examiner*. In 1711 he was made one of the commissioners of the customs, and was sent minister plenipotentiary to France for the negotiating a peace with that kingdom. Soon after the accession of George I. to the throne in 1714, he presented a memorial to the court of France, requiring the demolishing of the canal and new works at Mardyke. The year following he was recalled; and upon his arrival was taken up by a warrant from the house of commons, and strictly examined by a committee of the privy-council. Robert Walpole, Esq; moved the house of commons for an impeachment against him, and Mr. Prior was ordered into close custody. In 1717 he was excepted out of the act of grace; however, at the close of that year he was set at liberty. The remainder of his days he spent in tranquillity and re-

tirement, and died in 1721. His poems are well known, and justly admired.

PRISCIANUS, an eminent grammarian, born at Cæsarea, who taught at Constantinople in high repute about the year 525. Laurentius Valla calls Priscian, Donatus, and Servius, "triumviri in re grammatica," and thinks none of the ancients who wrote after them, fit to be mentioned with them. He composed a work *De arte grammatica*, which was first printed by Aldus at Venice in 1476; and another, *De naturalibus questionibus*, which he dedicated to Chosroes king of Persia: beside which he translated Dionysius's description of the world into Latin verse. A person who writes false Latin is proverbially said to break Priscian's head.

PRISCILLIAN, a Spanish heresiarch, lived in the 4th century. He possessed some fine qualities, being very eloquent, very learned, and ready in disputation. He was sober, laborious, not greedy in amassing, and very moderate in the use of riches. A too eager thirst after knowledge prompted him in his youth to learn magic. He afterward grew infected with the errors of the Gnostics, and employed all his abilities in spreading them. As he was a perfect master of hypocrisy, he won over many disciples by his great shew of piety, and uncommon austerity of life. He stood his ground a long time; but was at last so vigorously prosecuted by Ithacius a Spanish bishop, that Maximus the tyrant sentenced him to die. This execution was attended with ill consequences; for it served only to add new strength to his heresy.

PROCLUS, an eminent philosopher among the later Platonists, was born at Constantinople in the year 410. He succeeded in the rectorship of the Platonic school at Athens, where he died in 485. Marinus of Naples, who was his successor, wrote his life; the first perfect edition of which was published

published with a Latin version and notes, by Fabricius at Hamburgh, 4to. 1700. Proclus wrote a great number of works, many of which are lost, some are published, and a few remain still in Mss.

PROCOPIUS of Cæsarea, an historian, famous under Justinian, and secretary to Belisarius in all his wars. He writ two books of the Persian wars, abridged by Photius; two of that of the Vandals; and four of the Goths; the secret history against Justinian and his wife: part of this is now printed, and is so outrageous, that it is thought to be spurious.

PROMETHEUS, son of Japetus, and brother to Atlas and Epimetheus. Having formed men of earth and water, he stole fire from heaven to put life into them; for which Jupiter commanded Vulcan to tie him to Caucasus, where a vulture preyed upon his liver continually.

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius) a Latin poet of Umbria, now Bevagna, in the duchy of Spoleto, came to Rome, acquired much reputation, and was in esteem with Mæcenas and Cornelius Gallus. He composed four books of his passion for a maiden called Hostilia, and Elegies.

PROSERPINE, daughter of Ceres, stolen by Pluto, who married her. Ceres unable to live without her, agreed with Pluto, that Proserpine should spend six months in the year with him, and the other six with her.

PROTAGORAS, an ancient philosopher, the scholar of Democritus. It is related that he was originally a porter carrying burdens for hire, and that being met by Democritus with a load of wood on his back, the philosopher remarking the methodical package of the billets, caused him to untie his bundle and do it up again. This he performed so readily and neatly, that Democritus perceiving him to have a clear logical head fit for science, carried him along with

him and taught him philosophy, in which he attained to some degree of eminence.

PROTESTANTS, a name first given in Germany to those reformers who adhered to the doctrine of Luther; because in 1529, they protested against a decree of the diet of Spire, prohibiting all innovations in religion until the meeting of a general council. The name has since extended to the Calvinists, and all other reformed churches. See **LUTHER**.

PROTEUS, the son of Neptune, said to change his shape at his pleasure: the truth is, one Proteus, king of Egypt, used to change his clothes almost every day, especially his upper garment, which was parti-coloured.

PROTOGENES, a famous painter of Caunas, a city of Caria, who flourished about the 109th Olympiad, and 343 years before Christ. Apelles said of him, he knew not when he had done well, or how to get away from his work; and by dint of labour lessened its beauty and fatigued his mind. Several authors have mentioned his picture of Jalisus, as the finest of his performances, without telling us who this Jalisus was; though some have supposed him to have been the founder of Rhodes. For seven years that he worked on this piece, all his food was lupines and water, being of opinion that simple and light nourishment left him greater freedom of fancy. He is said to have covered it with four layers of colours, that as time effaced the uppermost, the next might appear fresh; and it is added, this picture saved the city of Rhodes, when besieged by Demetrius; for not being able to attack it but on that side where Protopogenes worked, which he intended to burn, he chose rather to abandon his attempt, than to destroy so fine a piece as that of Jalisus.

PRUDENTIUS, whose entire name is Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, a Christian poet, was born in 348. He was a Spaniard; had been first a lawyer, afterward a judge, then a soldier, and lastly enjoyed a noble employment at court. He did not begin to employ his muse on religious subjects till he was 57. His poems shew more of religious zeal than embellishments of art. His verification is not very accurate, nor are all his opinions orthodox.

PRYNNE (William) an English lawyer, much distinguished in the civil commotions under Charles I. was born at Swainwick in Somersetshire in 1600. His *Histrionastix*, written against stage plays in 1632, containing some reflections that offended the court, he was sentenced by the star chamber to pay a fine of 5000*l.* to stand in the pillory, to lose his ears, and to perpetual imprisonment. During his confinement he wrote several more books; particularly in 1637 one intitled *News from Ipswich*, which reflecting severely on the bishops, he was again sentenced by the star chamber to another fine of 5000*l.* to lose the remainder of his ears in the pillory, to be branded on both cheeks with S. L. for seditious libeller, and to be perpetually imprisoned in Caernarvon castle. Nothing but cutting off his hands could have prevented Prynne from writing, he wrote still; and in 1640 being set at liberty by the house of commons, he entered London in a kind of triumph; was elected into parliament for Newport in Cornwall, and opposed the bishops with great vigour, being the chief manager of abp. Laud's trial. In the long parliament he was zealous in the presbyterian cause, but when the independents gained the ascendancy, he opposed them warmly and promoted an agreement with the king. When the army garbled the house and refused him entrance, he became a bitter enemy

to them and their leader Cromwel, attacking them with his pen so severely that he was again imprisoned; but pleaded the liberty of the subject so successfully that he was enlarged, to write more controversial books. Being restored to his seat after Cromwel's death, with the other secluded members, he assisted in promoting the restoration, and was appointed keeper of the Tower records, a place excellently well calculated for him, and where he was very useful by the collections he published from them. He presented 40 volumes of his works in folio and 4to. to Lincoln's-inn library, of which society he was a member; and dying in 1669, was buried under the chapel.

PSALMANAZAR (George) the fictitious name of an extraordinary man supposed to be a Frenchman, but his country and parentage were never disclosed. He was bred, he says, in a college of Jesuits, and was recommended to be tutor to a young gentleman; but soon fell into a mean rambling kind of life, that led to many misfortunes. The first appearance he assumed was that of a sufferer for religion, for which end he procured a certificate that he was of Irish extraction, had left his country for the sake of the catholic faith, and was going on a pilgrimage to Rome; and not being able to purchase a pilgrim's garb, he contrived to steal a cloak and staff at noon day, out of a chapel where they had been set up as a memorial. Thus equipped he begged his way of clergymen or other persons of figure in fluent Latin; and when his pockets were full used to view every thing worth seeing, in the place where he was, and then retiring to some inn, spend his money as freely as he gained it. Having heard the Jesuits speak much of China and Japan, he started the wild scheme, when he was in Germany, of passing for a native of the island of Formosa; and what he wanted in

knowledge, he supplied by a pregnant invention. He formed a new character and language on grammatical principles, which, like other oriental languages, he wrote from right to left with great readiness: planned a new religion, and a division of the year into 20 months, with other novelties to credit his pretensions. He was now a Japanese convert to Christianity, travelling for instruction, with an appearance more wretched than even that of common beggars: he then entered as a soldier in the Dutch service, but still desirous of passing for a Japanese, he altered his plan to that of being an unconverted heathen; and at Sluys, brigadier Lauder, a Scots colonel, introduced him to the chaplain, who with a view of recommending himself to the bishop of London, resolved to carry him over to England. At Rotterdam, some persons having put shrewd questions to him, that carried the air of doubt, he took one more whimsical step, which was to live upon raw flesh, roots, and herbs; which strange food he thought would remove all scruples. The bp. of London patronised him, with credulous humanity, and Psalmanazar found a large circle of friends who extolled him as a prodigy; yet were there some who entertained a just opinion of him, particularly the Drs. Halley, Mead, and Woodward: but their endeavours to expose him as a cheat, only made others think the better of him, especially as those gentlemen were esteemed no great admirers of revelation. But in this instance at least, easiness of belief was no great evidence of penetration. He was employed to translate the church catechism into the Formosan language; which was examined, approved, laid up as a valuable Mss. and the author after writing his well-known *History of Formosa*, was rewarded and sent to Oxford to study what he liked; while his patrons and opponents were learn-

edly disputing at London on the merits of his work. The learned members of the university were no better agreed in their opinions, than those at London; but at length the sceptics triumphed, and saved him the trouble of an open declaration of his imposture, which however he owned at length to his private friends. For the remainder of his life, his learning and ingenuity enabled him to procure a comfortable support by his pen; he being concerned in several works of credit, particularly *The Universal History*: he lived irreproachably for many years, and died in 1763, when in his will he expressed much contrition for his vile imposition.

PTOLEMY II, son of the first, surnamed Philadelphus by way of railery, because he made away with his brethren, was a lover of books and of learned men. He procured a copy of the Old Testament, which he got translated by seventy-two Jews. Eleazar the high-priest sent it him, as judging his library, which he was very careful to enrich, not complete without it. He thereupon gave liberty to 120,000 Jews that were captives in his kingdom. He made an alliance with the Romans, and died a. m. 3757, a. r. 507, in the 39th year of his reign.

PTOLEMY (Claudius) a famous mathematician of Pelusium, under Antoninus Philosophus. He wrote curious things both in astronomy and geography, as *Almagestum*; *De Judiciis Astrologicis*; *Planisphaerium*, &c. His Hypothesis, although ingenious enough, is rejected by the most learned in this science, who follow the system of Copernicus.

PUFFENDORF (Samuel de) was born in 1631 at Fleh, a little village in Misnia, a province in Upper-Saxony; and was son of Elias Puffendorf, minister of that place. After having made great progress in the sciences at Leipzig, he turned his thoughts to the study of the public law, which in
Germany

Germany consists of the knowledge of the rights of the empire over the princes and states of which it is composed, and those of the princes and states with respect to each other. But though he used his utmost efforts to distinguish himself, he despised those pompous titles which are so much sought for at universities, and never would take the degree of doctor. He accepted the place of governor to the son of Mr. Coyer, a Swedish nobleman, who was then ambassador from Sweden to the court of Denmark. For this purpose he went to Copenhagen, but continued not long at ease there; for the war being renewed some time after between Denmark and Sweden, he was seized with the whole family of the ambassador. During his confinement, which lasted eight months, as he had no books, and was allowed to see no person, he amused himself by meditating upon what he had read in Grotius's treatise *De Jure Belli Et Pacis*, and the political writings of Mr. Hobbes. Out of these he drew up a short system, to which he added some thoughts of his own, and published it at the Hague in 1660, under the title of *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universalis*. This recommended him to the elector Palatine, who invited him to the university of Heidelberg, where he founded in his favour a professorship of the law of nature and nations, which was the first of that kind established in Germany. Puffendorf remained at Heidelberg till 1673, when Charles XI of Sweden gave him an invitation to be professor of the law of nature and nations at Lunden, which place the elector Palatine reluctantly allowed him to accept. He went thither the same year, and after that time his reputation greatly increased. Some years after the king of Sweden sent for him to Stockholm, and made him his historiographer, and one of his counselors. In 1688 the elector of Brandenburg obtained the consent of his

Swedish majesty, that he should come to Berlin, in order to write the history of the elector William the Great; and in 1694 made him a baron. But he died that same year of an inflammation in his feet, occasioned by cutting his nails; having attained his grand climacteric. His works are numerous, and well known.

PUGET (Peter Paul) one of the greatest painters and sculptors France ever produced, though but little noticed by their own writers, was born at Marceilles in 1623. In his youth he was the disciple of Roman, an able sculptor, and then went to Italy where he studied painting and architecture. In painting he so well imitated the manner of Peter de Cortona; that this painter desired to see him, and entered into a friendship with him. In 1657 a dangerous disorder obliged him to renounce the pencil, and devote himself to sculpture; and his reputation causing him to be invited to Paris, he enjoyed a pension of 1200 crowns, as sculptor and director of the works relating to vessels and galleys. He died at Marceilles in 1691, and has left a number of admirable statues behind him both in France and Italy.

PULTENEY (William) the famous opposer of Sir Robert Walpole in parliament, and afterwards earl of Bath, was descended from one of the most antient families in the kingdom, and was born in 1682. Being well qualified in fortune, he early procured a seat in the house of commons, and distinguished himself as a warm partisan against queen Anne's ministry; whose errors he had sagacity to detect, and spirited eloquence to expose. When king George I. came to the throne, Mr. Pulteney was made secretary at war, and soon after confederer to the king's household; but the good understanding between this gentleman and Sir Robert Walpole, who then acted as prime minister, was interrupted in 1725, on a suspicion

that Walpole was desirous of extending the limits of prerogative, and of promoting the interests of Hanover to the prejudice of those of Britain. His opposition to Sir Robert was indeed carried to such indiscriminate lengths, that some have been of opinion he often acted against measures beneficial to the public merely from personal motives: It would be impracticable here to trace his parliamentary conduct, so it must suffice to observe in general that he became so obnoxious to the crown, that in 1731, the king called for the council book, and with his own hand struck out his name from the list of privy counsellors: a proceeding that only served to inflame his resentment and increase his popularity. Thus he still continued to attack the minister with a severity of eloquence and sarcasm that worsted every antagonist; so that Sir Robert was heard to declare he dreaded that man's tongue, more than a-hoother man's sword. At length when Walpole found the place of prime minister no longer tenable, and resigned in 1741, among other promotions, Mr. Pulteney resumed his place in the privy council, and was created earl of Bath, a title purchased at the expence of that popularity which afterward he naturally enough affected to contemn. In 1760, toward the close of the American war he published *A Letter to two great men*, recommending proper articles to be insisted on in a treaty of peace; which though the writer was then unknown, was greatly applauded, and went through several impressions. He died in 1764, and as his only son died before him, the title became extinct.

PURCHAS (Samuel) a learned English divine, born at Thackstead, in Essex, in 1577, and educated at Cambridge. He was vicar of Eastwood in Essex, and rector of St. Martin's Ludgate, in London; and published a valuable collection of voyages in 5 vols. folio, intuled *Purchas his*

Pilgrimage, or relations of the world, and the religions observed in all ages and places discovered from the creation unto this present. By the publishing of this work he brought himself into debt; but did not die in prison, as has been asserted, but in his own house, about the year 1628.

PUTEANUS (Erycias) was born at Venlo in Guelderland 1574. He studied at Dort, Cologne and Louvain. He improved very much by the lectures of Lipsius, who conceived a great esteem and friendship for him. In 1601 he was chosen professor of eloquence at Milan. So high a reputation did he gain in that employment, that he was promoted to the honourable post of historiographer to his Catholic majesty. In 1606 he succeeded to the professor's chair at Louvain, which Justus Lipsius had filled with so much glory, and was even appointed governor of the castle of Louvain. Here he died in 1646. He was a man of great merit and learning, and wrote an immense number of books. In his writings he mightily affected witticism.

PYGMALION, king of Tyre, reigned about 120 years after the building of Solomon's temple. His sister, whose name was Elifa, is much better known by that of Dido, whom see in her article. Pygmalion murdered her husband Sicharbas, or Sicheus, thirsting after his treasures, which nevertheless he could not find; they being buried in the ground. The widow escaped with them, and went and built Carthage. Pygmalion died at the age of 56, of which he had reigned 47 years. He was a prince addicted to all manner of vices, and particularly to an excessive avarice. Several authors have confounded this Pygmalion with another of the same name, who was a king of Cyprus before the Trojan war, and who fell in love with a statue which he had made, and which Venus animated at his desire.

PYLADES.

PYLADES. See **ORESTES**.

PYRAMUS, a young man of Babylon in love with Thisbe, whose unfortunate story is related by Ovid. Their houses joined, but being strictly kept from each other by their parents, they had no opportunity to discourse but through a casual chink in the wall between them, through which they appointed to meet under a mulberry tree out of the city. Thisbe came first, but being frightened by a lioness, she fled to a cave dropping her veil by the way, which the lioness tore with her bloody jaws. When Pyramus found the bloody veil, he threw himself upon his sword in desperation, thinking she was killed; and Thisbe, when she returned and found her lover dying, ran upon the same sword and died with him. This accident is feigned to have changed the mulberry from white to red.

PYRRHO, a Greek philosopher, born at Elis in Peloponnesus, was the disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied as far as India. He doubtless then followed Alexander the Great, whence the age in which he flourished may be known. He had made painting his profession, before he devoted himself to the study of philosophy. He established a sect whose fundamental principle was, that there is nothing true or false, right or wrong, honest or dishonest, just or unjust; that there is no standard of any thing beyond law or custom, and that uncertainty and doubt belong to every thing. From this continual seeking after truth and never finding it, the sect obtained the name of Sceptics, or Pyrrhonians, from the founder.

PYRRHUS, son of Achilles and Deidamia, is said to have his name from his red hair. His temper was much like his father's; for he was brave, but rough and savage withal. One of his first exploits was the killing of Eurypilus, son of Teuchus. This conquest pleased him so extreme-

ly, that he set up the Pyrrhic dance upon the occasion. He was one of the most forward to venture into the *Wooden Horse*. The night that Troy was stormed, Pyrrhus made a terrible slaughter, killed king Priam barbarously; and committed several inhuman actions. Andromache, Hector's widow, falling to his share in the division of the booty, he afterward married her. Authors are not agreed where he settled after the sacking of Troy: some say he went to Phthia in Thessaly, and took possession of his father's dominions. Others affirm he went to Epirus, and founded a government there. He had three wives, Hermione, Lanassa, and Andromache. The kings of this name, who reigned in Epirus, are thought to be descended of him. He was killed in the temple of Delphi, either by Orestes, or at least by his contrivance, to whom Hermione had been betrothed before he married Pyrrhus.

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, descended from the preceding, was the son of Eacides and Pathia. He distinguished himself in several battles, and made himself master of Macedonia, which nevertheless he was obliged to share with Lyfmachus. Being of a restless disposition, he readily accepted the invitation the Tarentines made him to cross into Italy, and there head the troops against the Romans. When he was advanced as far as Heraclea, near the river Siris, he offered to be mediator to the consul Levinus, who replied, that the Romans would not accept of his mediation, and did not fear his enmity. When Pyrrhus sent Cineas with proposals of peace, they declared that if Pyrrhus was desirous of maintaining a friendship with the republic of Rome, he must draw his forces out of Italy, and then they would treat with him. The reciprocal generosity of Pyrrhus and Fabricius the Roman general is celebrated. The loss of a battle against the Romans near Beneventum, made him

him resolve to return to his own country; where he was for ever engaging in fresh expeditions. That of Macedonia was more successful, for he defeated Antigonus, and divested him of great part of his kingdom. He had wars also with the Carthaginians in favour of the Sicilians, and with the Lacedemonians, but with no great success. He was killed by a tile thrown from a window by a woman in the city of Argos. Pyrrhus was doubtless one of the greatest captains of antiquity; he had an ambitious and restless turn of mind; and executed his designs with wonderful courage and vigour: but he knew better how to conquer than to keep. He was consummately skilled in the military art, on which he wrote some books.

PYTHAGORAS, a most celebrated philosopher of Samos, born about 590 years before Christ, and flourished in the time of Tarquin the last king of Rome. He travelled for knowledge to Egypt, Babylon, and various parts of Greece; but settled at Croton in Italy, where he opened a school that was frequented from all parts. He imposed a silence of five years on his disciples; they were to bring all their substance into one common stock; and after the manner of the Egyptians he inculcated his doctrines by symbols. He forbade the eating of flesh, taught the transmigration of souls, made considerable discoveries in arts and sciences, and delivered a great variety of precepts for civil and political conduct. All his works are lost; but what are called *The Golden Verses of Pythagoras*, whose author is unknown, have been frequently published.

Q.

QUADRATUS, a disciple of the apostles, bishop at Athens; he

presented Adrian the emperor with an apology for the Christians, and made an excellent speech, which put a stop to the persecution.

QUAKERS, a sect of religious people, who first appeared in England about the year 1650, are so called from their *quaking* or *shaking*, when they think themselves moved by the holy spirit. They maintain that God has given to all men *supernatural light*, which being obeyed can *save* them; that *immediate Revelation* is not ceased. They forbid all salutation by pulling off the hat, bowing, &c. use *Thou* instead of *You* to a single person, and pay little regard to dignities. They believe the scriptures of divine inspiration, and own them as a *secondary* rule of faith and practice. They disown the institution of both sacraments. They hold all swearing unlawful, and declare against the payment of tithes. They dispute not authority with any man, they question not forms of government, nor trouble their heads what becomes of the world. They do not meddle with the *caral* weapon, but leave it to those who are not under the *gospel* ministration. Their *light within*, say they, is *self-evident*, and therefore not subject to any examination; and hold that those who are endowed with it, are sufficiently ordained to preach without any commission from churches, and without any human learning: that all worship must be extemporary, and not confined to times or places: that men and women ought to be plain and grave in their apparel, sober and just in their conversation, and at a word in all their dealings, &c. See the articles BARCLAY, FOX, and PENN.

QUARLES (Francis) the son of James Quarles, clerk to the board of green cloth, and purveyor to queen Elizabeth, was born in 1592. He was educated at Cambridge, became a member of Lincoln's inn, and was for some time cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, and chronologer to the city of

of London. It was probably on the ruin of her affairs, that he went to Ireland as secretary to abp. Usher; but the troubles in that kingdom forcing him to return, and not finding affairs more at peace in England, some disquiets he met with, were thought to have hastened his death, which happened in 1644. His works both in prose and verse are numerous, and were formerly in great esteem; particularly his *Divine Emblems*: but the obsolete quaintness of his stile, has caused them to fall into neglect, excepting among particular classes of readers.

QUELLINUS (Erasmus) an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in the year 1607. He studied the belles lettres and philosophy for some time, but his inclination for painting at length prevailing over all other pursuits, he was instructed by the famous Rubens; applied his pencil to history, landscapes, and some architecture; and his learning frequently appeared in his productions. He performed several grand pieces for palaces and churches in and about Antwerp, and died in 1678. He left a son of his own name a painter, whose works are esteemed, and may be seen in different parts of Italy; also a nephew Artus Quellinus, an excellent sculptor, who executed the fine carved work in the town-hall at Amsterdam.

QUESNE (Abraham du) marquis of Quesne, admiral of the naval forces of France, and one of the greatest men of the last age, was born in Normandy in 1610. He contributed to the defeating of the naval power of Spain before Gattari; was dangerously wounded before Barcelona in 1642, and on other occasions: he went into the service of the Swedes, and became vice-admiral; gave the Danes an entire defeat, killed their admiral, and took his ship. He was recalled into France in 1647, and commanded the squadrons sent to Naples. The sea-affairs of France

being much fallen, he fitted out divers ships for the relief of the royal army that blocked up Bourdeaux; which was the principal cause of the surrender of the town. He was very fortunate in the last wars of Sicily, where he beat the Dutch thrice, and de Ruyter was killed; he also obliged the Turks to an advantageous peace for France. In short, Asia, Africa and Europe, have seen the effects of his valour: he was a protestant, yet the king gave him the land of Bouchet, and to immortalize his memory, gave it the name of that great man. He died in 1688.

QUESNEL (Pasquier) a celebrated priest of the oratory in France, born at Paris in 1634. He was a man of uncommon parts and learning and in 1675 published the works of St. Leo at Paris, 2 vols. 4to; which containing some defence of the ancient Gallican church, against the novelties of the Roman, was condemned by a decree of the inquisition. But his *Moral Reflections upon the New Testament*, printed in 1687, occasioned the greatest disturbance; as containing some maxims favourable to Jansenism: the book was received with approbation, for its piety and beauties were every where evident, while the exceptionable passages were difficult to be found. Yet a papal decree was published against it in 1708, and in 1713 the famous bull unigenitus condemned 101 propositions extracted from it. Cardinal Noailles, abp. of Paris, declared himself the patron of this work, when he was bp. of Chalons, and it was dedicated to him: but Quesnel fearing the power of the Jesuits, went to Brussels, where he became the head of the Jansenists; but they soon disturbed him, and procured his imprisonment. Finding, however, the means of escaping, he fled to Amsterdam, where he died in 1710.

QUESTOR, a Roman officer who had the care of the public treasury, instituted

instituted by Publius Valerius Poplicola, consul; who having settled the treasury in the temple of Saturn, took two *quaestors*, or treasurers, out of the senators, which were afterward created by the suffrages of the people. Some time after four were made, two to take care of the treasury at home, and the other two to attend the consuls in the war. The public revenue increasing by their great conquests, they were increased to twenty. When they attended the consuls, pretors, and other generals of the army, they received and kept an account of the spoil taken from the enemy; received the tribute of the provinces, paid the army, &c. There was another sort of *quaestors*, who were sent by the senate into the provinces to judge of criminal causes; they had their lictors, and other marks of chief magistrates, in their particular provinces.

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS (Francis) a Spanish gentleman, born in the country of March in New-Castile; he composed divers treatises of piety, and some pleasant pieces, as the *Adventure of Baycon*; *The Visions of Hell Reformed*, since Englished by Sir R. L'Estrange; *The Spanish Parnassus*, &c. He lampooned count Olivarez, who imprisoned him; after his disgrace he was set at liberty, and died very old in 1647.

QUIEN (Michael le) a learned French Dominican, who in 1712 published a Greek and Latin edition of Joannus Damascenus, 2 vols. folio, which did him great honour, on account of the notes and dissertations.

QUIETISTS, a sect of religionists so called from their professing to arrive at a quiet indifference about what happens to the body, by uniting themselves to God. See **MOLINOS**.

QUILLET (Claudius) a native of Chinon in Touraine, was a good Latin poet in the 17th century. He published at Leyden, in 1655, his fa-

mous poem intitled *Callipatria, seu de pulchra prole habenda ratio*, 4to. under the name of Calvidius Letus, which is a kind of anagram of his proper name. He spoke very unhand-somely of cardinal Mazarine, in his poem, which his eminence was so far from resenting, that he expostulated with him, admitted his excuses, and promised him an abbey, which he actually gave him. Thus the second edition was printed in his own name, addressed to Mazarine, and rendered agreeable to him. Two other pieces of Latin poetry added to this edition, are all his printed works: though he translated Juvenal into French, and writ a long Latin poem in 12 books, in honour of Henry IV. intitled *Henriciades*. He died in 1660.

QUIN (James) a celebrated performer on the English stage, was born at London in 1693. He was intended for the bar, but preferring Shakespear to the statutes at large, he on the death of his father, when it was necessary for him to do something with himself, appeared on the stage at Drury lane. In 1720, he first displayed his comic powers in the character of Falstaff, and soon after appeared to as great advantage in Sir John Brute: but it was upon Booth's quitting the stage, that Quin appeared to full advantage, in the part of Cato. He continued a favourite performer until the year 1748, when on some disgust between him and Mr. Rich the manager, he retired to Bath, and only came up annually to act for the benefit of his friend Ryan; until the loss of two front teeth spoilt his utterance for the stage. He died in 1766.

QUINAUT (Philip) a celebrated French poet, born of a good family at Paris in 1635. He cultivated poetry from his infancy, and 16 dramatic pieces of his were acted between the year 1653, and 1666. In the mean time Quinaut was not so much devoted to poetry, but that he applied himself to the study of the law; and made

made his fortune by marrying the widow of a rich merchant to whom he had been useful in his profession. Quinaut afterward turned his attention to the composing of operas, which were set to music by the famous Lully; and Lully was charmed with a poet whose verses were not too nervous to yield to the capricious airs of music. He died in 1688, after having enjoyed a handsome pension from Lewis XIV. for many years: and we are told he was extremely penitent in his last illness, for all those of his compositions, which tended to inspire love and pleasure.

QUINTILIAN (Marcus Fabius) was a native of Calagurris, or Calahorra, in Spain. He taught rhetoric at Rome, with great reputation. And not only laid down rules for just speaking, but exhibited his eloquence at the bar. Some imagine, without much ground, that he was consul; but it is more certain that he was preceptor to the grandsons of Domitian's sister. Poggins discovered the mss. of his *Institutiones Oratoriae*, among a vast heap of books in the abbey of St. Gall; which was no small advantage to the literary world. The most correct edition of Quintilian is that of Mr. Obrecht. His works speak him an honest man, and contain many excellent moral instructions.

QUINTIN MATSYS, sometimes called the farrier of Antwerp, was born there in 1460, and brought up a blacksmith; but falling in love with a painter's daughter, he applied himself so assiduously to that art, that he became eminent enough as a painter to obtain her in marriage. He was a diligent and careful imitator of ordinary life, and succeeded better in representing the defects, than the beauties of nature. Some historical performances of this master deserve commendation, particularly a descent from the cross, in the cathedral at Antwerp: but his best known picture is that of the two misers in the

gallery at Windsor. He died in 1529.

QUINTINIE (John de la) a celebrated French gardener, born at Poitiers in 1626. He was brought up to the law, and acquitted himself so well at the bar, as to acquire the esteem of the chief magistrates. M. Tamboneau, president of the chamber of accounts, engaged him to undertake the preceptorship of his only son, which Quintinie executed intirely to his satisfaction; applying his leisure hours to the study of writers on agriculture ancient and modern, to which he had a strong inclination. He gained new lights by attending his pupil to Italy; for all the gardens about Rome being open to him, he failed not to add practice to his theory. On his return to Paris, M. Tamboneau gave up the management of his garden intirely to him, and Quintinie applied so closely to it, that he became famous all over France: Lewis XIV. erected a new office purposely for him, that of director of the royal fruit, and kitchen gardens. He lived to a good old age, though we learn not the time of his death: his *Directions for the management of fruit and kitchen gardens*, are esteemed all over Europe.

QUINTUS CALABER, a Greek poet, lived, probably, in the fifth century. He wrote a large supplement to the Iliad, the best edition of which is that of Rhodomanus.

QUINTUS CURTIUS; see CURTIUS.

QUIQUERAN (Peter de) bishop of Senez, was born in Provence in the 16th century. He studied rhetoric and poetry at Paris, and afterward went to Italy, where he applied himself to music. Being returned to Paris, he assiduously devoted himself to the mathematics, was made bishop of Senez, at 18 years of age, and wrote in Latin, a book in praise of Provence his native country. He died at Paris in 1559, aged 24 years. Had heaven indulged

indulged him a longer life, he would have been one of the most learned men of his time.

QUIRINUS, the name by which Romulus was adored after his death. This name was given him, because he was founder of the Romans, whom he called Quirites, after he had given part of his new city to the Sabines, who had quitted their city Cures to dwell at Rome. It is said, that Proculus, made oath that he appeared to him after his death, predicting to him the future grandeur of Rome, and promising to be the protector of it, and that he should be adored under the name of Quirinus.

QUIRINUS (Publius Sulpicius) consul, a. r. 742. was born in Lanuvium. Augustus advanced him on account of his services. After his consulship, he commanded an army in Cilicia, in order to subdue certain nations, called *Homanadenses*. He conquered them by starving them, for which he was honoured with a triumph. Augustus appointed him governor to Caius Cesar his grandson. He married Æmia Lepida, but he soon divorced her, and afterward got her sent into banishment. He passed his old age in a sordid manner, in the midst of an immense estate, and died a. r. 774. He is said to be the Cyrenius mentioned by St. Luke.

QUIRITES, a name of the Romans, allied with the people of the city of Cures, now Correse, in the country of the Sabines. Romulus having made an alliance with Tatius king of the Sabines, gave the right of citizens to this people, and would have the Romans and Sabines be called by the common name of Quirites.

R.

RABANUS (Maurus Magnentius (abp. of Mentz, was one of

the most illustrious writers in the 9th century. He reconciled Lewis the Debonair and his children. He wrote a letter to comfort Lewis, whom they had unjustly deposed, and published a treatise touching the respect due from children to their parents, and from subjects to their princes. He wrote some commentaries on the scriptures, which were little more than extracts of the works of the fathers, according to the custom of the divines of his time; composed some other works; and died in 856.

RABBINS, the name of the Jewish doctors, whom the Hebrews called *Rab*, *Rabbi*, and *Rabboni*. Some have observed that *Rab* was a title of honour for doctors received in Chaldea, that *Rabbi* was a name proper to the Israelites of the Holy land, and that *Rabboni* was given only to the wise men that were of the house of David. All these names signified master or doctor. The Rabbins had the chief seats in the synagogues; they determined all matters of religion, and were likewise concerned in civil affairs; they celebrated marriages, and published divorces; they chastised the disobedient, had power to excommunicate, &c.

RABELAIS, (Francis) a French writer famous for his facetiousness, was born at Chinon in Touraine, about the year 1483. He first was a Franciscan friar, but quitting his religious habit, studied physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree. Some time after he came to Rome, in quality of physician in ordinary to cardinal *John du Bellay*, bp. of Paris. Rabelais is said to have used the freedom to jeer pope Paul III. to his face. He had quitted his religious connexions for the sake of leading a life more agreeable to his taste, but renewed them on a second journey to Rome; when he obtained in 1536 a brief to qualify him for holding ecclesiastical benefices: and by the interest of his friend cardinal John du Bellay, was received as a secular

cular canon in the abbey of St. Maur near Paris. His profound knowledge in physic rendered him doubly useful, he being as ready, and at least as well qualified, to prescribe for the body as for the soul; but as he was a man of wit and humour, many ridiculous things are laid to his charge, of which he was quite innocent. He published several things, but his chief performance, is a strange incoherent romance called *The History of Gargantua and Pantagruel*; being a satire upon priests, popes, fools and knaves, of all kinds. This work contains a wild irregular profusion of wit, learning, obscenity, low conceits, and arrant nonsense: hence the shrewdness of his satire in some places, where he is to be understood, gains him credit for as good meanings, where no meaning is discoverable. Some allusions may undoubtedly have been so temporary and local, as to be now quite lost, but it is too much to conclude thus in favour of every unintelligible rhapsody: for we are not without English writers of great talents, whose sportive geniuses have betrayed them into puerilities, no less incoherent at the times of writing, than those of Rabelais appear above two centuries after. He died about 1553.

RACAN (Honorat de Beuil) Marquis of, was born in 1589. When he began to write poetry, he got acquainted with Malherbe, from whom he learned all the skill he had in French poetry. He was chosen one of the members of the French academy, at its foundation, upon which occasion he wrote his speech against the sciences, which he printed with some of his poems. He died in 1670.

RACINE (John) of the French academy, treasurer of France in the generality of Moulins, and secretary to his majesty, was born at Ferre-Milon in 1639. He had a fine genius for the *Belles Lettres*, and became

one of the first poets of his age. He produced his *Thebaide*, when but very young, and afterward other pieces, which met with great success, though they appeared when Corneille was in his highest reputation. Beside his excellent vein for poetry, Mr. Racine was also a great orator. For this reason it was that Lewis XIV. made choice of him to write his history. He composed some canticles with great sublimity, and the two sacred tragedies of *Esther* and *Atalia*. His profane pieces are nine in number, with the comedy of the *Plaideurs*. He died in 1699.

RADCLIFFE (Dr. John) an English physician of great eminence in his time, born at Wakefield in Yorkshire in 1650. He was educated at Oxford, and enrolled himself upon the physical line; but it was remarked that he recommended himself more by his ready wit and vivacity, than by any extraordinary acquisitions in learning. He began to practise at Oxford in 1675, and never paid any regard to established rules, but censured them whenever he thought fit, with great freedom and acrimony; and as this drew all the old practitioners upon him, he lived in a continual state of hostility with them. Nevertheless his reputation increased with his experience, so that before he had been two years in the world, his business was very extensive among persons of high rank. In 1684 he removed to London and settled in Bow-street Convent Garden, where in less than a year he got into prime business; in 1687 the princess Anne of Denmark made him her physician; yet when her husband and she joined the prince of Orange, Radcliffe either not chusing to declare himself, or unwilling to favour the measures then in agitation, excused himself from attending them, on the plea of the multitude of his patients: nevertheless he was often sent for to king William and other great personages, though

though he did not incline to be a courtier. He incurred some censure for his treatment of queen Mary, who died of the small pox; and soon after lost his place about the princess Anne, by his attachment to his bottle. He also totally lost the favour of king William by his uncourtly freedom; for in 1699, when the king shewed him his swollen ankles, while the rest of his body was emaciated, and asked him what he thought of them? "Why truly I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms," replied Radcliffe. He continued increasing in business and insolence as long as he lived, continually at war with his brethren the physicians; who considered him in no other light than that of an active ingenious empiric, whom constant practice had at length brought to some degree of skill in his profession. He died in 1714; and if he never attempted to write any thing himself, has perpetuated his memory by founding a fine library at Oxford to preserve the writings of other men.

RADZIWIL (Nicholas) IV. of that name, palatine of Vilna, grand marshal and chancellor of Lithuania in the 16th century, was a very illustrious man. He travelled into most parts of Europe in his youth, and signalized himself in all bodily exercises. He was captain of the guards to king Sigismund Augustus, and thrice commanded in Livonia, where he beat the Germans, and dispossessed them of that province. He died in 1567, having turned protestant, and caused the Bible to be printed in the Polish language.

RALEIGH (Sir Walter) descended of an ancient family in the county of Devon, was born in 1552. He was educated at Oxford, and afterward attended his uncle Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in an expedition to the northern parts of America. When he returned he became captain in the wars of Ireland, and in 1581 was one

of the commissioners for the government of Munster, in absence of the earl of Ormond, and governor of Cork. After his return to England, his introduction to the queen was accidental: as she was one day walking, she was stooped by a miry place; upon which Raleigh presently cast his cloak on the ground, which the queen trod gently over; and afterward his merit recommended him to her favour. In 1584 he obtained the queen's letters patents for discovering unknown countries. Upon which Raleigh fitted out two barks for America, where he discovered the country of Wingandacoa, to which he gave the name of Virginia, in honour of queen Elizabeth. Next session of parliament he was elected for the county of Devon, and was soon after knighted. By the establishment of his colony in Virginia, he introduced the use of tobacco into England. In 1588 he did great service in destroying the Spanish armada. In 1589 he accompanied Don Antonio of Portugal in the expedition to that kingdom; and in his return to England, touched upon the coast of Ireland, where he visited Spenser the poet, whom he brought to England, and introduced to the queen. In 1592 he was appointed general of an expedition against the Spaniards at Panama. In the latter end of this year and beginning of the next, we find him very active in the house of commons. He was for some time in disgrace at court, for an affair of gallantry with one of the maids of honour; but Sir Walter married the lady, and afterward lived with her in the strictest conjugal harmony. In 1595, he made a voyage to Guiana, and destroyed the city of San Joseph, taking the Spanish governor prisoner, and entered the great Oronoque river. Upon his return he wrote a Discourse of his Discoveries in Guiana. In 1596 he was appointed one of the chief commanders in the Cadiz expedition.

pedition. In 1600 he was sent with lord Cobham on an embassy to Flanders, and soon after made governor of the isle of Jersey. Upon the accession of king James I. to the crown, Sir Walter lost his interest at court, and being accused of a plot against the king, was tried for it at Winchester, in 1603, and condemned to die: but being reprieved, he was committed prisoner to the tower of London. During his confinement, he devoted a great part of his time to his studies, and wrote several books, particularly his *History of the World*. In 1616 he was released out of the tower; and received a commission from the king, empowering him to fit out some vessels upon a voyage to the *south parts of America, or elsewhere in America*, &c. Accordingly he set out with his fleet for Guiana, but his design being betrayed to the Spaniards, was defeated; and his son Walter was killed at St. Thome, which was burnt. Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador in England, being informed of what had passed at Guiana, complained in very strong terms to the king, who in 1618 published a proclamation declaring, That though he had given liberty to Sir Walter and others, to undertake a voyage to Guiana, for the discovery of gold mines, &c. yet that he had expressly forbid their offering any hostilities to the territories or subjects of foreign princes, &c. Raleigh landed at Plymouth about the beginning of July following, and though he heard that the court was exasperated, he resolved to go to London; but before he came to Ashburnham, was arrested. October 28, he was carried to the King's Bench-bar at Westminster, where sentence of death was passed upon him; and the day following he was beheaded in the old Palace-yard, Westminster. Whatever artifices might be used to prevail on king James to put this great man to death, and though it might result more from want of courage than from cruelty, the action

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was inexcusable, and one of the greatest blemishes of his reign.

RALPH (James) a late ingenious historical and political writer, was born, we know not when nor where, being first known as a school-master in Philadelphia in North America. He came to England about the beginning of the reign of George I. and wrote some things in the dramatic way, which were not received with great applause: but though he did not succeed as a poet he was a very ingenious prose writer. He wrote *A History of England*, commencing with the Stuarts, which is much esteemed; as were his political essays and pamphlets, some of which were looked upon as master pieces. His last publication, *The Case of Authors by profession*, was an excellent and entertaining performance: he died in 1762.

RAMAZZINI (Bernardin) an Italian physician, born at Carpi near Modena in 1633. He was professor of physic in the university of Modena, for 18 years, and in 1700 accepted an invitation from Padua, where he was made rector of the college; and died in 1714. His works were collected and published in 4to. London, 1716, of which, his treatise *De Morbis Artificum*, of the peculiar maladies of artificers, will always be useful and curious.

RAMSAY (Andrew Michael) generally known by the name of the chevalier Ramsay, was a polite Scots writer, born of a good family at Ayre, in 1686. His good parts and learning recommended him to be tutor to the son of the earl of Weems; after which conceiving a disgust at the religion in which he had been educated, he in the same ill humour reviewed other Christian churches, and finding none to his liking, rested for a while in Deism. While he was in this uncertain state of mind he went to Leyden, where falling into the company of one Poirer a mystic divine, he received the infection of mysticism, which prompted him to

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consult M. Fenelon the famed abp. of Cambray, who had imbibed principles of the same nature; and who gained him over to the catholic religion in 1709. The subsequent course of his life received its direction from his friendship and connexions with this prelate; and being appointed governor to the duke de Chateau Thierry, and the prince de Turenne, he was made a knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He was sent for to Rome by the chevalier de St. George to undertake the education of his children; but he found so many intrigues and dissensions on his arrival there in 1724, that he obtained the Pretender's leave to return to Paris. He died in 1743, in the office of intendant to the duke of Bouillon, prince de Turenne. The most capital work of his writing is *The Travels of Cyrus*, which has been several times printed in English.

RAMSAY (Allan) a Scots poet, whose compositions are greatly admired in his own country, though his reputation cannot extend far beyond it, as his humour is hid in great measure even from the English under the peculiarities of the Scottish dialect. Allan was a barber at Edinburgh, in the early part of the present century, but his poetical talents raised him to a degree of fame that might recompence the frowns of fortune. His songs are in great esteem, but his chief performances are, two additional cantos to the one wrote, as is supposed, about the year 1412, by James I. of Scotland, while prisoner in England, and called *Christ's Kirk on the Green*; in which undertaking he took up, and pursued, the humour of the original fragment very happily: *The Gentle Shepherd*, a pastoral comedy, which has been several times represented in the Haymarket for the benefit of one Lauder, a Scots singer who performs in it: and his epistles, in which there is much easy humour. We know not when he died, but his

works make 2 vols. 12mo. and he has left a son who is a very ingenious painter.

RAMUS (Peter) was one of the most famous professors of the 16th century. He was born in Picardy in 1515. A thirst of learning prompted him to go to Paris very young, and he was admitted a servant in the college of Navarre. Spending the day in waiting on his masters, and the greatest part of the night in study, he made so surprising progress, that when he took his master of arts degree, he offered to maintain a quite opposite doctrine to that of Aristotle. This, raised him many enemies; and the two first books he published, *Institutiones Dialecticæ*, and *Aristotelicæ Animadversiones*, occasioned great disturbances in the university of Paris: and the opposition against him was not a little heightened, by his deserting the Romish religion, and professing that of the reformed. Being thus forced to retire from Paris, he visited the universities of Germany, and received great honours wherever he came. He returned to France in 1571, and lost his life miserably, in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day. He was a great orator, a man of universal learning, and endowed with very fine moral qualities. He published many books, which Teissier enumerates.

RANDOLPH (Thomas) an eminent English poet in the 17th century, born in Northamptonshire, 1605, was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and very early distinguished his excellent genius: for about nine or ten years of age he wrote *The History of the Incarnation of our Saviour*, in verse. His subsequent writings established his character, and gained him the esteem and friendship of some of the greatest men of that age, particularly of Ben Johnson, who adopted him one of his sons. He died in 1634, and was honourably interred. His brother Robert was also a good poet.

RAPHAEL

RAPHAEL Santio, da Urbino, an excellent painter in the 16th century, praised above all who went before him, and not equalled by any that came after him. He was born in the city of Urbino, 1483, and became a perfect master by imitating the works of Michael Angelo. P. Julius II. and Leo X. employed him at Rome; he was handsome, and so well beloved, that he never went abroad without a great number of followers. He died of a debauch with women, which he would not discover to the physician, on Good Friday, the day of his birth, 1520, aged 37.

RAPHELENGIUS (Francis) born in Flanders 1539, gained great reputation by his skill in the oriental tongues. He first studied at Nuremberg, and then at Paris; but the civil wars forcing him to seek some other abode, he went into England, and taught Greek some time in the university of Cambridge. He afterward returned into the Netherlands, and was corrector of the press in Antwerp, to the famous Christopher Plantin, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He was of very great use to him, particularly with regard to the edition of the bible, called the Antwerp Bible. Some time after he was appointed Hebrew professor at Leyden, and composed an Arabic dictionary. He died in 1597.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (Paul de) youngest son of James de Rapin, lord of Thoyras, was born at Castres in 1661. He received his first education under a tutor in his father's house, and afterward applied himself seriously to the study of the law; but observing the unhappy condition of the protestants, he desired to change his profession for that of the sword, which his father would not consent to, lest he should be tempted to change his religion. In 1685 his father died, and as the persecution was shortly after carried to a great height, he went to Holland, and enlisted him-

self in the company of French volunteers at Utrecht, commanded by Mr. Rapin his cousin german. In 1688 he came over with the prince of Orange into England, and in 1689 the lord Kingston made him his own ensign; in which post he went into Ireland, and distinguished himself at the siege of Carrickfergus, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and shot through the shoulder at the siege of Limeric. Not long after this, general Douglas appointed him captain of the company in which he had been ensign. He continued in Ireland till 1693, when he was ordered for England, in order to be tutor to the son of the earl of Portland. He then was allowed to resign his company to his brother, who was afterward a lieutenant-colonel of English dragoons, and died in 1719. In 1699 he married Marianne Testard; but this marriage neither abated his care of his pupil, nor prevented his accomplishing him in his travels. Having finished this employment, he returned to his family, which he had settled at the Hague, and here he continued some years. But as he found his family increase, he resolved to retire to some cheap country, and accordingly removed in 1707 to Wezel, where he wrote his *History of England*, and some other pieces. Though he was of a strong constitution, yet 17 years application (for so long was he in composing the history just mentioned) entirely ruined his health. He died in 1725. Mr. Rapin's *History of England*, though the work of a foreigner, is deservedly esteemed as the fullest and most impartial collection of English political transactions extant.

RAPIN (Renatus) a Jesuit, eminent for his learning and virtue; had a great deal of genius and judgment, and was one of the finest wits of his age. He was born at Tours in 1621; and excelled in Latin poetry; amongst the rest of his poems, that intitled *The Gardens*, has the greatest reputation.

His learning appeared in his reflections upon eloquence, poetry, history, and philosophy, in his comparisons of Virgil and Homer, Demosthenes and Cicero, &c. He also writ some pieces of divinity, and died at Paris in 1687.

RAWLINSON (Dr. Richard) a late eminent antiquarian, and great benefactor to the university of Oxford, was the third son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson knt. lord mayor of London in 1706. He was educated in St. John's college, Oxford, and was one of the first promoters of the society of antiquarians. In 1750, he by indenture gave a yearly sum for the support of an Anglo-Saxon professorship in the university: and by his will established a salary for the keeper of the Ashmolean museum; from the benefit of which he excluded all Scotsmen. He left the bulk of his estate to St. John's college, with other bequests; directed his heart to be buried in the chapel of that college, and his body (having the head of counsellor Laver, who was executed for treason, in his right hand) in St. Giles's church, Oxford. He died in 1755, aged 65.

RAY (John) the son of a Blacksmith, was born in Essex, 1628. He was educated at Cambridge, where his intense application to study having injured his health, he was obliged, at his leisure hours, to exercise himself by riding or walking in the fields, which led him to the study of plants: he drew up a curious *Catalogue of English Plants*; and about the same time made *A Collection of English Proverbs*. He was ordained deacon and priest by Dr. Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln, in 1660. Next year he made a tour through several parts of Scotland as well as England. In 1663, 4, and 5, he travelled through Holland, Germany, Italy, France, &c. of which he afterward published an account; and in 1667 was admitted F. R. S. In 1670 he published his *Dictionarium trilingue secundum locos communes*. After having published

many books on subjects foreign to his profession, he at length resolved to publish in the character of a divine, as well as in that of a natural philosopher: in which view he published his excellent demonstration of the being and attributes of God, intitled *The wisdom of God manifested in the works of the Creation*, 8vo. 1697. The rudiments of this work were laid in some college lectures; and another collection of the same kind he enlarged and published under the title of *Three Physico-theological Discourses, concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, 8vo. 1692. As he was not born to any paternal estate, so he was not master of any considerable one, having often refused preferment; the legacy of his friend Mr. Willoughby, about 60*l.* a year being the greatest part of what he enjoyed. He was modest, affable, and communicative; a man of strict probity, sober, frugal, studious, and religious. He died in 1705. Beside the books above-mentioned, he wrote many others.

RAYMUND LULLY; see LULLY.

REAL (Cæsar Vichard de St.) a polite French writer, son of a counsellor to the senate of Chambery in Savoy. He came young to France, distinguished himself at Paris by several ingenious productions, and resided there a long time without title or dignity, intent upon literary pursuits: he died at Chambery in 1692, advanced in years, but not in circumstances. He was a man of great parts and penetration, a lover of the sciences, and particularly fond of history: a complete edition of his works was printed at Paris, 3 vols. 4to. 1745, and another in 6 vols. 12mo.

REAUMUR (Rene Antoine Ferchault de) a celebrated French philosopher, born of a good family at Rochelle in 1683. He early discovered a genius for mathematics and physics, which he went to Paris to improve: he was admitted a member of the academy

academy of sciences in 1708, and justified their choice by his many observations in various branches of natural philosophy. His capital work was his *History of Insects*, 6 vols. 4to. He died in 1757, in consequence of a fall, is represented as a man of amiable qualities, and left a great variety of papers and natural curiosities to the academy of sciences.

RËDI (Francis) an Italian physician and polite scholar, was born at Arezzo in Tuscany, in 1626. His ingenuity and learning recommended him to the office of first physician to Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany; and he contributed not a little toward compiling the dictionary of La Crusca. He wrote upon vipers, upon the generation of insects, and composed a good deal of poetry; all his writings are in Italian, and his language so fine and pure, that the authors of the dictionary of La Crusca, have often cited them as standards of perfection. He died in 1697.

REGIOMONTANUS; see MUL-
LER.

REGIS (Peter Sylvain) a French philosopher, born at Agenois in 1632. He studied under the Jesuits at Cahors, being intended for the church; but entertaining a disgust against theology, and conceiving a taste for the philosophy of Des Cartes, he studied it until he was qualified to read lectures on it; and then spent the remainder of his life in propagating the new philosophy. In 1690 he published a formal system of it, 3 vols. 4to. but though his writings abound with ingenuity and learning, they are neglected in consequence of later discoveries. He died in 1707.

REGIUS (Urban) one of the learned men of the 16th century, was born at Langenargen, studied at Basil, and read private lectures at Ingolstadt. He shewed so great ability for instructing young people, that many gentlemen trusted him with the whole conduct of their sons, and even the

direction of all their expences. However, as his pupils ran in debt upon his security, and as the parents did not pay him, he became a kind of bankrupt, and was fain to enlist himself among the soldiers, that then were raising there. Professor Eccius happening to hear of it, soon got his freedom; and so great a progress did Regius make in the sciences, that he received the oratorial and poetical crown from the hand of the emperor Maximilian. Some time after he was made professor of rhetoric and poetry at Ingolstadt. He afterward turned all his thoughts to divinity, and retired to Augsburg, where he founded a protestant church. He was a Zuinglian for some time, but then declared himself a zealous Lutheran. In 1530 he entered into the service of the duke of Brunswic, who made him superintendent of the churches in the territory of Lunenburg, and had an extraordinary esteem for him. He wrote several books, and died at Zell in 1541.

REGNARD (John Francis) one of the best French comic writers after Moliere, was born at Paris in 1647. He had scarcely finished his studies, when an ardent passion for travelling, carried him over the greatest part of Europe. When he settled in his own country, he was made a treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests: he wrote a great many comedies, and though naturally of a gay genius, died of chagrin in the 52d year of his age. His works, consisting of comedies and travels, were printed at Rouen in 5 vols. 12mo. 1721.

REGNIER (Mathurin) the first French poet who succeeded in satire, was born at Chartres in 1573. He was brought up to the church, a place which his debaucheries rendered him very unsuitable for; and these by his own confession were so excessive, that at 30 he had all the infirmities of age. Yet he obtained a canonry

in the church of Chartres, with other benefices; and died in 1613. There is a neat Elzevir edition of his works, 12mo. 1652, Leyden; but the most elegant is that with notes by M. Broffette, 4to. 1729, London.

REGNIER DES MARETS (Seraphin) a French poet, born at Paris, 1632. He distinguished himself early by his poetical talents, and in 1684 was made perpetual secretary to the French academy on the death of Mezeray; and it was he who drew up all those papers in the name of the academy against Furiere: the king gave him the priory of Grammont, and he had also an abbey. He died in 1713, and his works are two volumes of French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin poems, A French grammar, an Italian translation of Anacreon's odes, with some other translations.

REIHING (James) professor of divinity at Tübingen, was born at Augsbürg in 1579. He studied at Ingolstadt with great success. When he was come to man's estate, he made a vow to put on the Jesuits habit, in case he recovered from a dangerous indisposition with which he was afflicted. He fulfilled his vow upon his recovery, made a great figure in the society; and studied nothing day and night but arguments against the Lutherans: but as his adversaries combated him perpetually with the holy scriptures, he was fain to consult that divine book, and to keep to it, that he might, if possible, draw arms from thence. By this study he found he was engaged in the defence of a bad cause; upon which he retired to the court of Wirtemberg, where he embraced the Lutheran religion. He was then made professor of divinity at Tübingen, preacher in ordinary, and director of a college. He discharged all these functions with great applause, and wrote some books, which met with a favourable reception. The Jesuits made him the sin-

est promises, and used all their arts to bring him back again, but all to no purpose. He died in 1628.

REINECCIUS (Reinier) a German, was for a long time tutor in the universities of Francfort and Helmstadt, and wrote a vast many pieces, which have been esteemed by the learned, particularly by Vossius. He died in 1695.

REINESIUS (Thomas) one of the most learned men of the 17th century, was born at Gotha, a city of Thuringia, in Germany, in 1587. He was a physician, but chiefly excelled in polite literature. After rising to the employment of counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he went and settled at Leipzig, where he died in 1667. He had often refused to be a professor, for fear of meeting with insupportable colleagues, and perhaps it was prudent, for he was involved in many quarrels, and could not avoid falling out with a professor at Leipzig, notwithstanding the distance between them. He partook of the liberality with which Lewis XIV. indulged the most famous men of learning in Europe. He published many pieces, as well on physic, as on the Belles Lettres.

RELAND (Adrian) an eminent Orientalist, born at Ryp, in North Holland, in 1676. During three years study under Surenhusius, he made an uncommon progress in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic languages; and these languages were always his favourite study. In 1701, he was, by the recommendation of king William, appointed professor of Oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities in the university of Utrecht; and died of the small pox in 1718. He wrote and published many things for the promotion of sacred and Oriental learning; of which, his principal work is *Palæstina ex monumentis veteribus illustrata, & chartis geographitis accuratioribus adornata Traject.* 1714, 2 vols. 4to.

REM-

REMBRANDT VAN RYN, a Flemish painter of great eminence, was the son of a miller, and born near Leyden, in 1606: his real name was Gerretz, but he is known by the name of Van Ryn, from having spent the youthful part of his life on the borders of the Rhine. As his advantages of education were but few, Rembrandt is one of those who owed all their skill in their profession to the strength of natural genius. His sole aim was to imitate living nature, such as it appeared to him; and the living nature he had before his eyes, being of the heavy kind, there is no wonder in his adopting the heavy stile of his country. In taking likenesses, he was so exact in distinguishing the predominant features and character of every face; and copied his model in so plain and faithful a manner, that his portraits appear animated and starting from the canvas. The etchings of Rembrandt are exceedingly admired, and are collected for the most curious cabinets of Europe: he had the same spirit in every stroke of the graver, as in the markings of his pencils; there is not a touch of either that does not produce expression and life. He died in 1674.

RETIARI, a sort of gladiators, who fought against the Myrmillones; their arms were a pitch-fork with three points, and a fishing net, with which they endeavoured to entangle the heads of their enemies. The Myrmillones were armed with a sword, buckler and head piece, whereon was pictured a fish. When the Retiarian fought, he sung, "I make not at thee, but at the fish, why dost thou shun me, Gaul?"

RETZ (John Paul Gondi, cardinal de) was the son of Philip Emanuel de Gondi, count de Joigny, lieutenant general &c. and was born in 1613. He distinguished himself by his abilities: from a doctor of the Sorbonne, he first became coadjutor to his uncle John Francis de Gondi,

whom he succeeded in 1654, as abp. of Paris; and was finally made a cardinal. This extraordinary man has drawn his own character in his memoirs with impartiality; he was a man who from the greatest degree of debauchery, and still languishing under its consequences, made himself adored by the people as a preacher. At the age of 23, he was at the head of a conspiracy against the life of cardinal Richlieu; he precipitated the parliament into cabals and the people into sedition: he was, says M. Voltaire; the first bp. who carried on a civil war without the mask of religion. However his intrigues and schemes turned out so ill that he was obliged to quit France; and he lived the life of a vagrant exile for five or six years, until the death of his great enemy cardinal Mazarine; when he returned on certain stipulated conditions. After assisting in the conclave at Rome which chose Clement IX. he retired from the world, and ended his life like a philosopher in 1679: which made Voltaire say, that in his youth he lived like Cataline, and like Atticus in his old age. He wrote his *Memoirs* in his retirement; the best edition of which, is that of Amsterdam, 4 vols. 12mo. 1719.

REUCHLIN (John) a learned German who contributed much to the restoration of letters in Europe, was born at Pforzheim in 1450. He became master of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; he taught Greek at Basil and Orleans, and composed and printed a grammar, lexicon, and proper vocabularies, to facilitate the study of that language. He made the tour of Italy with Eberhard count of Wirtemberg, who entertained that esteem for him, that he sent him ambassador to the emperor Frederic III. who conferred many marks of distinction on him. He died in 1522, and may be deemed the first man who introduced the study of Hebrew among modern Christians: the *Epistolæ obscurorum*

scurorum virorum, written to ridicule scholastic divines, have been attributed to him by some writers; but others give them to Henry Hutton.

REYN (Jan de) an eminent history and portrait painter, born at Dunkirk in 1610. He had the good fortune to be a disciple of Vandyck, was the best performer in his school, and was so attached to his master that he followed him to London, where it is thought he continued as long as he lived. In these kingdoms he is mostly known by the name of Lang Jan. He died in 1678, and it is imagined that the scarcity of his works is occasioned by so many of them being imputed to Vandyck: a circumstance that, if true, is beyond any thing that could be said in his praise.

RHADAMANTHUS, a severe judge, and king of Lydia; the poets make him one of the three judges of hell.

RHODOMAN (Laurence) was born in Upper Saxony in 1546. Six years he continued in the college of Ilfeld, where he made so great a progress under Michael Neander, that he afterward was qualified to be principal teacher in the most eminent public schools, and most flourishing universities. He was at last appointed history professor in the university of Wittemberg, and died in 1606. He wrote an abridgment of the Iliad, and several other pieces. He was particularly successful in his translation of Diodorus Siculus.

RHODOPE, a famous courtesan, contemporary with Æsop, and a slave in the same house with him. Xanthus sold her to Charaxus, a merchant of Mitylene, and by this means she obtained her liberty, and amassed great riches by turning courtesan at Naucratis. Yet we must not suppose that she got so much money, as could enable her to build the pyramid, which goes under her name. Æsop, though

the ugliest of mortals, made impression on her heart.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT (Sir Paul) an eminent English traveller, of the time of whose birth we find no account; but in 1661, he was appointed secretary to the earl of Winchelsea, who was sent ambassador extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte. During his continuance in that station, he wrote *The Present State of the Ottoman empire, in three books, containing the Maxims of the Turkish Policy, their Religion, and Military Discipline*, London, folio, 1670. He afterward resided eleven years as consul at Smyrna, where at the command of Charles II. he composed *The Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, anno Christi 1678*. On his return, lord Clarendon being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, made him his principal secretary for Leinster and Connaught: king James II. knighted him, made him one of the privy council in Ireland, and judge of the court of admiralty; all which he held to the revolution. He was employed by king William as resident at the Hanse towns in Lower Saxony, where he continued for ten years; but being worn out with age and infirmities, he obtained leave to return in 1700, and died the same year. Ricaut continued *Knolles's History of the Turks*, and continued *Platina's Lives of the Popes*; beside which there are some other productions under his name.

RICCI (Michael Angelo), born at Rome 1619, and made cardinal, in 1681, had a great genius for mathematics, and wrote a piece *De Maximis & Minimis*; likewise two learned dissertations, one of which is inserted among the works of cardinal Brancaccio, and the other in an epistle of Carlo Dati ad Philalethos; he applied himself with great industry to the study of divinity, and is mentioned by Gassendus, &c. with advantage.

RICCI

RICCI (Sebastian) an eminent Italian painter, born at Belluno near the marquisate of Trevigiano, in 1659. He was the disciple of Frederic Cervelli, a Milanese painter, for nine years; and then improved himself by copying the works of great masters at Rome and other cities in Italy. His fame recommended him to the imperial court to adorn the palace of Schoenbrun; from Vienna he was encouraged to visit London, and residing in this kingdom ten years immortalized his name by several grand compositions. Being enriched by his great business here, he returned to Italy with his nephew, the excellent painter Marco Ricci; and lived at Venice until his death in 1734.

RICCIOLUS (Joannes Baptista) an Italian Jesuit eminent as an astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, was born at Ferrara in 1598. He projected a large work in three parts, to contain a compleat system of philosophical, mathematical, and astronomical knowledge; the first of which parts, containing astronomy, he published in 2 vols. folio, Bologna, 1651. But he never completed his design, by adding the two other parts; having only published some select portions of them. He died in 1671.

RICIUS (Paul) a converted Jew, was a German, and flourished in the 16th century. The emperor Maximilian prevailed with him to quit his professorship of philosophy in Pavia, and to come into Germany, and made him one of his physicians. He wrote several books against the Jews, and on some other subjects; and has been greatly applauded for his candour, and learning.

RICHARD I. king of England, succeeded his father Henry II. in 1189. He took upon him the cross, and went to the Holy Land; and of all the Christian princes then engaged in the holy war, none was so terrible to the Saracens as king Richard.

Returning, he was driven upon the coast of Dalmatia, where being discovered, he was kept prisoner two years by the emperor Henry VI. till he had paid 100,000 marks for his ransom. Being arrived in England, a war broke out with France, over which he got a signal victory at Gisors in Normandy; but besieging the castle of Chalus in Limosin, he received his death's wound by an arrow, in 1199.

RICHARD II. king of England, succeeded Edward III. his grandfather, in 1377. His reign was inwardly disturbed by the rebellion of Wat Tyler, and Jack Straw. What proved fatal to him was first the duke of Gloucester's death, the people's darling, who was secretly smothered; his unjust seizure of the duke of Lancaster's goods, and his purpose to banish his son for ever: but Richard being gone over into Ireland, Henry the young duke of Lancaster landed in England with some forces; which increased fast, the nation being altogether dissatisfied with Richard. Duke Henry seized the crown, and Richard was soon after murdered in Pomfret-castle in Yorkshire.

RICHARD III. the last king of England of the line of York, was an usurper, crook-backed, or at least round shouldered, and spared none that stood in his way to the crown; having first imbrued his hands with the blood of Henry VI. and prince Edward his son. He procured the death of the duke of Clarence his own brother, and by the industrious assistance of the duke of Buckingham seated himself on the throne in 1483; and caused king Edward and his brother to be stifled in the tower. This prejudiced the duke of Buckingham against him; who resolved to set Henry, earl of Richmond, upon the throne, the next heir to the house of Lancaster, if he married the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter to king Henry IV. for the uniting of the two houses

houses of York and Lancaster. So Henry at last, with a body of 4000, encountered king Richard, at Bosworth near Leicestershire, in 1485, and got the day and crown; Richard being killed in the fight. Mr. Walpole in 1768 endeavoured to rescue the character of this prince from the many bad imputations it remains under, in a publication intitled "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of king Richard III."

RICHARDSON (Samuel) a celebrated English sentimental novelist, born in 1688, and bred to the business of a printer, which he exercised all his life with eminence. Though he is said to have understood no language but his own, yet he acquired great reputation by his three epistolary novels, intitled *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, and *Sir Charles Grandison*; which shew an uncommon knowledge of human nature. His purpose being to promote virtue, his pictures of moral excellence are by much too highly coloured; and he has described his favourite characters such rather as he might wish them to be, than as they are to be found in reality. It is also objected by some, that his writings have not always the good effect intended; for that instead of improving natural characters, they have fashioned many artificial ones: and have taught delicate and refined ladies and gentlemen to despise every one but their own self-exalted persons. But after all that can be urged of the ill effects of Mr. Richardson's novels on weak minds, eager to adopt characters they can only burlesque; a sensible reader will improve more by studying such models of perfection, than of those nearer to the natural standard of human frailty; and where those frailties are artfully exaggerated so as to fix and misemploy the attention on them. Mr. Richardson wrote some other things, but his literary character is supported by his novels: he died in 1761.

RICHELET (Cæsar Peter) a French writer, born in 1631 at Chemin in Champagne. He was the friend of Patru and Ablancourt, and like them applied himself to the study of the French language with success. He compiled a *Dictionary* full of new and useful remarks on it, but which would have proved more acceptable, had it not contained so many satirical reflections and obscenities: the best edition is that of Lyons, 3 vols. folio, 1728. He also collected a small *Dictionary of Rhymes*; and died in 1698.

RICHLIEU (John Armand du Plessis de) cardinal of Richlieu and Fronzac, bishop of Lucon, &c. was born at Paris in 1585. He was of excellent parts, and at the age of twenty-two had the address to obtain a dispensation to enjoy the bishopric of Lucon, in 1607. Returning into France he got preferment at court, and had the charge of secretary of state; but after the death of marshal d'Ancre he retired, and composed the books of controversy which we have of his. He inclined the queen to an accommodation, was made cardinal under Gregory XV, and afterward chief minister of state, &c. In 1626 the isle of Rhée was preserved by his care, and Rochelle taken, having stopped up the haven by that famous dyke which he ordered to be made there. He accompanied the king to the siege of Casal, and contributed not a little to the raising of it in 1629. He also obliged the Huguenots to the peace at Alais, which proved the ruin of that party; he took Pamerol, and succoured Casal besieged by Spinola. In the mean time the nobles found fault with his conduct, and persuaded the king to discard him. The cardinal, for his part was unmoved with it; and by his reasonings overthrew what was thought to be determined against him, by the most effectual means imaginable. The cardinal mediated a peace between

between the Poles and Swedes, checked the progress of the house of Austria, stirred up the Catalonians and Portuguese to shake off the Spanish yoke, and fomented the civil war in England. The king made him a duke and peer of France. He died in 1642, and was buried in the magnificent church of the Sorbonne, which he had rebuilt. There are several publications, theological and political, under his name.

RIDLEY (Sir Thomas) Doctor of civil law, born in Ely, was a man of great parts and general learning; he died in 1628. He wrote *A View of the civil and ecclesiastical Law*.

RIDLEY (Nicholas) bp. of London, was born in Northumberland, bred at Cambridge; beloved by king Edward VI. and preferred by him to the bishopric of Rochester, and then of London; he writ *De Cæna Domini*, and more against the papists; and after queen Mary's succession to the crown, was imprisoned and burnt at Oxford. He suffered with great resolution, and was one of the best divines of the English reformation.

RIENZI (Nicholas Gabrini de) see **GABRINI**.

RIGAULT (Nicholas) a very ingenious and learned Frenchman, the son of a physician, born at Paris in 1577. He was brought up among the Jesuits and admitted an advocate; but not being able to conquer the disgust he conceived against the law, he deserted it totally for the sake of polite literature. His *Funus Parafiticus*, procured him the friendship of Thuanus, who named him in his will to superintend the education of his children. He succeeded Isaac Casaubon as librarian to the king; was made procurer general of the supreme court of Nancy, counsellor of the parliament of Metz, and then intendant of that province. He died in 1654, after having given numerous proofs of uncommon erudition: his labours upon Cyprian and Tertul-

lian, are what he is now chiefly remembered for.

RINUCCINI (Ottavio) a Florentine gentleman, followed Mary de Medicis, into France, where king Henry IV. appointed him one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber. He was a man of wit and genius, handsome, polite, eloquent, and a good poet; which shining qualities recommended him to the ladies. He was the first who wrote in Anacreon's manner, and composed pieces that were set to music, and played on the stage. He died in 1621, and his works were published at Florence the year after by his son Francis Rinuccini: his three most esteemed operas are *Daphné*, *Eurydice*, and *Ariadne*.

RITTANGELIUS (John Stephen) a converted Jew, was a native of Bamberg in Germany, and lived in the 17th century. He was professor of the Eastern languages in the university of Königsberg, and published some books in defence of the Christian Religion.

RITTERSHUYS (Conrad) a learned German civilian, born at Brunswick in 1560. He was professor of civil law at Altorf, and published a variety of works, particularly as a civilian; together with an edition of Oppian in Greek and Latin: he was moreover an excellent critic; his notes upon many eminent authors, having been inserted in the best editions of them.

ROBERT BRUCE; see **BRUCE**.

ROBIN HOOD; see **HOOD**.

ROBINS (Benjamin) a most ingenious English mathematician, born at Bath in 1707. His parents were Quakers and of low condition, consequently neither able nor willing to have him much instructed in human learning; nevertheless his own propensity to science, procured him a recommendation to Dr. Pemberton at London, by whose assistance, while he attained the sublimer parts of mathematical

thematical knowledge, he commenced teacher of the mathematics. In 1742, he published his *New Principles of Gunnery*, containing the result of many experiments to establish the theory of projectiles, the resistance of the air, and the force of gunpowder. In 1748 came out *Anson's Voyage round the World*, which, though published under the name of Mr. Walter chaplain of the Centurion, was in reality written by Mr. Robins; Mr. Walter's mss. being little more than meer transcripts from the journals, serving as materials only. Having thus established his reputation, he was offered the choice of two considerable employments; either to go to Paris as one of the commissaries for adjusting the limits of Acadia, or to be engineer general to the East India company. He chose the latter, and arrived in the East Indies in 1750; but the climate not agreeing with his constitution, he died there the year following.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (François duke of) prince of Marillac, baron of Vetreuil, &c. wrote two excellent books; one, of *Maxims*, which Mr. Voltaire has not scrupled to say, contributed more than any other performance to form the taste of the French nation to propriety and correctness; the other, *Memoirs of the Regency of Queen Anne of Austria*. He died at Paris in 1680, aged 68 years.

ROCHESTER (John Wilmot) earl of, a great wit in the reign of Charles II. the son of Henry earl of Rochester, was born in 1648. There were two principles in this lively nobleman that carried him into great excesses; an eager and violent love of pleasure, with a disposition to extravagant mirth: the one involved him in great sensuality; while the other led him into many odd adventures and frolics. Thus by a licentious course of life he entirely wore out an excellent constitution before he was 30 years of age; and in 1679 he was

visited by Dr. Gilbert Burnet, upon an intimation that such a visit would be agreeable to him. Dr. Burnet published an account of his conferences with lord Rochester, in which it appears that though he had lived the life of a libertine and atheist, yet he died the death of a penitent Christian. His death happened in 1680; since which time his poems have been various times printed both separately and together: but when once he obtained the character of a lewd and obscene writer, every thing in that strain was fathered upon him; and thus many pieces not of his writing have crept into the later editions of his works.

ROE (Sir Thomas) an able English statesman, was born in Essex about the year 1580. He was introduced to court as esquire of the body to queen Elizabeth, was knighted by king James, and sent by prince Henry to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent ambassador to the great Mogul, at whose court he continued four years; and in 1621, went ambassador to the grand Signior: during his residence in the East he made a large collection of valuable mss. which he presented to the Bodleian library; and kept a curious account of his negotiations at the Porte, which was not published until the year 1740. In 1629 he was sent to mediate a peace between Poland and Sweden, in which he succeeded, and acquired great credit with Gustavus Adolphus. He was afterward employed in several other negotiations, and shewed great abilities in parliament; but the calamities the nation fell into not only embittered the latter part of his life, but was thought to shorten it: he died in 1644.

ROEMER (Olaus) a Danish astronomer and mathematician, born at Arhusen in Jutland, in 1644. He was invited to France in 1671, where he taught the dauphin mathematics, was gratified with a pension, and during

ring the ten years he resided at Paris, gained great reputation by his discoveries. In 1631, Christian V. king of Denmark, called him back to be astronomical professor at Copenhagen, and employed him in many public works that required a scientific head to regulate them. He died in 1710, without leaving any writings either printed or mss. behind him; yet his name will not be forgot, while the writings of others are read, where his merit is recorded.

ROGERS (Dr. John) was born at Ensham in Oxfordshire, of which place his father was vicar, in 1679. He distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy, in favour of temporal powers in the visible church; and against Collins's Scheme of literal prophecy: and died in 1729, vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

ROHAN (Anne de) daughter of Renatus de Rohan, was as illustrious for her genius and piety, as for her birth. She was sister to the duke de Rohan, the main support of the protestants during the civil wars under Lewis XIII. She was a fine poetess, and well skilled in the Hebrew language. See PARTHENAI (Catherine de).

ROHAULT (James) a Cartesian philosopher, taught mathematics at Paris, where he got acquainted with Mr. Clerfelier, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He taught physics upward of 12 years before he published his work on that science, which is by no means a complete system. He wrote also some discourses on philosophy, wherein he refutes *substantial forms, the soul of beasts, and physical accidents*. Mr. Clerfelier, after his death, published his *posthumous works*, which contain *Elements of Mathematics, a Treatise of Mechanics, &c.* He died at Paris in 1675, aged 55.

ROLLIN (Charles) was the son of a cutler, and born at Paris in 1661. He studied in the college of Pleffis,

and became rector of the university of Paris, professor of eloquence in the royal college, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He was removed from his rectorship in 1720, by a *lettre de cachet*, for taking part with the Jansenists against the Jesuits; and it is to this removal we owe his applying his attention to those excellent works for which he is so justly celebrated. These are, his *Treatise on the manner of studying and teaching the Belles Lettres*, 4 vols. 12mo. his *Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, &c.* 13 vols. 8vo. and his *Roman History*. He lived to carry on the history of Rome to about 70 years short of the battle of Actium; from which place it has been continued down to the time of Constantine the Great, in 16 vols. 12mo. by his worthy disciple M. Crevier. Mr. Rollin died in 1741, and these works of his, have been translated into several languages.

ROLLO; a Norwegian chieftan, who, driven out of his own country by the king of Denmark, collected a number of followers, and being prevented by the vigilant Alfred from settling in England, possessed himself of the province of Neustria in France; which was relinquished to him by Charles the Simple. This province Rollo called Normandy, from his Norman followers, and William the conqueror of England was descended from him.

ROMANO (Julio) a memorable Italian painter, born at Rome in 1492. He was the first and favourite disciple of Raphael, who left him and Penni his heirs on condition of their finishing what he left imperfect. He was more famous as a designer than as a painter; for the liveliness of his imagination made him expeditious in his designs, while the attention, labour, and time required in painting, rendered it too great a fatigue. His familiarity with antient authors enabled him to design historical and poetical

poetical subjects very freely ; yet in his ideas he was apt to be whimsical, and to be best pleased with figures of a colossal size ; being less guided by nature than by imagination. His colouring had undoubtedly too great a mixture of the black and red, which gave his performances a hard dry look, and in great measure destroyed the effect. The principal works of Julio are in the ducal palace at Mantua, of which he was also the architect ; and he was invited back to Rome to undertake the office of chief architect to St. Peter's church, but died while he was considering the offer, in 1545.

ROMULUS, the founder and first king of Rome, brother of Remus, and son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor king of Alba. This latter was dethroned by his brother Amulius, and his daughter Sylvia was put among the vestals ; but she conceiving (as was pretended) by Mars, was brought to bed of twins. Amulius caused them to be cast into the Tyber, but the king's shepherd breeding them up in his own house, the twins growing up, expelled Amulius, and restored Numitor to his throne. Romulus built the city of Rome, and died, having reigned 37 years.

RONSARD (Peter de) a French poet of a noble family, born in Vendomois, in 1526. He put himself at the head of some soldiers at Vendomois in 1562, and made great slaughter of the Protestants. He was supposed a priest, but denied it. However it is certain he had some benefices in *commendam*. He was dreadfully afflicted with the gout, owing to his debauched way of life. He wrote, many amorous poems, which would have been more beautiful, had he less imitated the ancient poets. He was, like many other authors, a very bad critic, with regard to his own works : for when he revised them for a second edition, he erased the best things in them. He died in 1585.

ROOKE (Sir George) a gallant naval commander, born of an ancient and honourable family in Kent, in 1650.. His merit raised him by regular steps to be vice-admiral, and one of the council to the lord high admiral, prince George of Denmark : he commanded several expeditions in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, in which his conduct and courage were eminently displayed ; particularly in the taking of Gibraltar. He served in several parliaments as representative for Portsmouth ; but his free and independent spirit did not much recommend him to ministerial favour : accordingly in 1701, when he voted for Mr. Harley to be speaker of the house of commons in opposition to the court, it brought on him many severe reflections from the whig party, and obscured all the great actions he ever did. In short, the prevalence of party spirit obliged this brave officer to quit the service of his country, and retire ; in which retirement he died in 1709.

ROSA (Salvator) an admirable painter, born at Naples in 1614. He was first instructed by Francesco Francavazo, a kinsman, but the death of his father reduced him to sell drawings sketched upon paper for any thing he could get ; one of which happening to fall into the hands of Lanfranc, he took him under his protection, and enabled him to enter the school of Spagnoletto, and to be taught moreover by Daniel Falcone, a distinguished painter of battles at Naples. Salvator had a fertile imagination, he studied nature with attention and judgment ; and always represented her to the greatest advantage : for every tree, rock, cloud, or situation, that enters into his composition, shews an elevation of thought that extorts admiration. He was equally eminent for painting battles, animals, sea or land storms ; and he executed these different subjects in such taste, as renders his works readily

dily distinguishable from all others. His pieces are exceedingly scarce and valuable; one of the most capital is that representing Saul and the witch of Endor, which is at Versailles. He died in 1673; and as his paintings are in few hands, he is more generally known by his prints, of which he etched a great number.

ROSAMOND, usually called Fair Rosamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, a baron of Herefordshire, and the most celebrated beauty in England. She is famous for being the favourite concubine of king Henry II. who is said to have secreted her in a labyrinth at his palace of Woodstock: but the popular tale of her having been poisoned there by the jealous queen Eleanor is rejected by all good historians. She retired before her death to the nunnery of Godstow in Oxfordshire, where she died in the life-time of her father; and Henry bestowed great revenues on the convent, on condition of their keeping lamps perpetually burning round her tomb. But her remains were removed under the reign of his successor, by Hugh bishop of Lincoln, and, as is conjectured, more out of compliment to queen Eleanor, than from any pious motive.

ROSCOMMON (Wentworth Dillon, earl of) was the son of James Dillon, earl of Roscommon, who had been converted from the Romish communion by abp. Usher. He passed the first years of his infancy in Ireland, and the earl of Strafford his maternal relation afterward sent for him to England, and took the charge of his education. When the clouds began to gather over England, and the earl of Strafford was impeached, he was sent to complete his education at Caen in Normandy. Soon after the restoration he returned to England, where he was graciously received, and made captain of the band of pensioners. In the gaieties of that age he was tempted to indulge a violent

passion for gaming, by which he frequently hazarded his life, and exceeded the bounds of a moderate fortune. He was made master of the horse to the duchess of York, and married the lady Frances, eldest daughter of Richard earl of Burlington, who before had been the wife of colonel Courtney. He distinguished himself by his writings; and in imitation of those learned assemblies, with which he had been acquainted abroad, began to form a society for the refining and fixing the standard of our language, in which his great friend Mr. Dryden was a principal assistant. This project was entirely defeated by the religious commotions, which ensued on king James's accession to the throne. In 1683 he was seized by the gout; and being too impatient of pain, he permitted a bold French pretender to physic, to apply a repelling medicine, in order to give him present relief; which drove the distemper into his bowels, and in a short time put a period to his life in 1684. He was a man of an amiable disposition, as well as a good poet: his poems, which are not numerous, are printed in the first volume of the works of the minor poets.

ROSE, or ROSEUS (Mambrin) an Italian author, who lived in the 16th century. He published in 1549 the *Institution of a Christian prince*, in which he neither imitated those who describe government, as commonly managed, nor those who represent it according to the most perfect speculation. He steered a middle course, which was to shew what the rules of common policy allow.

ROSIER (Hugh Sureau de) a famous Protestant minister of the church of Orleans, under Charles IX. born in Picardy. He saved his life in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, by abjuring his religion; some time after he withdrew to Heidelberg, where he again turned Protestant. Yet he never could regain the esteem

of

of those of his persuasion, and was fain to be corrector to Andrew Wechel's press at Francfort, where he and all his family died of the plague. He was a man of a wrangling temper, and fond of particular opinions.

ROVERE (Francesco della) See SIXTUS IV.

ROUILLE; see CATROU.

ROUSSEAU (John Baptist) a celebrated French poet, born at Paris in 1669. His father was only a shoemaker, but gave his son as good an education as he could afford, of which he soon shewed himself worthy. In 1688 he attended M. Bouressos, ambassador to the court of Denmark, as his page; and passed from thence to England in quality of secretary to marshal Tallard. He had obtained the reputation of a poet of the first rank, when all his hopes of preferment were ruined by having some political verses attributed to him, which he constantly disclaimed, but for which he was banished his country for ever. In this exile he gained the patronage, first of prince Eugene, and then of the duke of Aremberg, both of whom he disoblged; not being happily formed for a state of dependence. He died at Brussels in 1741; and a compleat and beautiful edition of his works was printed at Paris in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo. in 1743.

ROWE (Nicholas) descended of an ancient family in Devonshire, was born in 1673. He acquired a complete taste of the classic authors under the famous Dr. Busby in Westminster school; but poetry was his early and darling study. His father, who was a lawyer, and designed him for his own profession, entered him a student in the Middle-Temple. He made remarkable advances in the study of the law, but the love of the *Belles Lettres*, and of poetry in particular, stopt him in his career: his first tragedy, *The Ambitious Step-mother*, meeting with universal applause, he

laid aside all thoughts of rising by the law. He afterward composed several tragedies; but that which he valued himself most upon, and which was most valued, was his *Tamerlane*. He wrote but one comedy, intitled *The Biter*, which had no success; his genius not lying toward comedy. Being a great admirer of Shakespear, he obliged the public with a new edition of his works: but Mr. Rowe's last, and perhaps his best poem, was his translation of *Lucan*. The love of learning and poetry did not incapacitate him for business, and no body applied closer to it, when it required his attendance. The late duke of Queensberry, when secretary of state, made him secretary for public affairs; but after the duke's death, and during the rest of queen Anne's reign, he past his time with the muses. King George I. upon his accession to the throne of England, made him poet laureat, and one of the land surveyors of the customs in the port of London; and the lord chancellor Parker made him his secretary for the presentations. He died in 1718.

ROWE (Elizabeth) an English lady, eminent for her excellent writings both in prose and verse, born at Ilchester in Somersetshire, in 1674; was the daughter of worthy parents, Mr. Walter Singer, and Mrs. Elizabeth Portnell. She received the first serious impressions of religion as soon as she was capable of it. There is so great an affinity between painting and poetry, that this lady, who had a vein for the one, naturally had a taste for the other. She was also very fond of music, chiefly of the grave and solemn kind; as best suited to the grandeur of her sentiments, and the sublimity of her devotion. But poetry was her favourite employment, her distinguishing excellence. So prevalent was her genius this way, that her prose is all poetical. In 1696, a collection of her poems was published at the desire of two friends. Her paraphrase

phraſeon the xxxviiith chapter of Job, was written at the requeſt of biſhop Ken. She had no other tutor for the French and Italian languages, than the honourable Mr. Thynne, who willingly took the taſk upon himſelf. Her ſhining merit, with the charms of her perſon and converſation, had procured her a great many admirers. Among others, it is ſaid, the famous Mr. Prior made his addreſſes to her. But Mr. Thomas Rowe was to be the happy man. This gentleman was honourably deſcended, and his ſuperior genius, and inſatiable thirſt after knowledge, were conſpicuous in his earlieſt years. He had formed a deſign to compile the lives of all the illuſtrious perſons in antiquity, omitted by Plutarch; which indeed he partly executed. Eight lives were publiſhed ſince his deceaſe. They were tranſlated into French by the abbe Bellenger, in 1734. He ſpoke with eaſe and fluency, had a frank and benevolent temper, an inexhauſtible fund of wit, and a communicative diſpoſition. Such was the man, who, charmed with the perſon, character, and writings of our authoreſs, married her in 1710; and made it his ſtudy to repay the felicity with which ſhe crowned his life. Too intenſe an application to ſtudy, beyond what the delicacy of his frame would bear, broke his health, and threw him into a conſumption, which put a period to his valuable life in 1715, when he was but juſt paſt the twenty-eighth year of his age. Mrs. Rowe wrote a beautiful elegy on his death; and continued to the laſt moments of her life, to expreſs the higheſt veneration and affection for his memory. As ſoon after his deceaſe as her affairs would permit, ſhe indulged her inclination to ſolitude, by retiring to Frome in Somerſetſhire, in the neighbourhood of which place the greateſt part of her eſtate lay. In this reſeſ it was, that ſhe compoſed the moſt celebrated of her works, *Friendſhip in death*, and

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the *Letters moral and entertaining*. She had been favoured with an uncommon ſtrength of conſtitution, owing much, no doubt, to her exact temperance and calmneſs of mind, till about half a year before her deceaſe, when ſhe was attacked with a dangerous diſtemper. Yet ſhe got the better of it, and recovered her uſual health for ſome months, till one day ſhe was ſeized (probably) with an apoplexy, and expired in 1737.

ROXANA, daughter of Oxiartes a Perſian prince, was taken by Alexander upon his defeating Darius. Alexander fell in love with her, and married her, and at his death left her big of a ſon. Caſſander afterward put both the ſon and the mother to death.

ROY (James le) baron of the holy empire, and lord of St. Lambert, was originally from France. Antwerp gave him birth in 1633. His father ſent him to the moſt famous univerſities of Europe; and at his return made over to him his employments at the court of Bruiſels, which he had filled with honour; as did alſo our baron; but not being able to agree with the governor of the low countries, he gave up his employments, and retired to Antwerp, where he compoſed ſeveral pieces, which acquired him great reputation.

RUBENS (Sir Peter Paul) a famous painter, born at Cologne in 1577. He was the moſt accompliſhed of all the Flemiſh maſters, and would have come up to the moſt celebrated Italians, if, inſtead of being educated under Adam Van Noort and Octavio Venius, he had been bred in the Roman or Lombard ſchools. Notwithſtanding, perhaps none of his predeceſſors can boaſt a more beautiful colouring; a nobleſt invention; or a more luxuriant fancy in their compositions. Beſide his talent in painting, and his admirable ſkill in architecture, he was univerſally learned, ſpoke ſeven languages perfectly

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perfectly, was well read in history, and withal so excellent a statesman, that he was employed in several public negotiations of great importance. His usual abode was at Antwerp, where he built a spacious apartment in imitation of the Rotunda at Rome, for a noble collection of pictures which he had purchased in Italy; some of which, together with his statues, medals, and other antiquities, he sold to the duke of Buckingham, for 10,000*l*. His principal performances in painting are in the banquetting-house at Whitehall, the Escorial in Spain, and the Luxembourg galleries at Paris. He died in 1640, leaving vast riches to his children, the eldest of whom succeeded him in the office of secretary of state in Flanders.

RUDBECK (Olaus) a learned Swedish physician, born of an anti-ent and noble family in 1630. He became professor of medicine at Upsal, where he acquired great applause by his extensive knowledge: and died in 1702. His principal works are, *Exercitatio anatomica exhibens ductus novos hepaticos aquosos, & vasa glandularum serosa*, in 4to. He there asserts his claim to the discovery of the lymphatic vessels, against the pretensions of Thomas Bartholin: his other work, *Atlantica, sive Manheim, vera Japheti posterorum sedes ac patria*, 4 vols. folio, is full of strange paradoxes supported with profound learning. In this work he endeavours to prove that Sweden was the country whence all the ancient Pagan divinities and our first parents were derived; and that, the Germans, English, French, Danes, Greeks and Romans, with all other nations, originally came from thence.

RUE (Charles de la) a celebrated French Jesuit, preacher, and poet, born at Paris in 1643. He distinguished himself early by his talents and polite literature; and a Latin poem composed by him on the con-

quests of Lewis XIV. was thought so excellent by the celebrated Peter Corneille, that he translated it into French and presented it to the king, who shewed him singular respect ever after. He was one of those who had the care of the editions of the classics for the use of the dauphin; and published Virgil with good notes, and an exact life of the author, in 1675. There are tragedies of his writing in Latin and in French, which as they had the approbation of Corneille, shew the author to have been no ordinary poet. He died in 1725.

RUE (Charles de la) was a Benedictine monk, born in 1685, who acquired great reputation by his edition of Origen's works, of which he published two volumes, in folio, but died in 1739, before the appearance of the third. This work was completed in 4 vols. by his nephew Vincent de la Rue.

RUFFHEAD (Dr. Owen) was the son of his majesty's baker, in Piccadilly; who buying a lottery ticket for him in his infancy, which happened to be drawn a prize of 500*l*. this sum was applied to educate him for the law. He was accordingly entered in the Middle Temple, and seconded so well the views of his father, that he became a good scholar and an acute barrister. While he was waiting for opportunities to distinguish himself in his profession, he wrote a variety of pamphlets on temporary politics; and was afterward distinguished by his accurate edition of *The Statutes at large*, in 4to. He now obtained good business, though more as a chamber counsellor in framing bills for parliament, than as a pleader; but his close application to study, with the variety of works he engaged in as an author, so impaired his constitution, that after the last exertion of his abilities to defend the conduct of administration toward Mr. Wilkes, by a pamphlet intitled *The Case of the late Election for the county of Middlesex considered*;

considered; he was prevented from receiving the reward of a place in the Treasury, by dying in 1769, at about 46 years of age. Some time before his death, bp. Warburton engaged him to write his long promised *Life of Alexander Pope*; which however when executed, was very far from giving general satisfaction: the author attributed his ill success to the deficiency of his materials; while the public seemed rather to be of opinion that, as a lawyer, he ventured beyond his proper line, when he assumed the task of a critic in poetry.

RUFFI (Anthony de) counsellor in the Seneschal's court of Marseilles, discharged the duties of his employment with integrity. He also applied himself to historical enquiries, and published *A History of Marseilles* in 1642. In 1654 he was honoured with the post of counsellor of state, as a testimony of the esteem which was due to his learning and merit.

RUFINUS, favourite of the emperor Theodosius, was born in Gaul, in mean circumstances, but with an exalted genius. So good use did he make of the favour of Theodosius, that he soon obtained considerable preferments; and was at last made consul, with his son Arcadius. The chief lords of the court were exasperated at the rise of this favourite; they conspired against him, and resolved his ruin; but all their endeavours proved either their own destruction, or strengthened his authority. He was baptized with great pomp and ceremony in 394. His vexation to see Stillicio above him, after Theodosius's death, prompted him to some treasonable attempts which undid him. He took advantage of his master's weakness; divided the empires and the emperors, by his secret practices with the Huns, the Goths, and the Alans, and attempted to make himself sovereign, at least independent both on his masters and enemies.

In 395 he met with the punishment due to his crimes.

RUGGERI (Cosmo) a Florentine, introduced himself at the court of France as a great astrologer, when Catherine de Medicis patronized those people. He was a man of sense, and looked upon as a scholar; was bold even to impudence, whereby he insinuated himself among the nobility, and was a great man at intrigue. He at last was reputed a soothsayer and magician; and in 1574 was sentenced to the gallies, having been accused, among other crimes, of employing sorcery, in order to kill Charles IX. but the queen released him some time after. In 1604 he began to make almanacs, and died at Paris in 1615. As he had publicly declared that he would die an Atheist, his body was thrown in the fields.

RUPERT, prince palatine of the Rhine, &c. son of Frederic prince elector palatine of the Rhine, and Elizabeth, daughter to king James I. of England, was born in 1619. He gave proofs of his gallantry at the age of 13, and in 1642 came over into England, and offered his service to king Charles I. his uncle, who gave him a command in his army. At Edgehill he charged with incredible bravery, and made a great slaughter of the parliamentarians. In 1643 he seized the town of Cirencester, obliged the governor of Litchfield to surrender, and having joined his brother prince Maurice, reduced Bristol in three days, and passed to the relief of Newark. In 1644 he marched to relieve York, where he gave the parliamentarians battle, and entirely defeated their right wing; but Cromwell charged the marquis of Newcastle with such an irresistible force, that prince Rupert was entirely defeated. After this the prince put himself into Bristol, which surrendered to Fairfax after a gallant resistance. The king was so enraged at

the loss of this city, so contrary to his expectation, that he recalled all prince Rupert's commissions, and sent him a pass to go out of the kingdom. In 1648 he went for France, was highly complimented by that court, and kindly received by king Charles II. who sojourned there for the time. Afterward he was constituted admiral of the king's navy, and infested the Dutch ships, many of which he took; and being engaged with de Ruyter, obliged him to fly. When peace was concluded, the prince applied himself to his chemical and philosophical studies, from whence he hath furnished us with many curious inventions. He died in 1682, and was interred in king Henry VII's chapel, Westminster, with great magnificence.

RUSHWORTH (John) famous for his *Historical Collections*, was descended of a good family in Northumberland, and born about 1607. For some time he studied at Oxford, and afterward became a barrister of Lincoln's-Inn. But his genius leading him more to state affairs than the common law, he began early to take down speeches, &c. in parliament. He personally attended at all occurrences of moment, during the eleven years interval of parliament; he also went to observe distant transactions through the whole kingdom. Upon the opening of the long parliament in 1640, he was chosen assistant to Mr. Henry Elsyng, clerk of the house of commons, who sent by him their addresses to the king, when at York. In 1643 he took the covenant, and was appointed secretary to Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the parliament's forces. In 1651 he was named one of the committee to consult about the reformation of the common law. In 1658 he was chosen a Burgess for the town of Berwick upon Tweed; which place he represented in several parliaments afterward, until that

which met at Oxford in 1679. In 1667 he was appointed secretary to Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper of the great seal of England. At length he was committed prisoner for debt to the King's-Bench in Southwark, where he spent the six last years of his life, and died in 1690. His *Historical Collections of private passages in State, weighty matters in Law, and remarkable proceedings in Parliament*, were published at different times in folio; and comprehend from the year 1618, to the year 1648. All the seven volumes were reprinted together in 1721, with the trial of the earl of Strafford, which makes the whole, eight volumes. This work has been highly extolled by those who were averse to the cause of Charles I. and condemned as partial by all who favoured him and his measures: but it does not appear, nor is it pretended, that Mr. Rushworth has misrepresented facts or speeches.

RUSSEL (William) lord, was the third son of Francis, duke of Bedford, by Anne, daughter of Robert Carr, earl of Somerset. In 1679 he was appointed one of the new council to his majesty, and in 1680 was elected member of parliament for the county of Bedford, where he vigorously promoted the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the throne, which being passed the house of commons, he was ordered to carry it up to the house of lords, which he did, attended by almost all the members. But the lords having rejected the bill upon the first reading, the commons were exasperated at it, and were dissolved by proclamation on the 18th of January 1681. However, the necessity of affairs requiring the meeting of another parliament, the king called one, which assembled at Oxford on the 21st of March following, in which lord Russel served again as knight of the shire for the county of Bedford. But another bill of exclusion being moved
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for by Sir Robert Clayton, who was seconded by lord Ruffel, the parliament was soon after dissolved, and no other was called during the reign of king Charles II. In 1683 his lordship was committed prisoner to the tower, upon a charge of high treason; he was tried at the Old Bailey, for conspiring the death of the king, &c. and condemned. Dr. Burnet gives an account of his behaviour after condemnation, and at his death, in the *first volume of the History of his own Times*. He was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

R U S T (George) an excellent English writer and divine in the 17th century, educated at Cambridge, and preferred to be bp. of Dromore, in Ireland, in which see he continued till he died in 1670. He wrote several excellent pieces.

RUTILIUS (Claudius Numantianus Gallus) a person of great learning; was prefect of Rome, which being taken by Alaric in 410, he composed an Itinerary in verse, wherein he shews himself a furious Pagan; the best edition is that of Amsterdam in 1687. 12mo. with notes of several learned persons upon it.

RUYSCH (Frederic) son of Henry Ruysch commissary of the states-general, was born in 1638, and proved one of the greatest anatomists that ever appeared in Holland. He studied at Leyden and at Franeker, where he took his degree as doctor of physic, and settled at the Hague. A piece which he published in 1665, *De Vasis Lymphaticis & Laevis*, procured him an invitation to be professor of anatomy at Amsterdam; which he gladly accepted, and where he was continually employed in dissections, to examine every part of the human body with the most scrupulous exactness. He died in 1731, after having writ several books, in which he published many discoveries, yet not so many as he himself from his confined reading imagined.

RUYTER (Michael Adrian) duke, knight, and lieutenant admiral of the United Provinces, was born at Flushing in 1607. The states made him their admiral, and he signalized himself in many illustrious actions, till the French, under du Quesne, mortally wounded him with a cannon ball, in Sicily; his body was carried to Amsterdam, and honoured with a stately monument.

RYMER (Thomas) was born in the north of England, educated at Cambridge, became a member of the society of Gray's inn, and in 1692 succeeded Mr. Shadwell as historiographer to king William III. He was an excellent antiquarian, and his well-known and valuable work *The Fœdera*, in 17 vols. folio, will be an everlasting monument of his indefatigable assiduity and clearness of judgment as an historical collector. He died in 1713.

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SAAVEDRA. See CERVANTES.

SABELLICUS (Mark Anthony Coccius) flourished among the learned men about the end of the 15th century. He was a farrier's son, and born in a little town in Italy upon the Teveron. So early, and with such vigour did he apply himself to his studies, that he was qualified to teach a school before he had a beard. He was professor of polite literature at Vicenza; and at Venice, was offered by the senate two honourable and lucrative employments; one was to write the history of their republic, and the other to teach the *Bellas Lettres*. He afterward undertook an universal history, but was looked upon as a better teacher than historiographer. He died of the pox at the age of 70.

SABELLIUS, an arch heretic, born at Ptolemais in Lybia, the disciple of Noetus of Smyrna: He published his errors about 260, and taught, That there was no distinction between the persons of the trinity; the consequence of which was, that the father and holy ghost suffered death as well as the son. St. Denys hath writ well against this error.

SABINUS (George) a celebrated Latin poet, born in the electorate of Brandenburg in 1508. His poem *Rés-geste Césarum Germanorum* spread his reputation all over Germany, and procured him the patronage of all the princes who had any regard for polite literature: he was made professor of the belles lettres at Frankfort on the Oder, rector of the new academy at Königsburg, and counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg. He married two wives, the first of which was the eldest daughter of the famous reformer Melancthon; and died in 1560. His poems are well known and have been often printed.

SACCHI (Andrea) a celebrated painter, born at Rome in 1594. He was the disciple of Francisco Albano, whom he afterward surpassed in taste and correctness. He distinguished himself in a very eminent degree by his paintings in fresco; and a strong emulation subsisting between him and Pietro de Cortona, they each arrived at a degree of perfection that neither of them might have known, without such a competition. The works of Sacchi have such intrinsic merit, and are finished with such uncommon care and skill, as will always secure the applause of the judicious, and preserve their true value: he died in 1668.

SACHEVEREL (Dr. Henry) a famous clergyman of the Tory faction in the reign of queen Anne; who distinguished himself by indecent and scurrilous sermons and writings against the dissenters and revolution principles. He owed his consequence however to being indiscreetly prosecuted by the house of lords, for

his assize sermon at Derby, and his fifth of November sermon at St. Paul's in 1709; in which he asserted the doctrine of non-resistance to government in its utmost extent; and reflected severely on the act of toleration. The high and low church parties were very violent at that time, and the trial of Sacheverel inflamed the high church party to dangerous riots and excesses: he was however suspended for three years, and his sermons burned by the common hangman. The Tories being in administration when Sacheverel's suspension expired, he was freed with every circumstance of honour and public rejoicing; was ordered to preach before the commons on the 20th of May, had the thanks of the house for his discourse, and obtained the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn.

SACKVILLE; see DORSET.

SACROBOSCO (Johannes de) called also Holywood, the most learned mathematician of his time, born at Halifax in Yorkshire, continued some time at Oxford, and travelled to France, where he wrote his incomparable piece *de Sphæra Mundo*, and *de Computo Ecclesiastico*, &c. He died at Paris in 1235.

SADDUCEES, a sect amongst the Jews, which took its rise from one Sadoc. They denied the existence of spirits, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the dead; they observed the law, to enjoy the temporal blessings it promised, and to escape the punishments denounced to its transgressors. They rejected all manner of traditions, and denied all fatality, asserting, That as it was impossible for God to do any evil, so neither did he take notice of that which men committed; and thence concluded, that it was wholly in our will to do good or evil.

SADLER (John) was descended from an ancient family in Shropshire; born in 1615; and educated at Cambridge, where he became eminent for his great knowledge in the oriental languages.

languages. He removed to Lincoln's-Inn, where he made no small progress in the study of the law, and in 1644, was admitted one of the masters in chancery, as also one of the two masters of requests. In 1649 he was chosen town clerk of London, and the same year published his *Rights of the Kingdom*. He was greatly esteemed by Oliver Cromwell, by whose special warrant he was continued a master in chancery, when their number was reduced to six. By his interest it was that the Jews obtained the privilege of building for themselves a synagogue in London. In 1658 he was made member of parliament for Yarmouth; and next year was appointed first commissioner under the great seal with Mr. Taylor, Mr. Whitelocke, and others, for the probate of wills. In 1660 he published his *Olbia*. Soon after the restoration he lost all his employments, because he would not take or subscribe the oath and declaration, that it was not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the king, &c. In the fire of London in 1666, his fine house in Salisbury-court, and several other of his houses, were burnt down; and soon after, his mansion-house in Shropshire had the same fate. These misfortunes and several others coming upon him, and a numerous family, he was obliged to retire to his seat of Warmwell in Dorsetshire, where he lived in a private manner till 1674, when he died.

SADOLET (James) a polite and learned cardinal of the Romish church, born at Modena in 1477. Leo X. made him and Peter Bembo his secretaries, an office for which they were both well qualified, and Sadolet was soon after made bp. of Carpentras near Avignon: he was made a cardinal in 1536, by Paul III. and employed in several negotiations and embassies. He died in 1547, not without the suspicion of poison, for corresponding too familiarly with

the Protestants, and for testifying too much regard for some of their doctors. His works, which are all in Latin, were collected in 1607 at Mentz, in one vol. 8vo. All his contemporaries spoke of him in the highest terms.

SAGE (Alain Rene le) an ingenious French romance writer, was born at Ruys in Britany in the year 1667. He had a fine flow of imagination, was a compleat master of the French and Spanish languages, and wrote several admired romances in imitation of Spanish authors. These were *The Batchelor of Salamanca*, 2 vols. 12mo; *New adventures of Don Quixotte*, 2 vols. 12mo; *The Devil on two Sticks*, 2 vols. 12mo, and *Gil Blas*, 4 vols. 12mo. He produced also some comedies and other pieces of pleasantry; and died in 1747.

SAINT JOHN; See BOLINGBROKE.

SAINT MARTHE, the name of a French family, which for more than a century has been fruitful in men of letters. Charles de St. Marthe, born in 1512, who became physician to Francis II. was a good poet, and remarkable for his eloquence: he died in 1555. Scevolo, the nephew of Charles, born at Loudon in 1536, was distinguished both as a man of learning and business: he had some considerable employments under the kings Henry III. and IV. which he held with great reputation, and died in 1623. He published several pieces of poetry, but is principally known by a work in three books, called *Pædrotrophia, seu de Puerorum educatione*. Scevolo left three sons who proved eminent in literature; Abel, who with his son after him, were the king's librarians at Fontainebleau; Scevolo and Lewis, twins, both counsellors to the king, and historiographers of France: Lewis entered the church. Beside these, there were others of the family, not necessary to enumerate, who distinguished

guished themselves by different kinds of publications.

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE (Philip de Marnix lord du Mont) born at Brussels, distinguished himself by his employments and writings. He retired into Germany, when liberty of conscience was restrained by the Spaniards in the Low Countries, and was promoted at Heidelberg, to the place of counsellor in the ecclesiastical council. He returned to his own country in 1572, in order to support liberty, and promote the reformed religion. Now he entered into the service of the elector palatine, but the prince of Orange had the elector's permission to employ him as long as he should have occasion. He was one of the deputies sent by the states to England in 1575, to desire the protection of queen Elizabeth. He was one of the plenipotentiaries sent into France in 1580, in order to offer the sovereignty of their provinces to the duke of Alençon. He was consul of Antwerp in 1584, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma. The books which he published were not the least service he performed. Some were political, others controversial; some serious, others comical. He was engaged in a Dutch version of the scriptures when he died 1598. He had a great deal of wit and learning; understood the civil law, politics, divinity; the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and several living languages, &c.

SALADIN, a most warlike king of the Turks, sultan of Grand Cairo; he was general of Noradin's army, conquered Egypt, and after Noradin's death was governor during the minority of his son. He resolved war against the Christians, and endeavoured to surprize Jerusalem, but was defeated with a great slaughter, in 1177. He passed the Euphrates in revenge, took several cities and became formidable, but a truce was concluded, which he broke, and obtained a second victory; beheaded all the knights

templars, and of St. John; made himself master of Acre, Barut, Giblet, and of Jerusalem too. Pope Urban II, hearing this news, died for grief. He sustained some losses from the Christians, and died in 1193.

SALLI, priests of Mars, under N. Pompilius, were 12 in number, so called *a saliendo*, because upon certain days they went dancing and leaping through the city, and were entertained sumptuously by the citizens; hence the proverb *Saliares Epulæ*.

SALLENGRE (Albert Henry de) a very ingenious and laborious writer, born at the Hague in 1694, of an antient and considerable family; his father being receiver general of Walloon Flanders. He was educated with great care, studied at Leyden, and was admitted an advocate in the court of Holland. In 1716 he was made counsellor to the princess of Nassau, and the year after, commissary of the finances of the states general; but died prematurely of the small-pox in 1723. He was the editor of some valuable collections, and at the time of his death, was very busy on a considerable work of his own—*A History of the United Provinces from the year 1609, to the peace of Munster in 1648*: this was published in 4to. at the Hague in 1728.

SALLO (Denis de) a French writer famous for being the first projector of literary journals, was born at Paris in 1626. He studied the law, and was admitted a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, in 1652. It was in 1664 he schemed the plan of the *Journal des Sçavans*; and the year following began to publish it under the name of sieur de Heronville, which was that of his valet de chambre. But he played the critic so severely, that authors surprized at the novelty of such attacks, retorted so powerfully, that M. de Sallo unable to weather the storm, after he had published his third Journal, declined the undertaking and turned it over to the

the abbé Gallois; who without presuming to criticise, contented himself merely with giving titles, and making extracts. Such was the origin of literary journals, which afterward sprang up in other countries under different titles; and the success of them under judicious management, is a clear proof of their utility. M. de Sallo died in 1669.

SALLUSTUS (C. Crispus) a Latin historian, born at Amiternum in Italy, was bred in Rome, where he had several important employments; but his loose way of living occasioned his being banished the senate: he was taken in adultery by Milo, and whipped for that offence. Cesar restored him to the dignity of a senator, and sent him to Numidia, which he pillaged, and returning with vast riches, purchased those gardens to this day called the *Sallustian Gardens*. He died about a. r. 719. We have only some fragments of his chief history, and what we have entire are the *Conspiracy of Catiline*, and the war of *Jugurtha*; some blame him for his far-fetched metaphors, and obsolete phrases, yet he is esteemed one of the most considerable authors of the Roman history.

SALMASIUS (Claudius) a French writer of uncommon abilities and immense erudition, descended from an antient and noble family, and born at or near Semur in 1596. His mother, who was a protestant, infused her notions of religion into him, and he at length converted his father: he settled at Leyden, and in 1650 paid a visit to Christina queen of Sweden, who is reported to have shewn him extraordinary marks of regard. Upon the violent death of Charles I. of England, he was prevailed on by the royal family then in exile, to write a defence of that king; which was answered by our famous Milton in 1651 in a work intitled *Defensio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Regiam*. This book was

read all over Europe, and conveyed such a proof of the writer's abilities, that he was respected even by those who hated his principles. Salmasius died in 1653, and some did not scruple to say that Milton killed him, by the acuteness of his reply: his works are numerous and of various kinds; but the greatest monuments of his learning are his *Notæ in Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*, and his *Exercitationes Plinianæ in Solinum*.

SALVIAN, an ancient father of the Christian church, who was a priest of Marseilles in the 5th century, and wrote many works; of which, however, we have only remaining, eight books *De Providentia Dei*, four books *Adversus avaritiam presertim Clericorum & Sacerdotum*, and nine Epistles. The best editions of these pieces, are those of Paris, with the notes of Balusius.

SALVIATI (Francesco) a Florentine painter, born in 1510; first a disciple of Andrea del Sarto, and then of Baccio Bandinelli. His proper name was Rossi, but being taken into the service of cardinal Salviati, he was ever after distinguished by the name of his patron. His manner of designing came very near Raphael's, and he performed well in fresco, distemper and oil: he was quick at invention, ready at execution, yet his talent did not reach grand compositions. He was well esteemed both in France and Italy, yet his peevish temper lost him the friends his merit procured. He died in Italy in 1563.

SAMUEL, a prophet and judge of Israel; some are of opinion that he wrote the book of Judges, and that of Ruth, beside a great part of the book called by his name, where a farther account may be seen of him.

SAMSON, one of the judges of Israel, a man of most prodigious strength. His history is recorded in the book of Judges.

SANCHEZ (Thomas) an illustrious Spanish jesuit, born at Corduba in 1551. If any credit is due to the writers

writers of his own society, his application to study, and the austerities of his life, were surprising: he died at Granada in 1610. His works consist of a large volume, printed in his life-time, and in 4 vols. folio, printed after his death: in the former he treats very amply of matrimony, and examines with great accuracy all the controversies relating to it; the grossness of which has however met with severe reprehension.

SANCHONIATHON, a Phœnician historiographer, cotemporary with Gideon the Israelitish judge, who wrote nine books of the ancient theology and history of Phœnicia; we have some fragments of it in Porphyry de Abstinentia, and in Eusebius. Mr. Dodwell thinks it all counterfeit.

SANCROFT (William) abp. of Canterbury, was born at Fressingfield in Suffolk, 1616, and admitted into Emanuel college Cambridge in 1633. In 1642 he was elected a fellow, and, for refusing to take the covenant, was ejected from his fellowship. In 1660 he was chosen one of the university preachers, and in 1663 was nominated to the deanry of York. In 1664 he was installed dean of St. Paul's. In this station he set himself with unwearied diligence to repair the cathedral, till the fire of London, in 1666, employed his thoughts on the more noble undertaking of rebuilding it, toward which he gave 1400*l*. He also rebuilt the deanry, and improved the revenue of it. In 1668 he was admitted archdeacon of Canterbury, on the king's presentation. In 1677, being now prolocutor of the convocation, he was unexpectedly advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1688 he was committed to the tower, with six other bishops, for presenting a petition to the king against reading the declaration of indulgence. Upon king James II's withdrawing himself, he concurred with the lords in a declaration to the prince of Orange for a free parlia-

ment, and due indulgence to the Protestant dissenters. But when that prince and his consort were declared king and queen, his grace refusing to take the oaths to their majesties, he was suspended, and deprived. He lived in a very private manner, till he died in 1693. His learning, integrity, and piety, made him an exalted ornament of the church.

SANCTORIUS, a most ingenious and learned physician, professor in the university of Padua, in the beginning of the 17th century. He contrived a kind of statical chair, by means of which after estimating the aliments received, and the sensible discharges, he was enabled to determine with great exactness, the quantity of insensible perspiration, as well as what kind of victuals and drink increased or diminished it. On these experiments he erected a curious system, which he published under the title of *De Medecina statica*; of which we have an English translation by Dr. Quincy: Sanctorius published several other treatises which shewed great abilities and learning.

SANDERSON (Robert) born at Sheffield in Yorkshire, in 1587, was educated in Lincoln college Oxford; and after having been chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and had suffered much in the civil wars, he was soon after the restoration advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and was one of the bishops who assisted at the conference between the conformists and nonconformists in the Savoy. He died in 1662, and was a person of exemplary life; obliging behaviour, and dispassionate temper; his learning was methodical and exact. He was well read in the fathers and schoolmen, and in the history of the English nation, but his great talent was Casuistry, in which he is supposed to be one of the best and clearest writers. He wrote *Logica Artis Compendium*; *Sermons*, Fol. Nine

Nine Cases of Conscience ; De Juramenti Obligatione ; De Obligatione Conscientiæ ; Episcopacy not prejudicial to regal power ; Physicæ Scientiæ Compen. Pax Ecclesiæ.

SANDRART (Joachim) an eminent history and portrait painter, born at Franckfort on the Maine in 1606 ; and who was the disciple of Theodore de Bry, and Matthew Merian, both engravers, but became afterward the disciple of Gerard Honthurst. He accompanied Honthurst to England, where he staid until the year 1627, when the duke of Buckingham the patron of painters, was assassinated. Sandrart found employment and favour in several parts of Europe ; so that he returned to Germany greatly enriched : he set up an academy of painting at Nuremberg, where he published several volumes relating to his profession. His most considerable work in literature is his *Lives of the painters, with their effigies ;* being an abridgment from Vasari, Van Mander, and Ridolfi. He died in 1683.

SANDYS (Sir Edwin) second son of Dr. Edwin Sandys, abp. of York, was born about 1561, and educated at Oxford under Mr. Richard Hooker, author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*. In 1581 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of York. He travelled into foreign countries, and upon his return grew famous for learning, prudence, and virtue. While he was at Paris, he drew up a tract, published under the title of *Europæ Speculum*. In 1602 he resigned his prebend, and the year following was knighted by king James I. who employed him in several important affairs. He was dextrous in any great employment, and a good patriot. However, opposing the court with vigour, in the parliament held in 1621, he, with Mr. Selden, was committed to custody for a month. He died in 1629, having bequeathed 1500*l.* to the univer-

sity of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysical lecture.

SANDYS (George) brother of the foregoing Sir Edwin, and youngest son of abp. Sandys, was born in 1578. He was a most accomplished gentleman, travelled over several parts of Europe, and the East ; and published a relation of his journey in folio in 1615. He made an elegant translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and composed some poetical pieces of his own, that were greatly admired in the times of their being written. He became one of the privy chamber to Charles I. and died in 1644.

SANNAZARIUS (James) an Italian of great wit and noble birth ; he was an excellent poet, and writ several poems, as also that noted epigram in praise of Venice. He died for grief, at the news that Philibert, prince of Orange, general of the emperor's army, had ruined the best part of his country house in 1530.

SANSON (Nicholas) a famous French geographer, was born at Abbeville in Picardy, 1599. He finished his studies, and became a merchant, but meeting with losses he went to Paris, where he grew famous, as an engineer and mathematician. He was made the king's geographer, and bestowed his time in making of maps, which are esteemed the best.

SAPPHO, called the tenth muse, was born in Lesbos in the 25th olympiad. She composed many poems, admired by the ancients, two of which we have in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Longinus the rhetorician. Being slighted, they say, by her lover Phaon, she cast herself into the sea.

SARASIN (John Francis) a French poet, born at Hermanville, in the neighbourhood of Caen, about the year 1604. He was a man of lively imagination, and of a most ready wit, of which he was constantly giving proof on some occasion or other. He was private secretary to the prince of Conti, whom he so far displeased

at length in some respect relating to the prince's marriage, that he was turned out of doors ignominiously, which treatment occasioned his death in 1654. There is a 4to. volume of his writings published in 1656, by M. Menage, and 2 vols. 12mo. afterward made out of such pieces as M. Menage rejected.

SARASIN (James) a celebrated French sculptor and painter, born at Noyon. After residing a long time at Rome, he returned to France, and executed a great number of fine paintings and statues, under the reigns of Lewis XIII. and XIV. He died in 166c.

SARDANAPALUS, king of the Assyrians, was a most effeminate prince, and used to sit spinning in a woman's dress amongst his concubines. His subjects rebelled against him under Arbaces, who besieged him in Nineveh, and after two years siege forced him to burn himself, 820 years before Christ, which ended the kingdom of Assyria.

SARTO (Andrea del) a celebrated Florentine painter, born in 1488. He was the son of a taylor, a circumstance to which he owed the name of Sarto, and was taught the art of painting by Peter de Cosimo. After having worked some time for pope Leo X. he was engaged by Francis I. of France, who treated him with liberality and distinction; but leaving a picture half finished, he returned to Florence, at the desire of his wife. He received money of the king to purchase pictures with, but forgetting his engagement he squandered the cash, and sunk into that poverty his prodigality and want of probity merited. He died of the plague in 1520.

SATURN, the father of the gods, son of Cœlus and Vesta, and younger brother to Titan, who resigned his birthright to him upon condition that he should destroy all his male issue; Saturn was contented, and knowing

that one of his sons should dethrone him, he determined to devour them, but his wife put them privately out to nurse. Titan understanding this, made head against his brother, seized and kept him prisoner, till his son Jupiter delivered him, who ousted him shortly of his throne, so he fled to Italy, where Janus entertained him, as bringing along with him the *Golden Age*

SATYRS, monsters, feigned to be demi-gods, living in forests; their upper parts like a man, with horns, and their lower parts like goats.

SAVAGE (Richard) the son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, according to her own confession; was born in 1698. This confession of adultery was made in order to procure a separation from her husband the earl of Macclesfield; yet having attained this desired end, no sooner was her spurious offspring brought into the world, than without the dread of shame or poverty to excuse her, she discovered the resolution of disowning him, and as long as he lived treated him with most unnatural cruelty. She delivered him over to a poor woman to educate as her own; and prevented the earl of Rivers from leaving him a legacy of 6000*l.* by declaring him dead. She endeavoured to send him secretly to the plantations, but this plan being either laid aside or frustrated, she placed him apprentice with a shoemaker. When the accidental discovery of his birth unsettled his mind, and prevented him from fixing in any useful station of life, he made many fruitless attempts to attract her notice; and failing in every one, commenced author for support: in which capacity he experienced all those vicissitudes with which men of more genius than prudence are so familiar. A drunken frolic he one night engaged in, ended in a fray, and Savage unfortunately killed a man, for which he was condemned to be hanged: his

his friends earnestly solicited the mercy of the crown, while his mother as earnestly exerted herself to prevent his receiving it! The coun-
tess of Hertford at length laid his whole case before queen Caroline, and Savage obtained a pardon. Under the sense of his obligation to the queen, he published a poem on her birth-day, intitled *The Volunteer Laureat*; for which she was pleased to send him 50*l.* with an intimation that he might annually expect the same bounty. He received the fruits of this promise as long as the queen lived, and his method of enjoying his pension was somewhat particular; he no sooner received it than he vanished from the sight and knowledge of all his acquaintance for a short time, and when he appeared again, was as penniless as before. The remainder of his life passed in poverty, hunger, and vagrancy, for he had so little conduct, that occasional relief only furnished the means of occasional excess; and he defeated all attempts his friends made to fix him in a decent way. He died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a small debt, in 1743; and was buried at the expence of the gaoler. His principal writings, beside the *Volunteer Laureat* above mentioned, were *The Wanderer*, a moral poem; *The Bastard*, a poem; and a tragedy on the story of *Sir Thomas Overbury*.

SAVARY (James) an eminent writer on the subject of trade, was born at Doué in Anjou, in 1622. Being bred to merchandize, he continued in trade until 1658, when he left off the practice to cultivate the theory: he had married in 1650; and in 1667, when the king declared a purpose of assigning privileges and pensions to such of his subjects as had twelve children alive, Mr. Savary was not too rich to put in his claim to the royal bounty. He was afterwards admitted of the council for the reformation of commerce; and the

orders which passed in 1670, were drawn up from his instructions and advice. He wrote *Le Parfait Négociant* 4to. and *Avis & Conseils sur les plus importantes matieres du Commerce* in 4to. He died in 1690, and out of 17 children he had by one wife, left eleven. Two of his sons, James and Philemon Lewis, laboured jointly on a great work, *Dictionnaire universelle du Commerce*, 2 vols. folio: this work was begun by James, who was inspector general of the manufactures at the custom-house, Paris, who called in the assistance of his brother Philemon Lewis, although a canon of the royal church of St. Maur; and by his death left him to finish it. This work appeared in 1723, and Philemon afterward added a third supplemental volume to the two former.

SAVILE (Sir Henry) a most learned Englishman, born of a genteel family in Yorkshire, in 1549. After improving himself by travelling, he was made Greek tutor to queen Elizabeth, who entertained a great esteem for him. In 1585; he was appointed warden of Merton college, which he governed 36 years with great honour; and in 1596 was chosen provost of Eton college, which he made it his business to fill with the most considerable and learned men. In 1619, he founded a professorship of geometry, and another of astronomy, at Oxford, beside many other valuable benefactions and legacies he bestowed on that university. His regard to literature appeared even more by his expensive editions of valuable books; among which, his fine Greek edition of Chrysostom's works, in 8 vols. folio, cost him 8000*l.* including sums paid to learned men for examining and transcribing Mss. at home and abroad.

SAUL, first king of Israel, son of Kish. He died a. m. 2949, of his reign 40.

SAUNDERSON (Dr. Nicholas) an illustrious professor of mathematics

tics in the university of Cambridge, and a fellow of the royal society, was born at Thurlstone in Yorkshire in 1682. When he was twelve months old, he lost not only his eye sight, but his very eye balls, by the small-pox, so that he could retain no more ideas of vision than if he had been born blind. His father, who was in the excise, instructed him in numbers, for which he discovered so uncommon a capacity, that with no more learning than he gained at a private academy, and his own industry, assisted by a meer reader; it was resolved to send him to Cambridge, not as a scholar but as a master. He accordingly went thither in 1707, and his fame in a short time filled the university; his lectures on Newton's Principia, Optics, and Arithmetica universalis, being greatly crowded. Upon the removal of Mr. Whiston from his professorship, Mr. Saunderson's merit was thought so much superior to that of any other competitor, that an extraordinary step was taken to qualify him with a degree; and he was accordingly chosen his successor in 1711. In 1723 he married the daughter of a clergyman, by whom he had a son and daughter; and died in 1739. There was scarcely any part of the mathematics on which he had not composed something for the use of his pupils; but he discovered no intention of publishing any thing, until by the persuasion of his friends he prepared his *Elements of Algebra* for the press, which were published by subscription in 2 vols. 4to. 1740.

SAVONAROLA (Jerom) a famous Dominican monk, born at Ferrara in 1452. Being sent for to Florence to prepare Laurence de Medicis for death, he there distinguished himself so much by his fervency of preaching and austerity of life, that he governed in Florence for some years as if he had been its sovereign. He did not however shew much policy

respecting himself, for he preached with so much zeal and eloquence against the corruptions of the court of Rome, and particularly against the flagitious practices of pope Alexander VI. that not being able to silence him otherwise, the pope condemned him to be hanged and burned, in 1498; which punishment he suffered with the utmost degree of pious fortitude. He wrote a prodigious number of books to promote morality and devotion.

SAURIN. (James) a celebrated protestant minister, was born at Nismes in 1677. His father, who was a lawyer, retired after the repeal of the edict of Nantz to Geneva, at which place he died; and Saurin quitting his studies, in 1694 made a campaign under lord Galloway, and procured a pair of colours. But when the Duke of Savoy concluded a peace with France, he quitted a profession for which he was not calculated, and resumed his studies at Geneva. In 1700, he visited Holland and England, in which latter country he staid long enough to marry a wife in 1703, and returned to the Hague in 1705. Here he preached with extraordinary applause, and died in 1730: there are 10 vols. of his sermons, beside other works, all greatly esteemed.

SAUVEUR (Joseph) an eminent French mathematician, born at La Fleche in 1653. He was absolutely dumb until he was seven years of age, and even then his organs of speech did not disengage themselves so freely, but that he was ever after obliged to speak with great deliberation. Mathematics were the only studies he had any relish for, and these he cultivated with extraordinary success; so that he commenced teacher at 20 years of age, and was so soon in vogue, that he had prince Eugene for his scholar. He was made mathematical professor in the royal college in 1686; and ten years after was admitted a member of the academy

academy of sciences. He died in 1716; and his writings, which consist rather of detached papers than of connected treatises, are all inserted in the *Memoirs of the academy of Sciences*.

SAXE (Maurice count de) natural son of Frederic Augustus II. king of Poland, by Aurora countess Koenigsmarc, was born at Dresden in 1696. He gave very early indications of a military genius, and began to serve in the allied army in the Netherlands at 12 years of age. In 1720, he visited the court of France, where he obtained a brevet of camp marshal from the duke of Orleans, at that time regent of the kingdom: two years after he purchased a regiment, and gradually rose in military honours from the rank of colonel to that of marshal general. While he resided in France the states of Courland foreseeing that the duchy would soon be without a head, the last male heir being likely to die without issue, were prevailed on to chuse the count for their sovereign: but this election having been vigorously opposed by the court of Russia and the republic of Poland, on both of which that duchy is dependent, he could never make good his pretensions. When a war broke out in Germany on the death of his father, he attended the duke of Berwick commander in chief of the French army, and behaved with extraordinary bravery; and was again employed to support the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, on the death of the emperor Charles VI. In the war between Great Britain and France he commanded the French army in the Netherlands with the rank of marshal; in which high station he had full room to display his abilities, and success crowned all his enterprises. His services procured him an act of naturalization by the king of France, he was raised to the rank of marshal general, and was constituted governor general of the Nether-

lands. On the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he retired to Chambord in France, where he died in 1750: he was bred a Lutheran, and no consideration ever prevailed with him to change his religion. His *Reveries, or Memoirs concerning the art of War*, were translated into English and published at London in 4to 1757.

SCALA (Bartholomew) a learned man, in the 15th century, born at Florence, was a miller's son, but raised himself by his industry and his learning. He was a domestic of Cosmo de Medicis; after which the Florentines advanced him by degrees to several considerable posts, ennobled him, and made him a member of the senate. He was also secretary to that republic. He wrote a history of Florence, and died in 1497 at the aged of 73.

SCALIGER (Julius Cesar) a most famous critic, poet, physician and philosopher, descended of the princes de la Scala, lords of Verona. He was born in Italy, bred in Germany, and lived in France. He had two inveterate enemies against whom he writ, Cardanus and Scioppius. He died at Agen in Guienne in 1558, having writ *de Arte Poetica*, letters, orations, poems, commentaries upon Aristotle and Theophrastus, several pieces of physic, *De Causis Linguae Latinae; Exercitationes Exoticæ*, &c.

SCALIGER (Justus Joseph) son of the preceding, was born at Agen, in 1540. He excelled in critical learning, and was invited to be an honorary professor at Leyden, where he lived 16 years, and died in 1609. He wrote poems, notes upon Seneca, Varro, Aufonius, Rompeius Festus, *Emendatio Temporum*; upon Eusebius's *Chronicon*, *Canones Isagogici*, &c.

SCANDERBEG, whose true name was George Castriot, was king of Albania. John his father being reduced by Amurath II. was forced to put five of his sons into his hands, of whom this Scanderbeg was the youngest;

youngest; Amurath poisoned the rest, but spared him, being charmed with his person and extraordinary endowments. He caused him to be circumcised, and trained up for the war, in which he had better success than Amurath desired; for having given several instances of his courage in Amurath's service, who was the usurper of his dominions, he made himself master of Croya, &c. and in 1443, took possession of his hereditary dominions, to the great joy of his subjects. He then declared himself a Christian; forced the Turk to raise the siege of Croya, and in the second siege Amurath died before the walls. Under Mahomet II. he proved victorious against eight armies, and though he had killed above 2000 Turks with his own hand, yet he was never wounded. He died at Lyfla, a city of the Venetians, in 1467.

SCARRON (Paul) a celebrated author of the 17th century, was born at Paris. He applied himself to that kind of writing, which is called *Burlesque*, and in which he excelled both in prose and verse. He had a very untoward frame of body, and from the age of 27, a sort of palsy had deprived him of the use of his limbs. For this reason he was nicknamed *Cul de Fatte*. But though his person made but an ungainly figure, he had no deformed mind. In consideration of his wit and parts, the court allowed him an annual pension of 500 crowns. Having long lived a bachelor, he at last fell in love with, and married, mademoiselle *D'Aubigné*, afterward the famous madam *Maintenon*, and lived very happily with her. He died in 1660. His works are, the *Roman Comique*; *Virgile travesti*, &c.

SCHAAF (Charles) a very learned German, born at Nuys in the electorate of Cologne in 1646. He was bred to divinity at Duisbourg, and having made the Oriental tongues his particular study, became professor of them in that university in 1677.

Two years after he removed to Leyden to fill the same post with a better stipend; and continued there until his death in 1720: he published some useful works in Oriental learning.

SCHEFFER (John) a very learned German, born at Straßburg in 1621. Being driven out of his own country by the wars, he withdrew to Sweden in 1648, under the protection of queen Christina; and was made professor of eloquence and politics at Upsal. He was afterward honorary professor royal of the law of nature and nations, assessor of the royal college of antiques, and at length librarian of the university of Upsal: he died in 1679, after having published a number of works, many of which relate to Greek and Roman antiquities.

SCHEINER (Christopher) a German mathematician, astronomer, and Jesuit, eminent for being the first who discovered spots on the sun, was born at Schwaben in the territory of Mindelheim in 1575. He became rector of the college of Jesuits at Neisse in Silesia, and confessor to Charles archduke of Austria. He first discovered spots on the sun's disk in 1611, and made observations on these phenomena at Rome for many years; until at length reducing them to order, he published them in one vol. folio in 1630. He wrote, also some smaller things relating to mathematics and philosophy; and died in 1650.

SCHIAVONE (Andrea) an eminent Venetian painter, born in 1522. His first employment was only to serve those painters who kept shops, where his mind opened, and inclination and genius supplied the want of a good master. He studied hard, and took infinite pains; but being obliged to work for his daily bread, he could not find leisure to perfect himself in design: yet he covered that defect excellently well by the singular beauty and sweetness of his colours. So malicious was fortune to poor Schiavone,

vone, that his pictures were but little valued in his life-time, nor was he ever paid otherwise for them than as an ordinary painter: though after his decease, which happened in 1582, his works turned to much better account, being esteemed little inferior to those of his most famous cotemporaries.

SCHMIDT (Erasmus) a learned German born at Delitsch in Misnia, in 1560. He was eminent for his skill in the Greek tongue, and in the mathematics, both which he professed with great reputation for many years at Wittemberg, where he died in 1637. He published a good edition of Pindar, with a Latin version, and learned notes; and also wrote notes on Lycophron, Dionysius Periegetes, and Hesiod.

SCHOMBERG (Frederic) duke, and peer of England, general of the army in Ireland, &c. He gave the first proofs of his valour under Frederic Henry, prince of Orange; he some time after served in France, and had secret orders to go to Portugal against Spain, where he obliged the Spaniards to a peace in 1668, and to own the house of Braganza lawful heirs of the crown of Portugal. He commanded the French in Catalonia 1672, and though a Protestant, was made marshal of France, in 1675. He commanded in the low countries, and raised the siege of Maestricht. In 1685, when the Protestant religion was suppressed in France, he was suffered to depart that kingdom. In 1688, he came over into England with the prince of Orange, the late king William III. In 1689, he hindered king James from making himself master of Ireland. In 1690, the king joined him, and entirely routed king James's army, though advantageously posted on the other side the river Boyne; but being without his coat of armour, was killed by a pistol-shot, and the thrust of a sword.

SCHOREL (John) a Flemish painter, born at a village of the same

name near Alkmaer, in Holland, in 1495, and who worked for some time with Albert Durer. He travelled to Jerusalem with a friar, and designed in several parts of the Holy land; when he returned, pope Adrian VI. made him superintendant of the buildings at Belvidere; and when that pope died he returned to the Low countries. He was endowed with various accomplishments, being a musician, poet, orator; and skilled in languages. He died in 1562.

SCHOTTUS (Andreas) a very learned German Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1552. He had a candor and generosity seldom found in men of his order; and would communicate freely even with heretics, to serve the cause of literature: he published many books, and died in 1629.

SCHREVELIUS (Cornelius) a laborious Dutch critic and writer, who has given the public some editions of ancient authors, more elegant than correct: his *Greek Lexicon* is esteemed the best of all his works. He died in 1667.

SCHURMAN (Anna Maria) a very learned lady, born at Cologne in 1607. From her infancy she shewed an extraordinary dexterity of hand; for at the age of six years she cut with her scissors, out of paper, all sorts of figures. At ten, she was but three hours in learning to embroider. She then was taught music, painting, sculpture and engraving; and succeeded equally in all these arts. Her father perceiving her excellent capacity for learning, applied himself to cultivate it. The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages grew familiar to her, and she made a considerable progress in the Oriental tongues. She perfectly understood, and spoke fluently the French, English and Italian, and was not a little conversant in geography, astronomy, philosophy, and the other sciences. But as her turn of mind was very religious, she applied herself principally to the holy

scriptures. She prosecuted her studies at Utrecht, but so great was her modesty, that her learning and merit had continued unknown, had not Vossius and some other great men produced her, contrary to her own inclination, upon the stage of the world. All the learned men of the age corresponded with her, and persons of the highest rank were glad of an opportunity of seeing her. At last she attached herself to the famous Labadie, embraced his opinions and practices, and accompanied him wherever he went. After his death she retired to Friseland, where she died in 1678. Her works are well known.

SCHWARTS (Christopher) an eminent history painter, born at Ingolstadt in 1550, who was distinguished by the appellation of the German Raphael. He learned the first principles of the art in his own country, but finished his studies at Venice; when he not only made the works of Titian his models, but had the advantage of receiving some personal instructions from that illustrious master. His performances were soon in the highest esteem, as his manner of painting was very different from what the Germans had been accustomed to before that time: he was therefore invited by the elector of Bavaria to his court, and appointed his principal painter. He died in 1594, and his most capital works, as well in fresco as in oil, are in the palace at Munich, and in the churches and convents.

SCIOPPIUS (Gaspar) a German, and an eminent author in the 17th century. He published some pieces very young, and was not able to reflect on his performances in print, without a tincture of conceit. In 1599, he turned Roman Catholic, yet mauled the Jesuits in several pamphlets with counterfeit titles; and was no less violent against the Protestant party. He died about 1649.

He was a person of great capacity and genius, but of a cynical disobliging humour, and valued himself highly upon the excellency of his Latin. His indefatigable industry, his memory, the number of his treatises, the force and spirit of his elocution, and his ascendant over his enemies, are circumstances all surprising; but at last he began to think himself not invincible.

SCIPIO (Publius Cornelius) Africanus, got the name of Scipio, because he was wont to guide his blind father; *Scipio* signifying a crutch, or walking-staff. At 17 years of age he rescued his father at the defeat of Tefin, and persuaded the flying Romans to return. At 24 years of age he conquered Spain from the Carthaginians; and the same day beat their army, and took New Carthage. The wife of Mardonius, and the children of Indibilis, being found amongst the prisoners, he honourably dismissed them, and put an end to the war. He passed into Africa, and in two famous battles overcame the Carthaginians, commanded by Asdrubal and Syphax. The next year he beat Hannibal at the fight of Zama, whereupon Carthage submitted to the conqueror, and from that time he was surnamed Africanus. Afterward he was accused by the two Petilian brothers, of keeping correspondence with king Antiochus, but he justified himself, and spent the rest of his life in study, and patronizing men of letters.

SCIPIO Æmilianus (Publius) called Africanus Minor, son of L. Æmilius Paulus, and adopted by Cornelius Scipio: in Spain he obtained a mural crown, for having scaled the walls of a city besieged by the Romans, and fought a single combat with a Spaniard of a prodigious stature, wherein he came off victor. He was made consul under age, and took and burnt Carthage; and in a. r. 620, he destroyed Numantia. He

was

was very learned, and a lover of learning, and had always Polybius and Panetius for his companions; he was found dead in his bed, murdered it is thought by the Gracchi, in 625.

SCIPIO Nafica, son of Cornelius Scipio, and cousin of the former; he was eloquent, wise and courageous, and of singular virtue, and therefore with him was lodged the image of the mother of the gods, which was to be lodged with a person so qualified.

SCIPIO (Lucius Cornelius) Asiaticus, was the son of Publius Scipio, and brother of Scipio Africanus. Having been elected consul, the management of the affairs of Greece was allotted to him, with the prosecution of the war in Asia against Antiochus. This king, whose army was composed intirely of Asiatics, could not stand long against the Roman legions; but was defeated with the loss of 50,000 men: after which victory, Scipio returned to Rome, where he obtained the honour of a triumph, with the surname of Asiaticus. He was afterward accused by Cato the censor of being bribed by Antiochus, and of applying public treasure to his own use: his effects were confiscated, but were found insufficient to justify his prosecution.

SCOT (John) or Duncotus, a very learned man; the Scots and English strive for his birth, and both pretend to carry it. According to the Scots, he was born at Duns in the Mers; near to Northumberland, and hence was called Duncotus. He was founder of the Scotists, an acute logician, who obscured the clearest truths by his niceties. He read at Oxford, Paris, and Cologne upon the Rhine, where he was buried in a fit of an apoplexy, and reviving in his grave, dash'd out his brains; but this is by some said to be a calumny. His works were published at Lyons in 12 vols. 1639. He died in 1308.

SCOT (Reginald) an English gentleman, was a younger son of Sir John Scot, of Scots-hall in Kent. At a

bout 17 years of age he was sent to Oxford, and afterward retired to his native country, where he continued his studies, and particularly gave himself to perusing of obscure authors, that were generally neglected. Beside several others, he wrote a book intitl'd, *The Discovery of Witchcraft*; all the copies of which, that could be found, were burnt by king James I. This learned prince, in the preface to his "Demonologia, first printed at Edinburgh in 1597, observes, that he "wrote that book "chiefly against the damnable opinions of Wierus and Scot; the "latter of whom is not ashamed in "public print to deny that there can "be any such thing as witchcraft, "and so maintains the old error of "the Sadducees in denying of spirits." Mr. Scot died in 1599.

SCOT (Michael) a learned man, who was greatly devoted to the study of the mathematics and astrology, lived in the 13th century. He was beloved by the emperor Frederic II. to whom he dedicated all his works. He has been by some ranked among magicians, but others have rather admired his sagacity and penetration, than censured his curiosity. He wrote a treatise concerning *physiognomy*.

SCOTT (John) an eminent English divine, was born about 1638, and became minister of St. Thomas's in Southwark. In 1684 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's. Dr. Hickes tells us, that after the revolution he "first refused "the bishopric of Chester, because he "could not take the oath of homage, "and afterward another bishopric, "the deanry of Worcester, and a "prebend of the church of Windsor, "because they all were places of deprived men." He published several excellent works, particularly *The Christian Life*, &c. and died in 1695. He was eminent for his humanity, affability, pleasantness, sincerity, and readiness to do good; and his talent for preaching was extraordinary.

SCUDERY (George de) a French writer of eminence in his day, descended from an antient family of Apt in Provence, was born at Havre de Grace in 1603. The greatest part of his life was spent in writing; and his works consist of prose, dramatic pieces, and poetry of all kinds, but are now little read. He died in 1667.

SCUDERY (Magdalene de) sister of George de Scudery, was born in 1607, and became very eminent for her wit and writings. Necessity first stimulated her genius, and as the taste of the age was for romances, she turned her pen that way, and succeeded wonderfully in gratifying the public humour. This lady held a correspondence with all the learned, as well as with all the wits; and her house at Paris was a kind of little court, where numbers of both kinds used constantly to assemble. She died in 1701, at 94 years old; and according to Voltaire is better known now by some agreeable verses she left, than by the enormous romances of *Clelia* and *Cyrus*.

SCULTETUS (Abraham) professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and author of several books, was born at Grunberg in Silesia, in 1556. Having entered into the ministry, the elector palatine sent for him to be one of his preachers. He attended the prince over into England, and contracted an acquaintance with the most learned men of that kingdom. In 1618 he was appointed professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and was soon after deputed to the synod of Dort. He endeavoured at first to procure a reconciliation of the contending parties; but finding nothing of that kind was to be expected, he vigorously maintained the doctrines of the Contra-remonstrants. He afterward lost his professorship, and died at Embden in 1662. No man was ever more grossly calumniated.

SEBASTIANO, called del Piombo, from an office in the lead mines

given him by pope Clement VII. was an eminent Venetian painter, born in 1485. He was first a disciple of old Giovanni Bellino, continued his studies under Giorgione, and having attained an excellent manner of colouring, went to Rome, where he insinuated himself into the favour of Michael Angelo. He has the name of being the first who invented the art of preparing plaister walls for oil painting; but was so slow and lazy in his work, that other hands were often employed to finish what he began. He died in 1547.

SECKENDORF (Guy Lewis de) a very learned German, descended from antient and noble families, was born at Aurache in Franconia, in 1626. He was a good linguist, learned in law, history, and divinity; and is said to have been a tolerable painter and engraver. He was honourably employed by several of the German princes, and died counsellor of state to Frederic III. elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the university of Halle, in 1692. He wrote many books, particularly *A History and Defence of the Lutheran Religion*, 2 vols. folio, Frankfort, 1692; in Latin.

SECONDAT; see **MONTESQUIEU**.

SEDLEY (Sir Charles) an English poet and wit, the son of Sir John Sedley of Aylesford in Kent, was born about the year 1639. At the restoration he came to London to join the general jubilee, and commenced wit, courtier, poet, and gallant: he was so much admired, that he became a kind of oracle among the poets; which made king Charles tell him that Nature had given him a patent to be Apollo's viceroy. But while he thus grew in reputation for wit, and in favour with the king, he grew poor and debauched; his estate was impaired; and his morals corrupted. James II. had an intrigue with a daughter of Sir Charles, whom he created countess of Dorchester; he there-

therefore was very active for the revolution, and being asked the reason, is said to have replied "From a principle of gratitude: for since his majesty has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." He lived to the beginning of queen Ann's reign, and his works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719.

SEGRAIS (John Renaud de) a French poet, born at Caen in 1624. Poetry was far from proving unprofitable to him, for it enabled him to rescue himself, four brothers, and two sisters, from the unhappy circumstances in which the extravagance of a father had left them. His prose writings, as novels, and romances, though for the most part frivolous enough, have great merit as to their style, which may be considered as a standard: but it is principally for his poetry that Segrais is distinguished. These consist of *Diverse Poësies*, 4to. Paris, 1658; *Athis, a pastoral*; and a translation of Virgil's *Georgics* and *Aeneid*.

SEJANUS (Ælius) favourite and minister of state to the emperor Tiberius, was born at Vulturnum in Tuscany. He was modest and humble to appearance, but inwardly crafty, base and proud. Tiberius delighted in his company, and gave him an equal power with himself. Drusus, the emperor's son, having one day given him a box on the ear, he debauched his wife Livia, and engaged her to poison him. He did as much for Agrippina, Germanicus, and his son. At last he grew so hardy, as to ridicule Tiberius's baldness in a public play, whereupon he was seized and strangled, with all his family, a. c. 31.

SELDEN (John) called by Grotius *the glory of England*, was born in 1584, at Salvington in Suffex. From Chichester school he went to Hart-hall, Oxford, studied three years, and

came to the Inner-Temple, where he grew famous in most parts of learning both at home and abroad. In 1618, he published the *History of Titbes*, for the manner and argument of which he was brought to submission. He served in parliament, first for Lancaster in 1623, and afterward in most of king Charles's parliaments, but was imprisoned for his freedom of speech; after which he was raised to several considerable offices. He writ *Original of a Duel*; *Jani Anglorum Facies altera*; *Titles of Honour*; *Analecton Anglo Britannicum*; *Notes on Fortescue De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*; *De Diis Syris*; *Spicilegium in Edmeari 6 Libros Hist. Marmora Arundeliana*, &c. *Mare Clausum*; which created such an esteem of him at court, that he might have had his own preferment, but he despised all for love of study. He published also *Eutychius*, that bishops differed from presbyters only in degree, and not in order; *De Successionibus in bona defuncti secundum Hebræos*; *De jure Naturali & Gentium juxta disciplinam Hebræorum*; *De Nuptiis & Divortiis*; *De Descriptione Maris Clausi*; *Ged made man*; with some others of less consequence.

SELEUCUS I Nicanor, king of Syria, son of Antiochus and Laodicea, was one of Alexander's generals, and after his death took Babylon, defeated Androcotus king of the Gandages in India. He leagued with Ptolemy, Cassander and Lyfimachus, against Antigonus king of the Lesser Asia, and killed him at the fight of Ipsus; he also took into his protection the eunuch Phileterus, and killed Lyfimachus who pursued him; at last he was treacherously murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus. He was courageous, but of an easy and sweet temper. He built the city of Antioch in memory of his father, five Laodiceas in honour of his mother, and three Apamias in that of his wife; and more than one Seleucia to

immortalize his own name. The æra or epoch of the Seleucides, began twelve years after the death of Alexander the Great, and 312 before Christ. The Maccabees make use of this epoch, though with some difference. The first book of Maccabees follows the Jewish account (whose year began in the spring in Nisan); the second the Chaldean (which began in autumn in the month Tisri).

SEMIRAMIS, queen of the Assyrians, succeeded Ninus during her son's minority. She enlarged her empire from Ethiopia to India, having first subdued Lybia, Media and Egypt; she was also magnificent, and built or finished Babylon, with gardens on the top of her palaces; but stained the glory of her actions by her abominable impurity. She tempted the handsomest of her soldiers, and then caused them to be murdered, till soliciting her son Ninus to commit incest with her, she was slain by him, in the 42d year of her reign, a. m. 2038.

SENECA (Lucius Anneus) a stoic philosopher, born at Corduba in Spain, a little before the death of Augustus: his father was of the same name, and had three sons, Seneca, Anneus Novatus, by adoption Julius Gallio; and Anneus Mela, father of Lucan. Seneca's genius lay for philosophy, which he learned of Socion and Photinus, both stoics, and was taught eloquence by Hyginus, Sestius, and Asinius Gallus. He declined to plead in public, for fear of displeasing Caligula by his freedom. Being suspected of kindness to the wife of Domitius, he was banished to the Isle of Corsica, and writ his books of *Consolation*, beside some other pieces. But Agrippina having married the emperor Claudius, recalled him to instruct her son Nero; who, while he followed his master's advice, was esteemed by all: but after Poppea and Tigellinus had got the com-

mand of his humour, he made use of his freeman Cleomic to poison him, who either repented of his undertaking, or at least by Seneca's distrust (who altogether lived upon fruits and water) the poison was disappointed. Afterward hearing that Seneca was conscious to Piso's conspiracy, he took the occasion, and left the choice of what kind of death he would die to himself, who caused himself to be let blood. But tired with the lingering of death, he took a dose of poison, which had no effect, so that his physician Statius Anneus was forced to stifle him with the steams of an hot bath. He died a. c. 65, the 12th of Nero. His philosophical works are well known.

SENNERTUS (Daniel) an eminent physician, was born in 1572 at Breslaw; and in 1593 he was sent to Wittemberg, where he made a great progress in philosophy and physic. He visited the universities of Leipzig, Jena, and Francfort upon the Oder, and Berlin; but soon returned to Wittemberg, where he was promoted to the degree of doctor of physic, and soon after to a professorship in the same faculty. He was the first who introduced the study of chymistry into that university; he gained a great reputation by his works, and practice, and was very generous to the poor. He died of the plague at Wittemberg in 1637. He raised himself enemies by contradicting the antients. He thought the seed of all living creatures animated, and that the soul of this seed produces organization, and was accused of impiety, for asserting, that the souls of beasts are not material; for this was affirmed to be the same thing with asserting, that they are immortal: but he rejected this consequence.

SERVETUS (Michael) an ingenious and learned Spaniard, born in 1509 at Villeneuve in Arragon, studied the civil law at Toulouse, where

where he began to read the scriptures, and to be fond of anti-trinitarian notions: so that after he had been two or three years there, he resolved to retire into Germany and set up for a reformer. He there printed two tracts, *De Trinitatis erroribus*, and *Dialogorum de Trinitate, libri duo*; which raised a great tumult among the German divines, and spread his name throughout all Europe. After publishing these works Servetus returned to Paris, where he studied physic, and was admitted a doctor of physic in the university there. All this while Calvin the reformer, who was the head of the church at Geneva, kept up a correspondence with Servetus by letters; for he tells us that he endeavoured for the space of fifteen years, to reclaim that physician from his errors. Servetus consulted him on many occasions, and sent him a mss. to have his judgment on it; a confidence which Calvin made an ungenerous and base use of, for he produced this mss. and these letters against him on his trial. Servetus continued so fond of his anti-trinitarian notions, that he resolved to publish a third work in favour of them: this came out at Vienna in 1553 with this title, *Christianismo Restitutio*, &c. without his name; but Calvin took care to inform the Roman catholics in France who was the author. On this Servetus was imprisoned, and would certainly have been burned then if he had not made his escape: he was however burned in effigy with five bales of his books. Servetus proposed to retire to Naples; but being imprudent enough to go through Geneva, he was seized on Calvin's information, and prosecuted for heresy and blasphemy. Calvin pursued him with a malevolent fury, that was evidently personal; all his writings were ransacked for every thing that could be strained to a bad sense; in consequence of which the unfortunate Servetus was burned a-

live Oct. 27th, 1553, to the eternal shame of his inconsistent brutal reformed persecutors. Servetus was a man of great acuteness, of prodigious learning, and so admirably skilled in his own profession, that he appears to have had some obscure conception of the circulation of the blood.

SERTORIUS, a Roman captain, who took part with Marius and Cinna, but upon Sylla's return he made his escape into Spain, where he commanded the Lusitanians. He took divers cities, defeated four generals sent against him from Rome, viz. Cotta, Tadius, Domitius, and Thoranius, but at last having valiantly withstood Pompey, he was murdered by Perpenna, one of his own party.

SERVIUS (Maurus Honoratus) a celebrated grammarian and critic of antiquity, who flourished about the time of Arcadius and Honorius; now chiefly known by his *Commentaries on Virgil*: there is also extant, a piece of Servius upon the feet of verses and the quantity of syllables, called *Cen-timetrum*.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth king of the Romans, son of Ocrisia, a woman slave. When yet a boy, being asleep, his head was seen all on fire, which Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, interpreting as an omen of his coming to the crown, educated him amongst her own children. He succeeded Tarquinius Priscus. He made an exact account to be taken of all the Romans, whose number amounted in his time to 84,000, and distributed them into tribes. Tarquinius Superbus married his daughter Tullia, and murdered Servius, whom he succeeded.

SEVERUS (Cornelius) an antient Latin poet of the Augustan age, whose *Ætina*, together with a fragment *De morte Ciceronis*, were published with notes and a prose interpretation, by le Clerc, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1703. They were before inserted among the *Catalecta Virgilii*

published by Scaliger; whose notes, with others, le Clerc has received among his own.

SEVERUS (Septimius) a Roman emperor, born at Leptis in Africa. On pretence of revenging the death of the emperor Pertinax, he stepped into his room in 193. He next overcame Pescentius Niger, who was declared emperor by the legions of Syria, and took Byzantium. He conquered the Parthians, Medes, Arabians, &c. and punished the rebelling Jews. After this, he defeated Albinus near Lyons, and shewed the greatest inhumanities to his wife, &c. At last he began the fifth persecution against the Christians, quelled the Britons rebelling against him, and built the wall that bears his name, the ruins whereof are to be seen to this day. He had two sons, Antoninus Caracalla, and Geta, both Cæsars. Caracalla had designed one day, as he was marching behind his father, to have stabbed him, and drew his sword to that intent, but was hindered by some that were near him. Severus himself took notice of it, but dissimulated his knowledge; yet the horror of so unnatural an attempt cast him into a deep melancholy, of which he died at York, in 211. He was a man of wit, understanding and ability; understood mathematics and history; loved learned men, and wrote the history of his own life.

SEVIGNE (Maria de Rabutin marquise de) a French lady, celebrated for her wit and excellent sense, was born in 1626; and was not above a year old, when her father was killed, at the descent of the English upon the isle of Rhe. In 1644, she married the marquis de Sevigne, who was killed in a duel in 1651; leaving a son and daughter, to whose education his widow most religiously devoted her attention. She died in 1696, and has left a most valuable collection of *Letters*, the best edition of which is that of Paris, 8 vols. 12mo. 1754.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, an ancient Greek physician and acute writer in defence of the Pyrrhonian or sceptical philosophy, appears to have flourished about the time of the emperor Commodus; which is all that can be said of him, no circumstances of his life being recorded: we only know farther, that he is not to be confounded with Sextus, a Stoic philosopher of Chæroneæ, and nephew of Plutarch. Of many works wrote by him, two only are extant; three books of *Pyrrhonian Institutions*, and ten books against the *Mathematici*, by whom he means all kinds of dogmatists. The best edition of this author is that of John Albert Fabricius, in Greek and Latin, folio, Leipzig, 1718.

SHADWELL (Thomas) descended of an ancient family in Staffordshire, was born in 1640, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He then was placed in the Middle-Temple to study the laws; where, having spent some time, he travelled abroad. Upon his return home, he became acquainted with the most celebrated persons of wit in that age. He applied himself chiefly to dramatic writing, in which he had great success; and upon the revolution, was made poet laureat and historiographer to king William and queen Mary, in the room of Mr. Dryden. These employments he enjoyed till his death, which happened in 1692. Beside his dramatic writings, he composed several other pieces of poetry, the chief of which are his congratulatory poem on the prince of Orange's coming to England; another on queen Mary; his translation of Juvenal's tenth satyr, &c. Mr. Dryden treats him with great contempt, in his satyr called *Mac-Fleckno*.

SHAFTESBURY (Anthony Ashley Cooper) first earl of, a most able statesman, was the son of Sir John Cooper, bart. of Rockborn in Hampshire, and was born in 1621. He

was elected member for Tewkesbury at 19 years of age, in the short parliament that met April 13th, 1640. He seems to have been well affected to the king's service at the beginning of the civil wars; for he repaired to the king at Oxford with offers of assistance: but prince Maurice breaking articles to a town in Dorsetshire, that he had got to receive him, broke his measures, and furnished him with an excuse for going over to the parliament, from whom he accepted a commission. When Richard Cromwell was deposed, and the Rump came again into power, they nominated Sir Anthony one of their council of state, and a commissioner for managing the army. At that very time he had engaged in a secret correspondence for restoring Charles II. and upon the king's coming over, was sworn of his privy council. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of the regicides, was soon after made chancellor of the exchequer, then a commissioner of the treasury; and in 1672 was created earl of Shaftesbury, and soon after raised to the post of lord chancellor. He filled this high office with great ability and integrity; and though the short time he was at the helm, was in a tempestuous season, it is doing him justice to say nothing could either distract or affright him. The great seal was taken from him in 1673, twelve months after his receiving it; but though out of office, he still made a distinguished figure in parliament, for it was not in his nature to remain inactive. He drew upon himself the implacable hatred of the duke of York, by steadily promoting, if not originally inventing the famous project of an exclusion bill; there was no wonder therefore in a party being always constantly at work against him. When his enemies came into power, he found it necessary to consult his safety in retiring to Holland, where he died six weeks after his arrival, in 1683.

While his great abilities are confessed by all, it has been his misfortune, to have his history recorded by his enemies, who studied to render him odious. Butler has given a very severe character of him in *Hudibras*.

SHAFTESBURY (Anthony Ashley Cooper) earl of, was son of Anthony earl of Shaftesbury, and grandson of Anthony the first earl of Shaftesbury, lord high chancellor of England. He was born in 1671, at Exeter-house in London, where his grandfather lived, who from the time of his birth conceived so great an affection for him, that he undertook the care of his education; and being sensible of the great advantages which accrue from a good share of literature, thought that necessary work could not be begun too early; and he made so good a progress in learning, that he could read with ease both the Latin and Greek languages, when eleven years old. In 1683, his father carried him to the school at Winchester, where he was often insulted on his grandfather's account, whose memory was odious to the zealots for despotic power: therefore he prevailed with his father to consent to his desire of going abroad. After three years stay abroad he returned to England in 1689, and was offered a seat in parliament in some of those boroughs, where his family had an interest. But this offer he did not now accept, that he might not be interrupted in the course of his studies, which he prosecuted five years more with great vigour and success; till on Sir John Trenchard's death, he was elected burgess for Pool. Soon after his coming into parliament, he had an opportunity given him of expressing that spirit of liberty, by which he uniformly directed his conduct on all occasions. It was the bringing in and promoting *The act for regulating trials in cases of high treason*. But the fatigues of attending the house of commons, in a few years

years so impaired his health, that he was obliged to decline coming again into parliament, after the dissolution in 1698. He then went to Holland, where the conversation of Mr. Bayle, Mr. Le Clerc, and several other learned and ingenious men, induced him to reside a twelvemonth. Soon after he returned to England, he became earl of Shaftesbury. But his own private affairs hindered him from attending the house of lords till the second year of his peerage, when he was very earnest to support king William's measures, who was at that time projecting the grand alliance. So much was he in favour with king William, that he soon had the offer of secretary of state; but his declining constitution would not allow him to accept it. Though he was disabled from engaging in business, the king consulted him on matters of the highest importance; and it is pretty well known that he had the greatest share in composing that celebrated last speech of king William, December 31, 1701. On queen Anne's accession to the throne, he returned to his retired manner of life, being no longer advised with concerning the public; and was then removed from the vice-admiralty of Dorset, which had been in the family for three generations. In 1703 he made a second journey to Holland, and returned to England the year following. The French prophets soon after this having by their enthusiastic extravagancies made a great disturbance throughout the nation, and, among different opinions, some advising a prosecution, the lord Shaftesbury apprehended that such measures tended rather to inflame than cure the disease, and this occasioned his *Letter concerning Enthusiasm*. In 1711, finding his health still declining, he was advised to seek assistance from a warmer climate, and accordingly set out for Naples; where he lived near two years, and died there in 1713. In the three

volumes of his *Characteristics*, he completed the whole of his writings which he intended should be made public, though we have several pieces of his, published by other hands. His principal study was the writings of antiquity, from which he formed to himself the plan of his philosophy.

SHAKESPEARE (William) was born at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, in 1564. His father, who was a dealer in wool, had so large a family, that though William was his eldest son, he could give him no better education than his own employment. He had him bred indeed some time at a free-school, where it is probable he acquired what Latin he was master of: but the narrowness of his circumstances, and the want of his assistance at home, forced his father to withdraw him from thence, and unhappily prevented his farther proficiency in that language. Upon his leaving school he seems to have given entirely into that way of living, which his father proposed to him; and in order to settle in the world after a family manner, he married very young. In this kind of settlement he continued for some time, till an extravagance, which he was guilty of, though it seemed at first a blemish upon his morals, and a misfortune to him, yet it afterward happily proved the occasion of exerting one of the greatest geniuses, that ever was known in dramatic poetry. He had fallen into ill company; and amongst them some, who made a frequent practice of deer-stealing, engaged him with them more than once in robbing a park, which belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy of Cherlecot near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and in order to revenge that ill usage, he made a ballad upon him; and though this, probably the first essay of his poetry, be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter, that it redoubled the prosecution against

gainst him to that degree, that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire, and shelter himself in London. It was at this time, and upon this accident, that he is said to have made his first acquaintance in the play-house. He was received into the company then in being, at first in a very mean rank; but his wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer. Mr. Rowe tells us, that he could never meet with any farther account of him this way, than that the top of his performance was the ghost in his own *Hamlet*. He was highly esteemed by queen Elizabeth, who was so well pleased with that admirable character of Falstaffe, in the two parts of Henry IV, that she commanded him to continue it for one play more, and to shew him in love. This is said to have been the occasion of his writing *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. Our author was a great favourite of the famous earl of Southampton, to whom he dedicated his poem of *Venus and Adonis*. That noble patron gave him at one time 1000 l. to enable to go through with a purchase, which he had heard he had a mind to. His dramatic writings are very numerous, and always have been, as they ever will be, the support of the English stage. There is no certain account when he quitted the stage for a private life. Mr. Theobald is of opinion that he did not retire till 1610; for in his *Tempest* our author makes mention of the *Bermuda islands*, which were unknown to the English till 1609. The latter part of Shakespeare's life was devoted to ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends; he having acquired a competent fortune: and he is said to have spent some years before he died, at his native Stratford, where his wit and good nature engaged him in the acquaintance, and entitled him to the friendship of

the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. He quitted the stage of life in 1616, and lies interred in the church of Stratford, where a monument is erected to him. His dramatic writings were first published in folio in 1623, and since republished by Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Theobald, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Warburton, and Dr. Johnson. If ever any author deserved the name of an original, it was He. His poetry was inspiration indeed, 'and hath often,' says Mr. Warburton, 'in it the obscurity of an oracle; but so much beauty when unriddled, that these are not the least valuable parts of his writings.' He seems to have known the world by intuition, to have looked through human nature at one glance; and to be the only author that gives ground for a new opinion, that the philosopher, and even the man of the world, may be born as well as the poet. However it must be owned, that with all these excellencies, our poet has almost as great defects. But Mr. Pope thinks he can in some measure account for these defects, from several causes and accidents; without which it is hard to imagine, that so large and so enlightened a mind could ever have been susceptible of them. Mr. Pope concludes by saying of Shakespeare, that with all his faults, and with all the irregularity of his drama, one may look upon his works, in comparison of those that are more finished and regular, as upon an ancient piece of gothic architecture, compared with a neat modern building. There is a very fine monument lately erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey.

S H A R P (Dr. James) abp. of St. Andrews, and the tragical victim of religious fury, was born in Bamfshire, in 1618. The early discoveries made of his genius determined his father to dedicate him to the church; and to this end he was sent to the university of Aberdeen: he afterward became known

known to several of the nobility, particularly to John Lesley earl of Rothes, who patronized him on account of his merit, and procured him a professorship in St. Andrews. At the earnest desire of general Monk and the leading Presbyterians of Scotland, he was sent over to king Charles at Breda, to solicit him to own the godly, sober party; but when he returned he acquainted his friends "that he found the king very affectionate to Scotland, and resolved not to wrong the settled government of their church; but he apprehended they were mistaken who went about to settle the Presbyterian government." His endeavours were not wanting to promote the Presbyterian interest according to the covenant; but finding that cause wholly given up and lost, and the gale blowing strongly for the prelatic party; he with many other sober men resolved to yield to a liturgy and moderate episcopacy; accordingly he soon after became a zealous member of the church of England, and accepted the archbishopric of St. Andrews. Hence those rigid members of the kirk, who had maintained him as their agent, and who were resolved never to conform, imagined he had been unfaithful to his trust, and had all along betrayed their cause. In 1668 an unsuccessful attempt was made on his life by James Mitchell, a conventicle preacher; for which he was executed some years afterward: but in 1679, he was attacked by nine ruffians in his coach, about three miles from St. Andrews; who murdered him in a very cruel manner.

SHARP (Dr. John) abp. of York, was descended from the Sharps of Little Norton, a family of Bradford Dale in Yorkshire, and was son of an eminent tradesman of Bradford, where he was born in 1644. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1667 entered into orders. That same year he became domestic chaplain to Sir

Heneage Finch, then attorney general. In 1672 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Berkshire. In 1675 he was installed a prebendary in the cathedral church of Norwich; and the year following was instituted into the rectory of St. Bartholomew near the Royal-Exchange, London. In 1681 he was, by the interest of his patron, Sir Heneage Finch, then lord high chancellor of England, made dean of Norwich. But in 1686 was suspended, for taking occasion, in some of his sermons, to vindicate the doctrine of the church of England in opposition to popery. In 1688 he was sworn chaplain to king James II. being then probably restored after his suspension; for it is certain that he was chaplain to king Charles II. and attended as a court chaplain at the coronation of king James II. In 1689 he was declared dean of Canterbury, but never could be persuaded to fill up any of the vacancies made by the deprived bishops. Upon the death of Dr. Lamplugh, he was promoted to the see of York. In 1702 he preached the sermon at the coronation of queen Anne, and the same year was sworn of the privy council, and made lord almoner to her majesty. He died at Bath in 1713, and was interred in the cathedral of York, where a monument is erected to his memory.

SHAW (Dr. Thomas) known to the learned world by his travels to Barbary and the Levant, was born at Kendal in Westmoreland, about the year 1692. He was appointed chaplain to the English consul at Algiers, in which station he continued for several years; and from thence took proper opportunities of travelling into different parts: he returned in 1733, was elected fellow of the royal society, and published the account of his travels, at Oxford, folio, 1738. In 1740 he was nominated principal of St. Edmond-hall, which he raised from a ruinous state by his munificence;

tence; and was regius professor of Greek at Oxford, until his death, which happened in 1751. Dr. Clayton bp. of Clogher, having attacked these travels in his "Description of the East," Dr. Shaw published a Supplement by way of vindication, which is incorporated into the second edition of his travels, prepared by himself and published in 4to. 1757.

SHEFFIELD (John) duke of Buckinghamshire, one of the finest writers of the last and present century, of great personal bravery, and an able minister of state, was born about 1646. He lost his father at nine years of age, and his mother marrying with lord Ossulston, the care of his education was left entirely to a governor, who did not greatly improve him in his studies. Finding that he was deficient in many parts of literature, he resolved to devote a certain number of hours every day to his studies; and thereby improved himself to the degree of learning he afterward attained. Though possessed of a good estate, he did not abandon himself to pleasure and indolence, but offered to go a volunteer in the second Dutch war, and accordingly was in that famous naval engagement, where the duke of York commanded as admiral. On which occasion his lordship behaved so gallantly, that he was appointed commander of the Royal Catherine. He afterward made a campaign in the French service, under M. de Turenne. As Tangier was in danger of being taken by the Moors, he offered to head the forces which were sent to defend it, and accordingly was appointed commander of them. He was then earl of Mulgrave, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. The Moors retired on the approach of his majesty's forces, and the result of the expedition was, the blowing up of Tangier. He continued in several great posts, during the short reign of king James II. till that unfortunate

prince was dethroned. Lord Mulgrave, though he paid his respects to king William, before he was advanced to the throne, yet he did not accept of any post in the government till some years after. In the sixth year of William and Mary, he was created marquis of Normanby in the county of Lincoln. He was one of the most active and zealous opposers of the bill which took away Sir John Fenwick's life, and exerted the utmost vigour in carrying through those two admirable bills, the *Treason Bill*, and that for *Triennial Parliaments*. He enjoyed some considerable posts under king William, and was generally pretty well in his favour and confidence. In 1702 he was sworn lord privy seal; and in the same year was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union between England and Scotland. In 1703 he was created duke of Normanby, and soon after duke of Buckinghamshire. In 1711 he was made steward of her majesty's household, and president of the council. During queen Anne's reign he was but once out of employment, and then he resigned it himself, being attached to what were called the Tory principles. Her majesty offered to make him lord chancellor, which post he refused. He was instrumental in the change of the ministry in 1710. A circumstance that reflects the highest honour on him is, the vigour with which he acted in favour of the unhappy Catalans, who afterward were so inhumanly sacrificed. He was survived by only one legitimate son (who died at Rome in 1735) but left several natural children. His worst enemies allowed him to have lived always very kindly with his last wife, natural daughter to king James II. the late duchess of Buckingham, a lady who always behaved with a dignity suitable to her high birth and quality. He died in 1721, aged 75 years; and his works speak him one of the most beautiful

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writers and greatest poets of this age; which is also proved by the testimonies of the finest writers his contemporaries.

SHELDON (Gilbert) abp. of Canterbury, was born in 1598. After his taking holy orders, he became chaplain to Thomas lord Coventry, keeper of the great seal, who recommended him to king Charles I: in 1635 he was made warden of All Souls college; but any farther preferment was checked by the civil war. During these contests he firmly adhered to the king, for which he was ejected from his wardenship and imprisoned; but was set at liberty on conditions. He now retired to Shelfstone in Derbyshire, where among his friends and other royalists, he collected money, which he constantly remitted to Charles II. in his exile. On the restoration he was reinstated, was made master of the Savoy, and dean of the chapel royal; and when bp. Juxon was translated to Canterbury, he succeeded him as bp. of London. The famous conference in 1661, between the episcopal and presbyterian divines, was held at his lodgings in the Savoy; and from thence was distinguished by the name of the Savoy conference. In 1663, he became abp. of Canterbury, and during the great plague in 1665, he remained at Lambeth, where by his own charity and the great sums he procured by his affecting letters to the bps. in his province, he contributed greatly to alleviate the general distress. From the time of his being made bp. of London, to that of his death in 1677, it appeared in his book of accounts that he had bestowed no less than 60,000 l. on public, pious, and charitable uses. He never published any thing but the thanksgiving sermon he preached before the king at Whitehall, on his restoration.

SHENSTONE (William) an admired English poet, was the eldest son of a plain country gentleman; who

farmed his own estate in Shropshire. The father sensible of his son's capacity, placed him in Pembroke college Oxford, but he could never be persuaded to enter into orders: in his private opinions he adhered to no particular sect, and hated all religious disputes. Tendernefs in every sense of the word was his peculiar characteristic; he was as generous as an estate of 300 l. a year would allow; and rendered his seat, called the Leasowes, in the parish of Hales Owen Shropshire, a perfect paradise. His works in verse and prose were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1764, soon after his death.

SHERLOCK (William) a learned English divine in the 17th century; was born in 1641, and educated at Eaton school, where he distinguished himself by the vigour of his genius; and his application to his studies. Thence he was removed to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1669 he became rector of the parish of St. George, Botolph-lane, in London; and in 1681 was collated to the prebend of Pancras in the cathedral of St. Paul's. He was likewise chosen master of the temple, and had the rectory of Therfield in Hertfordshire. After the revolution he was suspended from his preferments, for refusing the oaths to king William and queen Mary; but at last he took them, and publicly justified what he had done. In 1691 he was installed dean of St. Paul's. His *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity*, engaged him in a warm controversy with Dr. South and others. Bishop Burnet tells us, he was 'a clear, a polite, and a strong writer; but apt to assume too much to himself, and to treat his adversaries with contempt.' He died in 1707.

SHERLOCK (Dr. Thomas) bishop of London, was the son of the preceding Dr. William Sherlock, and was born in 1678. He was educated in Catharine-hall, Cambridge, where he

he took his degrees, and of which he became master: he was made master of the Temple very young, on the resignation of his father; and it is remarkable, that this mastership was held by father and son successively, for more than 70 years. He was at the head of the opposition against Dr. Hoadley bishop of Bangor; during which contest he published a great number of pieces: and attacked the famous Collins's "Grounds" and reasons of the Christian religion," in a course of six sermons preached at the Temple church, which he intitled *The use and intent of Prophecy in the several ages of the world*. In 1728 Dr. Sherlock was promoted to the bishopric of Bangor, was translated to Salisbury in 1734; in 1747, he refused the archbishopric of Canterbury, on account of his ill state of health, but recovering in a good degree, accepted the see of London the following year. On occasion of the earthquakes in 1750 he published an excellent *Pastoral Letter* to the clergy and inhabitants of London and Westminster, of which it is said there were printed in 4to. 5000, in 8vo. 20,000, and in 12mo. about 30,000; beside pirated editions, of which not less than 50,000 were supposed to have been sold. Under the weak state of body in which he lay for several years, he revised and published 4 vols. of *Sermons* in 8vo. which are particularly admired for their ingenuity and elegance. He died in 1761, and by report worth 150,000 l.

SHIRLEY (James) an eminent English poet in the 17th century, was born a. 1594 in London. He was educated at Merchant-Taylor's school, and thence removed to Oxford. Some time after he went to Cambridge, where he entered into holy orders. Upon his reconciling himself to the church of Rome, he quitted his living, and taught a grammar-school; but being weary of that employment,

he retired to London, where he applied himself to the writing of dramatic pieces, by which he gained the favour of persons of quality, and especially of king Charles I.'s queen, who made him her servant. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he was obliged to leave London and his family, and being invited by the earl of Newcastle, to take his fortune with him in the wars, he attended his lordship, till the king's cause declining, he returned to London, where among other of his friends, he found Thomas Stanley, Esq; author of "*The Lives of the Philosophers*," who supported him for the present. He then betook himself once more to the business of teaching school. At the restoration several of his plays were acted with applause. In 1666 he was forced, by the great fire, from his house near Fleet-street, into the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, where with his wife, being extremely afflicted with the loss and terror which the fire had occasioned, they both died within the space of 24 hours. Beside his plays he wrote several books.

SHORE (Jane) the celebrated concubine of our licentious Edward IV. was the wife of Mr. Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in Lombard-street, London. Kings are seldom unsuccessful in their amorous suits; therefore there was nothing wonderful in Mrs. Shore's removing from Lombard-street to shine at court as the royal favourite. Historians represent her as extremely beautiful, remarkably cheerful, and of most uncommon generosity; the king, it is said, was no less captivated with her temper than with her person: she never made use of her influence over him to the prejudice of any one; and if she ever importuned him, it was in favour of the unfortunate. After the death of Edward, she attached herself to the lord Hastings; and when Richard III. cut off that nobleman as an obstacle

stacle to his ambitious schemes, Jane Shore was arrested as an accomplice, on the ridiculous accusation of witchcraft. This however terminated only in a public penance; excepting that Richard rifled her of all her little property: but whatever severity might have been exercised toward her, it appears that she was alive, though sufficiently wretched, under the reign of Henry VIII. when Sir Thomas More saw her poor, old, and shrivelled, without the least trace of her former beauty. Mr. Rowe, in his tragedy of Jane Shore, has adopted the popular story related in the old historical ballad, of her perishing by hunger in a ditch where Shoreditch now stands. But Stow assures us that street was so named before her time.

SHOVEL (Sir Cloudesley) a brave English admiral meanly born in 1650. He went to sea a cabin boy under Sir Christopher Mynus, and soon becoming an able seaman, distinguished his courage and conduct at Tripoli under Sir John Narborough, whose widow he afterward married. King William knighted, and made him an admiral; he had a great share of the glory in the battles of Bantry bay, La Hogue, Malaga, and at the siege of Barcelona. After the unsuccessful attempt upon Toulon, he was cast away on his return home, upon the rocks of Scilly: being then rear admiral of England, admiral of the white, commander in chief of the queen's fleet, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark as lord high admiral of England.

SIBYLS, certain women said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit, and to have delivered oracles. Of these they reckon ten, but the most celebrated of them was she whom the Romans called the Cumæan, or Erythræan sibyl; from her being born at Erythræ in Ionia, and removing from thence to Cumæ in Italy, where she delivered all her oracles from a cave, according to

Virgil, *Æn.* III. There is still preserved in eight books of Greek verses, a collection pretended to have been delivered by the Sibyls; but the generality of critics look upon them as spurious: and it is the opinion of Prideaux, that the story of the three Sibylline books purchased by Tarquin, was a political contrivance.

SICCIUS DENTATUS, a tribune of the people, a man of great valour, lived a little after the expulsion of the kings from Rome. He had been in 120 battles and skirmishes, beside single combats, and always came off conqueror. He served under nine generals, all which triumphed by his means. In these battles he received 45 wounds in the forepart of his body, and not one in his back. The senate made him great presents, and he was honoured with the name of the Roman Achilles.

SIDNEY (Sir Philip) one of the greatest worthies ever born in England, was son to Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland. Having made remarkable proficiency at school, he was sent to Oxford, where he became a mirror of learning. He was of comely presence, and had a natural propension to arms. Queen Elizabeth sent him ambassador to the emperor, and the Polanders would have forced him to be their king. At the court he composed his *Arcadia*, which some say he ordered to be burnt at his death; and translated *Mornay of the Christian Religion*, &c. He went over into Flanders with the forces sent by the queen to assist the states; gave great proofs of his valour at the taking of Axel and Dorp; but encountering the Spaniards near Zutphen, he was unfortunately shot in the thigh, of which wound he died, universally lamented.

SIDNEY (Algernon) was second son of Robert earl of Leicester. During the civil wars he adhered to the interest of the parliament, in whose

army he was a colonel, and was nominated one of the king's judges, though he did not fit among them. He was a zealous republican, and consequently a violent enemy to Cromwell, after he had made himself protector. In 1659, he was appointed by the council of state to go with Sir Robert Honeywood, and Bulstrode Whitelocke, Esq; commissioners to the Sound, to mediate a peace between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. At the restoration colonel Sidney would not personally accept of the oblivion and indemnity, then generally granted to the whole nation; but continued abroad till 1677, when he obtained from the king a particular pardon, upon repeated promises of constant quiet and obedience for the future. In 1683 he was accused of being concerned in the Rye-house plot; and after the lord Russell had been examined, he was next brought before the king and council. He said that he would make the best defence he could, if they had any proof against him; but he would not fortify their evidence by any thing he should say, so that the examination was very short. He was arraigned for high-treason before the lord chief justice Jefferys at the King's-bench, tried, found guilty, and beheaded in 1683. He wrote *Discourses on Government*, which have been often printed, and are esteemed decisive authorities in politics; so much so, that some have declared them an ample recompence for the loss of Cicero's six books *De Republica*: it is certain they abound with strong sense and good learning; and shew their author to have been very consummate in the knowledge of human nature and civil polity.

SIGNORELLI (Luca) a Florentine painter, born at Cortona in 1439. He was so excellent at designing naked figures, that from a piece which he painted in a chapel of the great church at Orvieto, the famed Michael

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Angelo, transferred several, into his Last Judgment. He painted a great deal for pope Sixtus IV. and died very rich in the year 1521.

SIGONIUS (Carolus) a most learned Italian of an ancient family of Modena, where he was born in 1525. He taught Greek at Venice, at Padua, and at Bologna; and wrote a great number of books; Lipsius, Casaubon, Turnebus, and all the learned, speak of him with profound respect. He died in 1584, and his works were collected and printed at Milan, in 6 vols. folio, 1733.

SILIUS ITALICUS, a Latin poet, was consul of Rome when Nero died. He has writ a poem of the second Punic war in 17 books.

SIMON the Magician, chief of the Simoniacs and Gnostics, was of Samaria, baptized by Philip; but relapsing, he pretended he was the son of God sent to the Jews, and the Holy Ghost to the Gentiles. The sale of holy things is called Simony, from his offering money to the apostles for the Holy Ghost.

SIMON (Richard) a French critic and divine of great sense and learning, born at Dieppe in 1638. He applied himself to divinity, and made a vast proficiency in the Oriental tongues, for which he had always a particular turn. He was the author and editor of several works, but the most important of his publications was his *Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament*; which appeared in 1678. He died in 1712.

SIMONIDES, one of the best poets of antiquity, was a native of Ceos, an island of the Ægean sea. He flourished at the time of the expedition of Xerxes, that is, about the 61st olympiad. He exercised his talent in divers kinds of poetry, but succeeded chiefly in elegies. The invention of local memory is ascribed to him; and he enjoyed his faculties in full vigor a long time; for at the age of 80 he carried the prize of poetry,

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poetry, and boasted of surpassing in memory all other men. He lived ten years longer. When Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, desired this poet to tell him what God was, he desired a day to consider of it. Being asked the same question the day following, he desired two days; and when he often doubled the number of days, and Hiero being surprized, asked him why he did so, he answered, *Because the longer I consider of it, the more obscure the point appears to me.* Pausanias, a king of Lacedemon, sitting at table with Simonides, ordered him to give him some sentence. Remember, answered he, *that you are a man.* This appeared so cold to Pausanias, that he did not vouchsafe to attend to it; but when he was in the asylum, where he encountered with insupportable hunger, and which he could not leave without exposing himself to immediate death, a misfortune, to which his ambition brought him, he remembered the poet's words, and cried out three times, O Simonides, how much good sense was there in the advice which you gave me! Our poet was satisfied if a man was not extremely bad. We should never have done, said he, should we attempt to censure all who are guilty of follies. He was allowed a great poet, but was somewhat venal and avaricious: in excuse for which, he observed, that he had rather leave riches to his enemies when he died, than be reduced to seek the assistance of his friends while he lived.

SIMPSON (Thomas) professor of mathematics at the royal academy at Woolwich, fellow of the royal society, and member of the royal academy at Stockholm, was born at Market Bosworth in Leicestershire, in 1710. His father, a stuff weaver, taught him only to read English, and brought him up to his own business; but meeting with a scientific pedlar, who likewise practised fortune telling, young Simpson by his assistance and advice,

left off weaving, and professed astrology. As he improved in knowledge however he grew disgusted with his pretended art, and renouncing it, was driven to such difficulties for the subsistence of his family, that he came up to London, where he worked as a weaver, and taught mathematics at his spare hours. As his scholars increased, his abilities became better known, and he published his *Treatise on Fluxions* by subscription, in 1737: in 1740 he published his *Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance*; and *Essays in speculative and mixed Mathematics*. After these appeared his *Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions*; *Mathematical Dissertations*; *Treatise on Algebra*; *Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, plane and spherical*; *Select Exercises*; and his *Doctrine and application of Fluxions*; which he professes to be rather a new work, than a second edition of his former publication on fluxions. In 1743 he obtained the mathematical professorship at Woolwich academy; but in the exercise of his duty there, he found his health decline from his sedentary mode of life; and being at length advised to return to his native air for recovery, he died at Bosworth in 1761.

SIRMOND (James) a French Jesuit, in great esteem among men of literature, was born at Rione in 1559. His uncommon talents procured him the office of secretary to Aquaviva, general of his order, which he discharged with success for 16 years. The study of antiquity was at that time his principal pursuit, and Baronius was greatly assisted by him in his "*Ecclesiastical Annals*;" especially in affairs relating to Greek history. Father Sirmond died in 1651, and was the author and editor of as many works as amount to 15 vols. folio: five of which, containing his own, were printed at the royal printing house at Paris, in 1696.

SISYPHUS,

SISYPHUS, the son of *Æolus*, a great robber of the Attic country, who was slain by *Theseus*; and for his farther punishment in hell is said to be doomed to be continually rolling a great stone up a hill, which as often as he gets it to the top of the hill rolls down again; so that his labour is fruitless and endless.

SIXTUS V. pope, was born of poor parents in the province of *La Marca d'Ancona*, in the signiory of *Montalto*, in the year 1521. While he was a boy, keeping a neighbour's hogs, a *Franciscan* friar, who had lost his way, applied to him for a direction; which he gave with so good a grace, and at the same time offered his services so earnestly to attend him as a waiting boy; provided he would teach him to read; that the friar took him home to his convent. Such was his first step into the road to preferment; which he pursued so steadily, that he was admitted to make his profession at 14 years of age, and was ordained a priest by the name of father *Montalto*, in 1545. While all Italy was delighted with his eloquence, the impetuosity of his temper perpetually embroiled him in quarrels with his monastic brethren; however he had the good fortune to form some friendships that were of signal service to him. Among his friends was father *Ghislieri*, who when elevated to the holy see, by the name of *Pius V.* first appointed him general of his order, then bishop of *St. Agatha*, and lastly honoured him with a red hat and a pension. Having attained the purple, he began to aspire to the papacy; with this view he became humble, patient, and affable; and so total a change was perceived in his dress and behaviour, that those who knew him best, declared he was not the same man. Upon the death of *Pius V.* he entered the conclave with the utmost indifference, affecting a total ignorance of, and unconcern at, the intrigues

of the several factions. When *Gregory XIII.* was chosen, he was deprived of his pension, and treated contemptuously both by the pope and by his brother cardinals, as a poor doating insignificant old fellow; an idea which he encouraged by assuming an appearance of the infirmities of age for some years before the death of *Gregory*, which happened in 1585. He then behaved as he did in the former election; kept himself close shut up in his chamber in the conclave, and was no more spoke or thought of, than if he had not been there. He was early apprized there would be great divisions in the conclave, and knew that it was not uncommon in strenuous oppositions, for them all to concur in the choice of some old infirm cardinal, who might just live long enough for them to prepare against a new vacancy. He was not mistaken, for the heads of the faction unable to agree otherwise, all united in the choice of *Montalto*: and as soon as he found he had a sufficient number of votes to secure his election, he threw the staff he used for his support, into the midst of the chapel, appeared taller by almost a foot, and hawked and spit with the strength of a man of thirty. Nor was the change in his manners less remarkable than in his person; instead of his late complaisance, he treated every one with reserve and haughtiness, those particularly who had been most instrumental in his exaltation. The deluded cardinals were no less vexed at their disappointment, than at their being duped by the dissimulation of *Montalto*; who was now distinguished by the name of *Sixtus V.* The lenity of his predecessor *Gregory's* government, had introduced a general licentiousness among all ranks of people; but the reformation of abuses both in church and state, was the first and principal care of *Sixtus*; and this he signified very early. It

had been customary with many preceding popes to order the prison doors to be set open, on the day of their coronation; and in expectation of this act of grace, many of the banditti and other delinquents were wont to surrender themselves on the election of a new pope. Sixtus, on the contrary, ordered that four of the most notorious offenders should be publicly executed at the very time of his coronation; two by the axe and two by the halter: and in conformity to the resolution he had taken to put an early stop to the profligacy of the people, he conducted himself with an unexampled severity in the punishment of offenders without the least respect to persons; of which many instances are recorded. He particularly directed the legates and governors of the ecclesiastical state to be expeditious in their criminal processes; declaring, he had rather have the gibbets and gallies full, than the prisons: and had in view the shortening law proceedings in general. At his accession to the papacy, he found the apostolic chamber not only exhausted but in debt; he left it clear, and enriched with five millions of gold: to him the city of Rome was obliged for several of its greatest embellishments, particularly the Vatican library; and to him its citizens were indebted for the introduction of trade into the ecclesiastical state. This great man, who was an encourager of arts as well as arms, died, not without the suspicion of having been poisoned by the Spaniards, in 1590; having enjoyed the papacy little more than five years.

SKINNER (Stephen) an English antiquarian, born in 1622. He travelled, and studied in several foreign universities, during the civil wars; and in 1654 returned and settled at Lincoln, where he practised physic with success untill the year 1667, when he died of a malignant fever. His works were collected in folio

1671, by Mr. Henshaw, under the title of *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*, &c.

SLEIDAN (John) an excellent German historian, born of obscure parents in 1506 at Sleidan, a small town on the confines of the dutchy of Juliers. After studying some time in his own country, together with his townsman the learned John Sturm, he went to France, and in 1535 entered into the service of the cardinal and abp. John du Bellay. He retired to Strasburg in 1542, where he acquired the esteem and friendship of the most considerable persons, particularly of James Sturm; by whose advice and assistance he was enabled to write the history of his own time. He was employed in some public negotiations, but the death of his wife in 1555 plunged him into so deep a melancholy that he lost his memory intirely, and died the year following. In 1555, came out in folio *De statu Religionis & Reipublicae, sub Carolo quinto*, &c. in 25 books; from the year 1517, when Luther began to preach, to the year of its publication: which history was presently translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Beside this his main work, he wrote *De quatuor summis Imperiis, libri tres*; with some other historical and political pieces.

SLOANE (Sir Hans) an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Killeleagh in the north of Ireland, in 1660, of Scottish extraction. He studied physic at London and at Paris, and in 1684 proposed to settle in London; but the prospect of making new discoveries in natural history induced him to visit Jamaica in quality of physician to the duke of Albemarle governor of that island. He returned in about 15 months when he was chosen physician to Christ's hospital, and secretary to the royal society; in which latter capacity he immediately revived the publication of the *Philosophical Transactions*, which

which had been omitted for some time, and continued to be the editor of them from 1693, to the year 1712. As he had, from his earliest days, a strong appetite for natural knowledge, he had made a great collection of rarities, and enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature; and this collection received a great augmentation by a bequest of William Courten, Esq; a gentleman who had employed all his time and a great part of his fortune in collecting curiosities. He was created a baronet by king George I. was chosen a foreign member of the royal academy at Paris, president of the college of physicians, and president of the royal society. Having faithfully discharged the duties of all the places he filled, he retired at the age of fourscore to Chelsea to enjoy in tranquility the remains of a well spent life; and died in the year 1752. He was the first who introduced the bark into general practice: his efficacious remedy for distempers in the eyes, and that for the bite of a mad dog, are well known. He bequeathed his cabinet of curiosities to the public, for the sum of 20,000*l.* to be paid to his family; a sum not equal to half the original cost; and it now composes a principal part of the British Museum. He published *The Natural History of Jamaica*, 2 vols. folio.

SMITH (Thomas) a learned English writer, and secretary of state under king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, was born in 1512. He was educated at Cambridge, where after being chosen fellow of his college, he was appointed to read the public Greek lectures, and introduced a new way of pronouncing that language. Soon after he was made university orator. In 1539 he went abroad, and studied in the universities of France and Italy. After his return, he was made regius professor of civil law at Cambridge. Here he wrote a tract

concerning the correct writing of the English tongue, and the true sounding of the letters and words; and likewise promoted the reformation. Upon the accession of king Edward VI. to the crown, he removed from Cambridge into the duke of Somerset's family, where he was employed in matters of state by that great man, who was uncle and governor of the king, and protector of his realms. In 1548 he was advanced to be secretary of state, and knighted by the king. In 1551 Sir Thomas was appointed one of the ambassadors to France, in which quality he had been there before. After queen Mary came to the crown he lost all his places, was charged not to depart the kingdom, but was allowed a pension of 100*l.* a year. Upon the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, he was employed in the settlement of religion and several important affairs of state, and wrote a dialogue, concerning the marriage of the queen. In 1561 he was sent ambassador to France, where he resided some years. In 1565 he finished his treatise of *The Commonwealth of England*. In 1570 he was admitted into the privy council, and the year following was engaged in a project for transmuting iron into copper, which proved abortive. In 1572 he was again made secretary of state; and the same year sent a colony into a land of his, on the eastern coast of Ulster in Ireland, called *The Ardes*, for which he had obtained a patent the year before. He died at his seat of Mounthal in Essex in 1577. He was an excellent philosopher, physician, chymist, mathematician, astronomer, politician, linguist, historian, orator and architect. He was likewise a man of great virtue, a sincere Protestant, and extremely charitable.

SMITH (Edmund) a distinguished English poet, the only son of Mr. Neale an eminent merchant, by a daughter of baron Lechmere, was

born in 1668. By his father's death he was left young to the care of Mr. Smith who had married his father's sister, and who treated him with so much tenderness, that at the death of his generous guardian he assumed his name. His writings are not many, and those are scattered about in miscellanies and collections: his celebrated tragedy of *Phædra and Hippolytus* was acted in 1707, and being introduced at a time when the Italian opera so much engrossed the polite world, gave Mr. Addison who wrote the prologue, an opportunity to rally the vitiated taste of the public. However, notwithstanding the esteem it has always been held in, it is perhaps rather to be considered as a fine poem than as a good play. This tragedy, with *A Poem to the memory of Mr. John Philips*, three or four *Odes*, with a *Latin oration* spoken at Oxford in laudem Thomæ Bodleii, were published as his works, by his friend Mr. Oldisworth: but his greatest undertaking was his *Translation of Longinus*; which he executed in a masterly manner. Mr. Smith died in 1710, sunk into indolence and intemperance by poverty and disappointments; the hard fate of many a man of genius.

SMOLLET (Dr. Tobias) was born in Scotland, in the year 1720, and in the early part of his life served as a surgeon's mate in the navy. The incidents that befel him during his continuance in this capacity, served as a foundation for one of the most entertaining novels in the English tongue, *The Adventures of Roderic Random*, 2 vols. 12mo. the characters in which are excellently drawn, and several of them well known in that part of the island where some of the scenes are laid. Soon after his return from the siege of Carthagena, he made an unsuccessful attempt to settle at Bath as a physician, to which end he wrote *A Treatise on the Bath waters*: but being perhaps too soon

discouraged, he abandoned physic altogether as a profession, and directed his attention wholly to subsisting by his pen; and possibly he never was guilty of a greater act of imprudence. Thus the booksellers became his patrons: who knowing his talents, found him constant employment in compiling and translating; and his translations of *Don Quixotte* and *Gil Blas*, are allowed at least to be written very agreeably: his *History of England*, though it will never rank as a work of authority, has met with an extensive sale among those who read history for amusement. His other novels are *Peregrine Pickle*, 4 vols. *Ferdinand count Fathom*, 2 vols. *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, 2 vols. *Humphry Clinker*, 3 vols. and *The Adventures of an Atom*, 2 vols. In 1756 he began the *Critical Review*, of which he continued principal manager, until he went abroad for his health in 1763; but in the course of that journal he treated his brother authors with such wanton severity as gave universal disgust; yet curiosity supplied the want of approbation in supporting it. Even private characters did not escape him; he was sentenced by the court of King's Bench, to pay 100*l.* and suffer three months imprisonment, for aspersing that of Admiral Knowles. During the administration of lord Bute, he undertook to defend his measures in a periodical paper called *The Briton*; but was unlucky enough in this attempt to give rise to that famous antagonist *The North Briton*, and of course to those domestic confusions that followed from that cause. He went abroad, as has been observed, to restore his health, which was greatly injured by his sedentary life; and he published an epistolary account of his Travels in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Smollet was naturally a man of most benevolent disposition; yet a constant predominance of ill humour is observable throughout these letters; every

every object, every circumstance, displeased a man whose temper was soured by disappointments and illnesses: hence his tour contributed very little to restore either his bodily or mental infirmities; he therefore went abroad a second time, and died in Italy in 1771. The Dr. was engaged, during the last years of his life, in abridging the Modern Universal History, great part of which was written by himself; and as he had nearly completed it, the publication may soon be expected.

SNYDERS (Francis) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1579, and bred up under his countryman Henry Van Balen. His genius first displayed itself in painting fruit, he afterward attempted animals, huntings, fish, &c. in which he succeeded so well as to surpass all who went before him. He was made painter to Ferdinand and Isabella, archduke and duchess, and became attached to the house of the cardinal infant of Spain: the king of Spain and the elector palatine adorned their palaces with huntings by this artist. Rubens, Jordaens, and Snijders, used to co-operate in the enriching each others pictures, according to their several talents; which thus became more valuable, than if finished by either of them singly. Snijders died in 1657.

SOCINUS (Marianus) a famous civilian, was born at Sienna in 1401. He taught canon law at Padua, and afterward at Sienna. His answer, to those who asked him why he discontinued his lectures since he had a wife, was, *I am married*. But it was replied to him, Socrates did not discontinue his lectures after he married. That was, rejoined he, because Xantippe was ill-humoured, and ugly perhaps, whereas my wife is handsome and good-natured. He died in 1467.

SOCINUS (Faustus) descended of the preceding, and the principal founder of a very erroneous sect

which, notwithstanding the persecutions that it has suffered, has flourished a considerable time in Poland, was born at Sienna in 1539. The letters, which his uncle Lelius wrote to his relations, and which infused into them many seeds of heresy, made an impression upon him, so that knowing himself not innocent, he fled as well as the rest, when the inquisition began to persecute that family. He was at Lyons, when he heard of his uncle's death, and departed immediately, in order to take possession of his writings. He returned to Italy, and made himself so agreeable to the grand duke, that the charms which he found in that court, and the honourable posts which he filled there, hindered him for twelve years from remembering, that he had been considered as the person, who put the last hand to the system of Samosatrenian divinity, of which his uncle Lelius had drawn a rough draught. At last he went into Germany in 1574, and paid no regard to the grand duke's advices to return. He staid three years at Basil, and studied divinity there; and having fallen into a set of principles, very different from the system of the Protestants, he resolved to maintain and propagate them; for which purpose he wrote a treatise, *De Jesu Christo Servatore*. He retired into Poland in 1579, and desired to be admitted into the communion of the Unitarians, but was refused. The consolation which he had of seeing his sentiments at last approved by several ministers, was extremely interrupted in 1598; for he met with a thousand insults at Cracow, and was with great difficulty saved from the hands of the rabble. He lost his goods, and some of his Mss. which he prodigiously regretted. He then retired to a village about nine miles from Cracow, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1604. His sect was so far from dying with him, that it multiplied

plied afterward considerably. Socinus held, that the Arians had given too much to Jesus Christ, and asserted, that he was mere man, and had no existence before Mary. He denied that the holy ghost was a distinct person, and alleged that the name of God, given to Jesus Christ in the scriptures, signifies no more than that God the father has given him a sovereign power over all creatures; and that in consequence of this privilege, men and angels ought to adore him. He denied the redemption of Christ, saying, that what he did for men, was only to give them a pattern of heroic virtue, and to seal his doctrine by his death. Original sin, grace and predestination passed with him for chimeras. The sacraments he esteemed inefficacious ceremonies; and denied the immensity of God. It is also charged on the Socinians, that they believe the death and resurrection of the soul, to be judged with the body; with this difference, that the righteous shall be raised to eternal happiness, and the wicked condemned to fire, which shall not be eternal, but consumes the soul and body of the wicked in a certain time proportioned to their merits. Socinus wrote a vast number of books, a catalogue of which may be seen in Moreri's dictionary.

SOCRATES, a philosopher, son of Sophroniscus, a stone-cutter, an Athenian, studied under Anaxagoras and Archelaus, and gave proofs of his valour in the cause of his country. He delighted chiefly in moral philosophy, was a person of irresistible eloquence, and of accomplished virtue. He said, *he only knew* this, viz. that *he knew nothing*. He held rest to be the choicest possession; that riches and honour have nothing of true worth, but are the source of various evils and mischiefs. A physiognomist having judged Socrates to be brutish, lustful, and a drunkard, he owned, that naturally he was so, but

that his reason had corrected those vicious inclinations. He derided the plurality of the heathen gods, and upon that account was indicted by Anytus and Melitus, and condemned to drink the juice of hemlock: *Alas*, said his wife, *you are condemned unjustly*: What, replied Socrates, *would you then have had me justly condemned?* Socrates had two wives, one of which was the noted Xantippe; whom Anaxagoras describes as an accursed froward woman; always chiding and scolding by day and by night. He chose this wife, we are told, for the same reason that those who would excel in horsemanship chuse the roughest and most spirited horses; supposing if they are able to manage them, they may be able to manage any other. It is doubtful whether Socrates ever convinced any one beside himself by this reasoning; or whether he owes any part of his reputation for wisdom, to this rule for chusing a wife! He died aged 70, in the 95th olympiad.

SOCRATES, was also the name of an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century, born at Constantinople in the beginning of the reign of Theodosius: he professed the law, and pleaded at the bar, whence he obtained the name of Scholasticus. He wrote an ecclesiastical history, from the year 309, where Eusebius ended, down to 440; and as Valesius his editor remarks, wrote with great exactness and judgment.

SOLIMENA (Francesco) an illustrious Italian painter, was born in the neighbourhood of Naples, where his father Antonio, was a painter of considerable repute, in 1657. At first he imitated the manner of his father, but he afterward extended his ideas to the selecting the peculiar excellencies of the most celebrated artists, adding to the whole, the study of nature. He finished an incredible number of paintings, his works being solicited by the king and

and nobility of his own country, and by most of the princes of Europe : but his chief employment was for the churches and convents of Italy. He was also known by his sonnets, which have been printed in several collections of poetry : and it is remarkable that at 80 years of age, his memory supplied him with the most beautiful passages of the poets ; in the application of which he was very happy. He died in 1747, at near 90 years of age.

SOLIS (Antonio de) an ingenious Spanish writer of an antient and illustrious family, born at Placenza in Old Castile, in 1610. He was intended to study the law, but his inclination toward poetry prevailed, and he cultivated it with great success. Philip IV. of Spain made him one of his secretaries, and after his death the queen regent appointed him first historicographer of the Indies, a place of great profit and honour ; his *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, shews that she could not have named a fitter person. He is better known by this history abroad, than by his poetry and dramatic writings, though he was excellent that way. He turned priest at 57 years of age, and died in 1686.

SOLOMON, king of the Jews, son of David by Bathsheba, born a. m. 2971. He was declared king during his father's life, and God having bid him ask whatsoever he pleased of him, he prayed for wisdom, which he received in an extraordinary degree, with an overplus of riches greater than any king before him enjoyed. His *Proverbs* and *Ecclesiastes*, are great proofs of his wisdom. After David's death, he put his father's orders in execution, but in the midst of his prosperity was overtaken by the love of women, who made him build a temple to the deities they adored, and commit great abominations, for which cause God divided the kingdom of Israel, and left only two tribes to his son. He died a. m. 3029, aged 58, of his reign 40.

SOLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Athens, in the 35th olympiad. His courage procured him the government of his country ; he abrogated Draco's laws, and published others more equitable. The island Salamina, which the Athenians durst not undertake, he persuaded them, by repeating some verses of his own making, in a way of drollery, to attempt ; and accordingly they took it with greater success, than they could have imagined. Some time after, Pisistratus having made himself master of Athens, Solon retired into Lydia, where he met with Croesus, who asked him on a time if he did not think him happy ? to which he answered, that none could be accounted so before their last breath. Solon died at the age of 80.

SOMERS (John lord) lord high chancellor of England, was born at Worcester in 1652. He was educated at Oxford, and afterward entered himself of the Middle-Temple, where he studied the law with great vigour. In 1638 he was of council for the seven bishops at their trial, and argued with great learning and eloquence against the *dispensing power*. In the convention, which met by the prince of Orange's summons, Jan. 22, 1689, he represented Worcester ; and was one of the managers for the house of commons, at a conference with the house of lords, upon the word *abdicated*. Soon after the accession of king William and queen Mary to the throne, he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1692 he was made attorney-general, and in 1693 advanced to the post of lord keeper of the great seal of England. In 1695 he proposed an expedient to prevent the practice of clipping the coin. In 1697 he was created lord Somers, baron of Evesham, and made lord high chancellor of England. In the beginning of 1700 he was removed from his

his post of lord chancellor, and the year after was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors by the house of commons, of which he was acquitted upon trial by the house of lords. He then retired to a studious course of life, and was chosen president of the royal society. In 1706 he proposed a bill for the regulation of the law; and the same year was one of the principal managers for the union between England and Scotland. In 1708 he was made lord president of the council, from which post he was removed in 1710, upon the change of the ministry. In the latter end of queen Anne's reign, his lordship grew very infirm in his health; which indisposition is supposed to be the reason that he held no other post than a seat at the council table, after the accession of king George I. He died of an apoplectic fit in 1716. Mr. Addison has drawn his character very beautifully in the *Free-holder*.

SOMERSET (Carr earl of) see CARR.

SOMNER (William) an eminent English antiquary in the 17th century, was born in 1606. His first treatise was that on the *Antiquities of Canterbury* (his native city) dedicated to archbishop Laud. He then applied himself to the study of the Saxon language; and having made himself master of it, he perceived that the old glossary, prefixed to Sir Roger Twisden's edition of the laws of king Henry I. printed in 1644, was faulty in many places; he therefore wrote notes and observations, large and learned on that edition, with a very useful glossary. His treatise of *Gavelkind* was finished about 1648, though not published till 1660. Our author was zealously attached to king Charles I. and in 1648 he published a poem on his sufferings and death. His skill in the Saxon tongue led him to enquire into most of the European languages, ancient and modern. He assisted Dugdale and Dodf-

worth, in compiling the *Monasticum Anglicanum*. His *Saxon Dictionary* was printed at Oxford in 1659. He died in 1669.

SOPHOCLES, a Greek tragical poet, born in the 71st olympiad, a person of extraordinary wit and valour, having been general of the Athenians with Pericles. He composed 120 tragedies, of which we have only seven at present. He added much to the perfection of tragedy, and lived to the age of 91. A son of his summoned him before the judges, that they might appoint him a guardian, as being one that was come to dotage; but appearing without any concern, he read a piece of his Oedipus, which he was then composing, and asked them, whether they perceived any signs of that weakness of mind he was then accused of? whereupon his son was sent back with reproach. He died for joy of having gained the prize by one of his tragedies.

SORANUS (Quintus Valerius) flourished in the seventh century of Rome. He was esteemed for his eloquence, but much more still for his learning. He followed in his works a method which Pliny imitated, that of adding summaries. It is pretended that he was so bold as to divulge a mystery which the Romans kept very secret; the name of the tutelar God of the city; and that he was capitally punished for it. He is perhaps the same Quintus Valerius whom Pompey put to death.

SOUBISE (John de Parthenai, lord of) is one of the heroes of the 16th century among the Protestants of France. He began to be acquainted with their opinions at the duke of Ferrara's court, when Renata of Ferrara, the daughter of Lewis XII. and that duke's wife, gave sanctuary there, to some preachers of the reformed religion, and embraced their doctrine. Being returned to France, he applied himself with great zeal to the propagating

gating of the truths he had learned, and Catharine de Medicis was very near becoming his profelyte. In 1562 he was one of the prince of Conde's associates, and was by him appointed to command in the city of Lyons, which he defended most effectually, and performed many bold actions there. The duke of Nevers besieged it to no purpose; and the queen-mother vainly endeavoured to over-reach him by negotiations. He had commanded Henry II's army in Tuscany, and was a very stirring and serviceable man. He died in 1566.

SOUBISE (Benjamin de Rohan, duke of) grandson of the preceding, was son of Renatus de Rohan, the second of that name, and of Catherine de Parthenai. He vigorously supported his brother the duke of Rohan in his undertakings, to assist the inhabitants of Rochelle, and to keep up the party of the reformed. He had learned the art of war in Holland under prince Maurice. In 1621 he held out the siege of St. Jean d'Angeli, against an army which king Lewis XIII. commanded in person, and when he surrendered the place, he obtained a free pardon: yet toward the end of the same year, he seized upon Royan. In 1622 he took Oleron, and made himself master of the whole country in the Lower Poitou: but soon after was so briskly attacked in the isle of Rhe, that all his forces were dispersed. He retired to Rochelle, where the people gave him many proofs of their contempt and displeasure, which obliged him to go into England, in order to petition for a supply. The court of France having got notice of it, declared him guilty of high-treason. He found means, notwithstanding his Britannic majesty's refusal, to fit out some ships, which were all lost in a storm near Plymouth. He had the grief to be disowned by the reformed, though he had concerted every thing with his brother the duke of Rohan.

He entered into the Garonne in 1625 with a fleet of 74 sail, and landed in Medoc, where he took Castillon. But after all, these great undertakings came to nothing at last. He was forced to return very soon into the isle of Rhe, whence advancing toward the enemy's fleet, he treacherously burnt the Dutch admiral. Soon after the duke of Montmorency admiral of France, assisted by the Dutch ships, beat Soubise's fleet; he was driven into England, where he proved a powerful instrument, by procuring to the inhabitants of Rochelle, the supply which was sent them: and when, notwithstanding that supply, the city was subdued, he did not care to enjoy in France the benefit of the amnesty, but chose rather to continue in England, where he died.

SOUTH (Dr. Robert) was born at Hackney near London in 1633; and in 1647 was entered one of the king's scholars in Westminster, where he made himself remarkable the year following, by reading the Latin prayers on the day of king Charles I's death, and praying for his majesty by name. In 1651 he was elected student of Christ-Church in Oxford. In 1654 he wrote a copy of Latin verses, to congratulate Cromwell upon the peace concluded with the Dutch. He entered into orders in 1658; and in 1660 was elected public orator of the university. In 1661 he became domestic chaplain to Edward earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and in 1663 was installed prebendary of Westminster. He afterward was chaplain to the duke of York. In 1676 he attended, as chaplain, Laurence Hyde, Esq; ambassador extraordinary to the king of Poland. In the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. whose chaplain he was, he is said to have refused several offers of bishoprics, as likewise that of an archbishopric in Ireland, made him in the beginning of king James II's reign, by the earl of Rochester, lord

lord lieutenant of that kingdom; who being solicited by his majesty to change his religion, agreed to a dispute between two divines of the church of England, and two of that of Rome, and named for one of the former Dr. South, who was excepted to by the king. After the revolution he took the oath of allegiance, though he excused himself from accepting a great dignity in the church, vacated by the refusal of those oaths. Dr. South died in 1716. He was a man of uncommon abilities and attainments, but had nothing amiable in his disposition; being morose, intolerant, and unforgiving. His *Sermons* have been often printed in 6 vols. 8vo. and his *Posthumous works* were published in two detached volumes.

SOUTHERN (Thomas) an eminent dramatic writer, was born at Dublin in 1660, and received his education in the university there. He came young to London to study the law, but instead of that devoted himself to poetry and writing of plays. His *Persian Prince, or Loyal Brother*, was introduced in 1682, when the story interest was triumphant in England; and the character of the loyal brother being intended to compliment James duke of York, he rewarded the author when he came to the throne, with a commission in the army. On the revolution taking place, he retired to his studies, and wrote several plays, from which he is supposed to have derived a very handsome subsistence; being the first who raised the advantage of play-writing to a second and third night. The most finished of all his plays, is *Oroonoko, or the royal Slave*, which is built on a true story related in one of Mrs. Behn's novels. Mr. Southern died in 1746, and his *Plays* are printed in 2 vols. 12mo.

SOZOMENUS (John) a civilian of Venice in the 17th century, who published a new translation of Pla-

to's ten books of republics, which he changed from the form of dialogues into a connected discourse.

SPALATRO, archbishop of; see **DOMINIS**.

SPANHEIM (Ezekiel) a most learned writer in the 17th century, was born at Geneva in 1629, and in his earliest youth distinguished himself to such advantage, that going to Leyden in 1642, he immediately gained the friendship of Daniel Heinsius and Claudius Salmasius, and maintained it, notwithstanding the mutual animosity between those two learned men. His reputation spreading, Charles Lewis, elector palatine, sent for him to be tutor to his only son, which employment he not only discharged with great success, but also shewed his prudence and address, by preserving the good opinion both of the elector and electress, though they were upon ill terms with each other. While he lived at this court, he employed his leisure hours in perfecting his knowledge of the Greek and Roman learning, and carefully examining those books, which might contribute to the explication of the public law of Germany. He had not yet seen Italy, where the study of antiquities and medals then flourished. The elector furnished him with a good opportunity, by sending him into that country with letters to the several princes of Italy, and with orders to go afterward to Rome, to observe the intrigues of the Catholic electors at that court. He gained the esteem of Christina, queen of Sweden, and returned in 1665 to Heidelberg, where he was well received by the elector his master, who employed him in divers negotiations at foreign courts. He afterward entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, who, in 1680, sent him envoy extraordinary to the court of France, and soon after made him a minister of state. After the peace of Ryswic, he was again sent on an embassy to France,

France, where he continued from the year 1697 to 1702. The elector of Brandenburg having during that interval assumed the title of king of Prussia, conferred on him the title and dignity of a baron. In 1702 he left France, and went ambassador to England, where he had been several times. Here he died in 1710, aged 81 years. It is surprising, that in discharging the duties of a public minister with so much exactness, and amidst so many different journies, he could find time enough to write the several books published by him. It may be said of him, that he acquitted himself in his negotiations, like a person who had nothing else in his thoughts; and that he wrote like a man, who had spent his whole time in his study.

SPEED (John) born at Farrington in Cheshire, was at first a taylor; but Sir Fulk Greville put him in a condition to follow his studies. He composed his *History of England*, assisted by Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Camden, &c. also the scripture genealogies, formerly bound up with the bible. He died at London in 1629.

SPELMAN (Sir Henry) an eminent English antiquarian, was descended from an ancient family, and born at Cengham near Lynn in Norfolk, about the year 1561. He was knighted by king James I. who had particular esteem for him on account of his known capacity for business; and he employed him several times in Ireland on public affairs. When he was about 50 years of age, he went to reside in London, where falling into a study to which his own genius had always inclined him, he collected all such books and Mss. as concerned the subject of antiquities, either foreign or domestic. In 1626, he published the first part of his well-known *Glossary*, which he never carried beyond the letter L; because, as some have suggested, he had said things under "Magna charta," and

"Maximum consilium," that could not then have appeared without giving offence. Upon his death all his papers came into the hands of his son Sir John Spelman, a gentleman who had abilities to have completed his father's design, if death had not prevented him. The second part was afterward published by Sir William Dugdale, but with all the marks of a scanty unfinished performance. The next work he entered upon, was an edition of the *English Councils*, of which he published the first volume about two years before his death; leaving the second volume, as well of this as of his Glossary, to be published by Sir William Dugdale. Sir Henry wrote several other things all relating to ancient laws and customs; and died in 1641. His *Posthumous Works* were published in folio, 1698, under the inspection of Mr. Gibson, afterward bishop of London.

SPENCER (Dr. John) a very ingenious and learned English divine, born in Kent in 1630; who became master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and afterward dean of Ely. He published *A Discourse on Prodigies*, which is a truly philosophical and learned work; and another famous work *De legibus Hebræorum ritualibus & earum rationibus*; and after a life spent in the closest application to his studies, died in 1695.

SPENCER (Edmund) was born in London, and bred in Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he became very noted for his English poetry, his *Færie Queen* especially. He presented his poems to queen Elizabeth, who ordered 100 *l.* to be given him; he was afterward secretary to the lord Grey, when deputy of Ireland, where, though his place was gainful, he got no estate. Returning, he was robbed of the little he had, and falling into want it broke his heart, so that he died in 1598; and was honourably interred near Chaucer in Westminster-abbey.

SPINOZA (Benedict de) a Jew, born at Amsterdam about the year 1633; who afterward abandoned the Jewish religion, and at last became an Atheist. He was probably the first, who reduced Atheism to a system; but in other respects his doctrine was the same with that of several, both ancient and modern philosophers. He retired into the country, that he might not be interrupted in his speculations, and was sometimes three months without going out of his lodgings. This retired life did not prevent his name from spreading. The free-thinkers came to him from all parts. The palatine court was desirous of him, and offered him the place of professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, but he refused it. He died at the Hague in 1677, aged about 44 years. He is said to have been honest, obliging, and very regular in his morals; which we need not be more surprised at, than to see people live an irregular life, though fully persuaded of the truth of the gospel.

SPON (James) was the son of Charles Spon, an eminent French physician, and born at Lyons, in 1647. After an education of great care, he was admitted a doctor of physic at Montpellier, in 1667, and a member of the college of physicians at Lyons, in 1669. Mr. Valiant the king's antiquary, passing through Lyons to Italy in quest of medals and other antiquities, Mr. Spon accompanied him. He afterward, in the years 1675 and 1676, made a voyage to Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, in company with Sir George Wheeler an English gentleman; of all which places he has given us an excellent account: whether his constitution was naturally weak, or he had hurt himself in this tour, does not appear; but he never after enjoyed his health. Being of the reformed religion he was forced to leave France on the revocation of the edict

of Nantz; and died at Vevay, a town on the lake Lemane, in 1686. He was the author of many valuable works which were printed at Lyons.

SPONDANUS (Henricus) or Henry de Sponde, was born in 1568, and educated at Ortez, where the reformed had a college, and where he distinguished himself early by his facility in acquiring the Latin and Greek languages. He applied himself to the study of the civil and canon law, and in the mean time read the controversial works of Bellarmine and Perron with such eagerness, that after the example of his brother John he forsook the Protestant religion. He made his abjuration at Paris in 1595, took priests orders at Rome in 1606, and was made bishop of Pamiers by Lewis XIII, in 1626. His intimacy with Baronius while he was in Italy, suggested to him the design of abridging his "*Annales Ecclesiastici*," which he executed with the author's consent, and continued them from the year 1197, where Baronius left off, to the year 1640. He published also in folio *Annales sacri a Mundi creatione, ad ejusdem Redemptionem*; with some smaller works, and died in 1643.

SPOTSWOOD (Dr. John) abp. of St. Andrew's in Scotland, was descended from the lairds of Spotswood in the Merse, an ancient race of gentlemen, and the chief of that surname. He was born in 1565, and was by the care of his parents educated at Glasgow, where he made so great a progress, that he received his degrees in the sixteenth year of his age; and applied himself to divinity, in which he soon distinguished himself to advantage. At the age of 18 he succeeded his father in the parsonage of Calder. In 1601 he attended Lodowic duke of Lenox as his chaplain, in the embassy to the court of France, for confirming the ancient amity between the two nations. In 1603, upon the accession of king James I.

to the throne of England, he was appointed, among other the most eminent persons of all kinds, to attend his majesty into that kingdom; and the same year, upon the death of James Beaton, abp. of Glasgow, was advanced to that see, and made one of the privy council in Scotland, and almoner to queen Anne. When he entered into the archbishopric of Glasgow, he found there was not one hundred pounds sterling of yearly revenue left; yet such was his care for his successors, that he greatly improved it, and much to the satisfaction of his diocese. After having filled this see eleven years, that of St. Andrew's being vacant, he was removed in 1615 from Glasgow, to be primate and metropolitan of all Scotland. He presided in several assemblies for restoring the ancient discipline, and bringing the church of Scotland to some sort of uniformity with that of England. He continued in high esteem with king James I. nor was he less valued by king Charles I. who was crowned by him in 1633, in the abbey-church of Holy-rood-house. In 1635 upon the death of the earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of Scotland, our abp. was advanced to that post, which he had not held four years, when the confusions beginning in Scotland, he was obliged to retire into England; and being broken with age, grief, and sickness, died at London in 1639. His celebrated history of the church of Scotland, was printed at London in 1655.

SPRANGHER (Bartholomew) a German painter, born at Antwerp in 1546. He was brought up under a variety of masters, and then went to Rome, where cardinal Farnese took him into his service, and afterward recommended him to pope Pius V. He was employed at Belvidere, and worked two years and ten months in drawing the picture of *The last Judgment*; this piece which contained 500 heads, was so highly valued, that af-

ter the death of Pius, it was placed over his monument as its principal ornament. From Rome he entered into the service of the emperors Maximilian, and Rudolphus II. by whom he was exceedingly caressed and honoured; the latter in 1588 ennobled him and his descendants, and in the presence of his whole court placed a chain of gold of three rows round the neck of the artist, and ordered him to wear it as long as he lived. He died in 1623, and as he worked mostly for princes and nobles, his works are not frequently to be bought.

SPRAT (Dr. Thomas) bp. of Rochester, was born in 1636. He had his education at Oxford, and after the restoration entered into holy orders. He became fellow of the royal society, chaplain to George duke of Buckingham, and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1667 he published the *History of the Royal Society*, and a *Life of Mr. Cowley*, who by his last will, left to his care his printed works and Mss. which were accordingly published by him. In 1668 he was installed prebendary of Westminster; and in 1683 was appointed canon of Windsor, dean of Westminster; and in 1684 he was consecrated to the bishopric of Rochester. He was clerk of the closet to king James II. in 1685 made dean of the chapel royal; and the year following was appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. In 1692 his lordship, with several other persons, was charged with treason by two men, who forged an association under their hands, of which the bishop published an account. He died of an apoplexy in 1713; and his writings are greatly admired for elegance of style.

SQUIRE (Dr. Samuel) an English prelate, very popular for his eloquence in the pulpit, was born at Warminster in Wiltshire in 1714. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was presented to the arch

archdeaconry of Bath, by Dr. Wynne, bp. of Bath and Wells to whom he became chaplain. In 1749, when the duke of Newcastle was installed chancellor of Cambridge, he preached one of the commencement sermons, and took the degree of Dr. in divinity. He soon after obtained the rectory of St. Anne's Westminster, with the vicarage of Greenwich in Kent; in the year 1760, he was made dean of Bristol, and the year following was promoted to the bpk. of St. David's. Beside single sermons he published *An Inquiry into the nature of the English Constitution, or an Historical Essay on the Anglo-Saxon government, both in Germany and England; The antient history of the Hebrews vindicated, against the Moral Philosopher; Two Essays; 1. A defence of the antient Greek chronology; 2. An inquiry into the origin of the Greek language; Indifference for Religion inexcusable; The Principles of Religion made easy to young Persons, in a short and familiar Catechism. Plutarchus de Isi et Osiride; &c.* Dr. Squire died in 1766.

STANHOPE (James earl) was descended from an ancient and honourable family of that name, which flourished many ages in the county of Nottingham. He was born in 1673. His father, who was very instrumental in the revolution, being in the beginning of king William's reign sent envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, Mr. Stanhope accompanied him thither. There he continued some years, and thence made a tour to Italy, France, and other parts, where he made it his study to be a perfect master of the laws and constitutions, as well as of the languages of those places. He afterward went into the confederate army in Flanders, where he served as a volunteer, and at the famous siege of Namur in 1695, so advantageously distinguished himself, that king William gave him a company of foot, and soon after a colonel's commission. In the two first parlia-

ments of queen Anne, he was chosen representative for the borough of Cockermouth in Cumberland, as he was also afterward in several other parliaments. In 1705 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and gained great reputation in Spain under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona: the king of Spain made honourable mention of brigadier general Stanhope, in a letter to her Britannic majesty. In the beginning of 1708, when the kingdom was under apprehensions of a French invasion, brigadier Stanhope moved to bring in a bill to dissolve the clans in Scotland, and the bill was brought in accordingly; but the enemy not landing at that time, it was laid aside. About this time he was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to king Charles III. of Spain, and commander in chief of the British forces in that kingdom. He arrived at Barcelona in 1708, and the same year reduced the whole island of Minorca. In 1710 he obtained a signal victory in Spain near Almenara, as he did likewise one near Saragossa; but was taken prisoner at Brihuega. He continued prisoner in Spain till 1712, when his imperial majesty made an exchange of him for the duke of Escalonne. Soon after the arrival of king George I. he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, sworn one of the privy council, and was employed in several important negotiations. In 1717 he was appointed first lord of the treasury, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and afterward created a peer of Great-Britain, and principal secretary of state. He died suddenly in 1721. Sir Richard Steele gives a character of him in the dedication of *The Englishman*.

STANHOPE, earl of Chesterfield; see CHESTERFIELD.

STANLEY (Thomas) a very learned English writer of the 17th century, was born at Cumberlow in Hert-

Hertfordshire, about the year 1644. He was bred at Cambridge, where he made a very early progress in all kinds of polite learning. After taking his degrees there, he was also incorporated in the university of Oxford. He afterward travelled abroad, and upon his return, prosecuted his studies in the Middle-Temple in London. He published several works both in prose and verse, particularly *The History of Philosophy*; *A Translation of, and Commentary on Æschylus*, &c. He died in 1678.

STATIUS (Publius Papinius) of Naples, esteemed at Rome for his eloquence and poetry which he professed, taught many noble scholars; and Domitian himself, who coming to the empire, gave him the laurel and a crown of gold. His son was Statius the poet, who wrote the poems of *Thebais*, *Achilles*, and *Sylvæ*. He died soon after Domitian.

STATIRA, daughter of Darius Codomanus, was taken by Alexander the Great, who married her when she was his slave, which he refused to do when Darius offered her to him to be the pledge of a peace. There were 9000 persons at the marriage feast, to every one of which Alexander gave a golden cup: being with child she was treacherously murdered by Roxana.

STEELE (Sir Richard) was born of English parents at Dublin in Ireland, and leaving that kingdom while he was very young, was, with his friend Mr. Addison, educated at the Charter-house school in London. In 1695 he wrote *The Procession, a Poem on the Funeral of Queen Mary*. His inclination leading him to the army, he rode for some time privately in the guards. He first became an author, when an ensign, at which time he wrote his *Christian Hero*, for his own private use. The effect of this was, that from being thought no undelightful companion, he soon was reckoned a disagreeable fellow; so

that he now thought it incumbent on him to enliven his character; for which reason he wrote the comedy called *The Funeral, or Grief a-la-mode*. He had before this obtained a captain's commission by the interest of the lord Curts, to whom he had dedicated his *Christian Hero*, and who likewise appointed him his secretary. His next appearance as a writer was in the quality of the lowest minister of state, to wit, in the office of *Gazetteer*. In 1703 appeared *The Tender Husband, or the Accomplish'd Fools*; as did *The Lying Lovers, or the Ladies Friendship* in 1704. Mr. Steele first recommended himself to the duke of Marlborough by a pleasant repartee, which he made on his grace's preferring his own relations; and which being told to the duke, his grace relished so well, that he entertained a friendship for him ever after. In 1709 he began the *Tatler*. This paper greatly increasing his reputation and interest, he was preferred to be one of the commissioners of the stamp-office. Upon laying down the *Tatler*, he set up, in concert with Mr. Addison, the *Spectator*, and after that the *Guardian*. Beside these, he wrote several political and other pieces. Mr. Steele having a design to serve in the last parliament of queen Anne, resigned his place of commissioner of the stamp-office in 1713, and was chosen member for the borough of Stockbridge; but he was soon expelled that house for writing *The Englishman, being the close of the paper so called*, and *The Crisis*. After the accession of king George I. to the throne, Mr. Steele was appointed surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton-court, governor of the royal company of comedians, and put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex; and in 1715 was knighted. Some time after he was appointed one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1718 he published an ac-

count of his Fish-Pool, which was a project of his for bringing fish to market alive, for which he obtained a patent. Afterward he wrote in opposition to the South sea scheme, his *Crisis of Property*. During the course of his paper entitled *The Theatre*, his patent of the governor of the royal company of comedians was revoked by his majesty. In 1722 his comedy called *The Conscious Lovers* was acted with vast success at the Theatre-royal in Drury-lane. Some years before his death, Sir Richard grew paralytic, and retired to his seat at Llanguanner near Caermarthen in Wales, where he died in 1729.

STELLA (James) an eminent painter, born at Lyons in 1596, where his father, who was a Flemish painter, had settled. He was but nine years old at his father's death, but applied himself so successfully to the art, that at 20 he went to perfect himself in Italy. As he passed through Florence, the great duke Cosmo de Medicis detained and employed him for seven years: he then went to Rome, where he spent 11 years in studying Raphael's paintings and antique sculptures. He was invited into the service of the king of Spain, but on his way thither, cardinal Richlieu engaged him in the service of the king of France, who assigned him a good pension, with lodgings in the Louvre: and he gave such satisfaction, as to be honoured with the order of St. Michael. He died of a consumption in the year 1647.

STENTOR, a Grecian, who could make a louder noise than fifty men; whence the phrase, *Stentor's voice*.

STEPHEN, king of England, succeeded Henry I. in 1135. He took possession of the crown contrary to his oath, by the power of the clergy, on condition that he should maintain their rights and privileges. Accordingly, the first thing he did was to confirm the said privileges; but not

long after the Welch gave him a dangerous overthrow, and the Scots took from him Carlisle and Newcastle. A peace was clapt up, but the Welch and Scots soon after broke out with greater fury than before; and Maud the empress prosecuted her title to the crown, a strong party being formed in her behalf. At last, being weary of the war, she retired to her husband into Normandy, and king Stephen was prevailed with to adopt Henry, son of Maud the empress, for his successor. He departed this life at Dover in 1154, and was buried at Faversham.

STEPHENS (Henry) a Parisian, son of R. Stephens the famous printer; being yet very young, he published Anacreon's poems, with curious notes, and became the most learned man of his time for Greek and Latin. He hath given us many excellent editions of Latin authors. He was a Protestant, and this made him retire to Geneva. He died at Lyons 1598, aged 70. He writ also *The Treasury of the Greek Language*, &c.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, was an able grammarian in the fifth or sixth century. We have nothing remaining of his dictionary, but a mean abridgement of it, which the grammarian Hermolaus undertook to make, and dedicated to the emperor Justinian. Even this however has been judged useful, and several learned men have employed themselves in illustrating it.

STERNE (Laurence) a writer of great natural abilities, and of whimsical genius, was the son of a lieutenant in a marching regiment, and was born at Clonmell in the south of Ireland, in the year 1713. After passing his infancy in the itinerant manner incident to the military life of his father, he was placed out to school at Halifax in Yorkshire, by a relation, and from thence sent in 1732, to Jesus College, Cambridge, to compleat his education. When Mr.

Mr. Sterne quitted the university, he obtained the living of Sutton in Yorkshire, and in 1741, he married. Soon after, he was made prebendary of York, and by his wife's interest got another benefice, that of Stillington: he remained, as he tells us, 20 years at Sutton, doing the duty of both places, and amusing himself with books, painting, fiddling, and shooting. In all this time we do not find that the talents for which he afterward became so celebrated, ever manifested themselves so as to distinguish him materially from the rest of his brethren: but when the opportunity occurred to him by the starting a lucky thought, whatever parochial virtues he might possess as a plain country clergyman, were instantly sunk in the man of wit and gaiety. In 1760, he came up to London, and published two very small volumes of what might be called a novel, if it admitted of any determinate name, intitled *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*. In this work he displayed a redundancy of wild extravagant humour and wit, great knowledge of human nature, not a little indecency, absurdity, and arrant nonsense; all which were oddly jumbled together without order, and without any discoverable end or aim, beyond that of making the reader laugh and wonder! People did laugh heartily, the author filled his pockets, and fulfilled a promise he intimated of producing two such volumes every year, for four years. At length however the meer charms of novelty gave way to reflection; Tristram Shandy was read with more and more composure every year, until at length the public grew tired of being diverted at the expence of sense and decency, and of consequence the author grew weary of writing: accordingly, after publishing a ninth volume only, he desisted from prosecuting a frolicksome work, which could not either be properly said to

have been left finished or unfinished. Having established the character of an ingenious buffoon, Mr. Sterne ventured to raise his clerical reputation upon a foundation that every one who duly reflected on the essential requisites in a christian pastor, blushed to see any one of that order capable of attempting! But, however that might be, Mr. Sterne did not blush to slip on his black gown over his harlequin's jacket, and step forth with 4 volumes of sermons in the name of Yorick, a principal character in his *Tristram Shandy*; with his own name subjoined. Novelty again favoured him; his gown did not so completely cover him but that his party-coloured jacket appeared now and then: the oddity of so grotesque a figure was relished, and his sermons were highly extolled by those who perhaps would never have looked into sermons as the compositions of a consistent clergyman, though of equal or superior talents as a divine. In short, for a season people praised Yorick's sermons by Mr. Sterne beyond all measure, probably for their own sakes, that they might establish some credit for piety as well as discernment; and be thought ready to admire even sermons if penned by a man of acknowledged genius. When however we estimate the abilities of such a spirited flighty writer, we may, in tenderness to his memory, so far follow his example as to overlook his profession, which perhaps was not the object of his deliberate choice; it being clearly inconsistent with his natural disposition and turn of mind: and then we may relax our muscles without reserve. Upon his first successes Mr. Sterne went to France in 1762, whither his wife and daughter followed him; and in two years after he went to Italy for the recovery of his health. His travels served as the foundation of another publication, which appeared in two small volumes in 1767, under the title of *A Sentimental*

tal Journey through France and Italy: this work, though it is of a like desultory irregular complexion with his Tristram Shandy, and like it, imperfect, the author dying soon after it appeared; is greatly beyond that work in sterling merit, for the fine strokes of humour, sensibility, and strong characteristical touches, it contains; and for being less debased with nonsensical dross. In 1775, his daughter published 3 vols. of his miscellaneous letters, with some memoirs of his life and family, written by himself, prefixed.

STERNHOLD (Thomas) an English poet, in the opinion at least of the worshipful company of parish clerks, is thought to have been born in Hampshire. He was groom of the robes to Henry. VIII. who left him 100 marks in his will; was continued in the same office under Edward VI. and was in some esteem at court for his vein of poetry. Being a most zealous reformer and scandalized at the wicked songs usually sung, he versified 51 of David's psalms, caused them to be set to music, with a view that the courtiers might sing them instead of their wanton sonnets; which if they had done, their piety must have totally overpowered their taste. However they were gradually introduced into all parish churches, and what is still more to be wondered at, the use of them is still retained in most of them, notwithstanding a rather better version of the psalms by Tate and Brady, and a much more elegant version by the learned Dr. Watts. John Hopkins, a meet cotemporary poet with Sternhold, versified 58 more of the psalms; and the rest were *done* into English metre by other hands. Sternhold died in 1549.

STESICHORUS, a lyric poet, born at Himera in Sicily, lived in the 50th olympiad.

STILLINGFLEET (Dr. Edward) was born in 1635, and bred at Cam-

bridge. Here he distinguished himself to such advantage, that he had no sooner commenced A. B. but the very next election he was chosen fellow of his college, 1653. While he was bachelor, he was appointed *Tripes*, and highly applauded for his witty and inoffensive speech on that occasion. He afterward removed to Nottingham, to be tutor to the eldest son of the marquis of Dorchester's brother. Here he began to write his treatise *Irenicum*, and being presented to a living, received holy orders. His *Origines Sacrae* raised him to high a reputation, that he was pitched upon to write a vindication of abp. Laud, against a piece intitled *Laud's Labyrinth*, which he did with great success. In 1664 he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn, and some time after was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1669 he published a volume of sermons, as also a Discourse against Crellius's answer to Grotius. He was next engaged in a dispute with those of the Romish religion, which occasioned the publication of several books on both sides of the question. In 1676 he wrote an appendix to Dr. Tillotson's discourse concerning the *Rule of Faith*. In 1683 he wrote his *Unreasonableness of Separation*; and in 1685 his *Origines Britannicae, or the Antiquities of the British Church*. During the reign of king James II. he wrote several tracts against Popery; and after the revolution was consecrated to the see of Worcester. He had a controversy in the latter part of his life with the great Mr. Locke; who having advanced some principles in his "Essay on Human Understanding," which the bishop conceived to strike at the mysteries of revealed religion, fell on that account under his cognizance. Dr. Stillingfleet always had the reputation of coming off with triumph in his controversies; but being in this, pressed with

with clofer and clearer reasoning than he had been used to, his chagrin was thought to have shortened his life. He died in 1699, and his works were collected in 1710, in fix vols. folio.

STOBÆUS (John) a Greek author in the fifth century. He wrote several pieces, of which we have nothing but his *Collections* remaining.

STOFER (John) a famous mathematician and astrologer, was born at Justingen in Swabia in 1452. He taught mathematics at Tübingen. The books which he published with great reputation supported and increased the glory which his lectures had procured; but he did not succeed in the prognostics, which he had the confidence to publish. He had foretold a great deluge to happen in 1524, and had raised a terror over all Europe; but the event confounded him. Augustin Niphus had published a book to shew, that there was no ground to fear this pretended deluge. Stofer was one of those who undertook to reform the calendar, but that attempt was not finished till long after his death.

STOICS, a sect of philosophers founded by Zeno, so called from a Portico, by the Greeks called Stoa, which was a place at Athens, where they met to confer about their opinions. They held, that all things happened by a fatal necessity; and as to their morality it was couched much in paradoxes that were contradicted by the feelings of mankind: as, that a wise man is void of all passions or perturbation of mind, and happy under all circumstances; that pain is no real evil; that all virtues are insensibly connected together, all good things equal, and equally to be desired. With many other tenets that require no formal confutation.

STOW (John) an eminent English antiquarian, born at London about the year 1525, and bred to his father's business, a taylor. He be-

gan early to study the history and antiquities of England, even to the neglect and prejudice of his circumstances; and the first work he published, was *A Summary of the Chronicles of England*. In 1598 he published his well-known *Survey of London*, 4to. which useful and valuable work has been often reprinted with additions and improvements: and in 1600 appeared his *Flores Historiarum* or *Annals of England*; which was an amplification of his *Summary*. Stow experienced a fate not uncommon to those who engage in literary labours for the service of the public: he died in poverty in 1605.

STRABO, an excellent writer of antiquity, who died in the emperor Tiberius's reign, and has left us a very valuable work in seventeen books *De Rebus Geographicis*. Antient authors have said so little about him that we scarcely know any circumstances of his life beyond what we learn from himself; and he mentions his own travels into several parts of the world. His books of geography are precious remains of antiquity.

STRADA (Famianus) an ingenious and learned Jesuit, born at Rome toward the latter end of the 16th century, and who taught rhetoric there for 15 years. His *History of the Wars in Flanders*, is allowed to be written in good Latin, but its merit in other respects has been variously determined.

STREATER (Robert) an English painter, born in 1624, who being a person of great industry and capacity, arrived at an eminent degree of perfection in his art. It is said he was the greatest and most universal painter that England ever bred, and upon the restoration of Charles II. was made serjeant painter to him: he died in 1680 of the operation for the stone. His principal works were at the Theatre at Oxford, some ceilings at Whitehall, now burned, the battle

of the giants with the gods, at Sir Robert Clayton's, the pictures of Moses and Aaron in St. Michael's church Cornhill, &c.

STRAFFORD (Sir Thomas Wentworth) earl of, was descended from an antient family seated at Wentworth in the county of York, and was born in 1593. He represented the county of York in parliament several times, and exerted himself with great vigour in behalf of the liberties of the people; insisting on the petition of right, and obtaining a resolution of the house, that the redress of grievances, and grant of supplies, should go hand in hand. At length he was bought over to the royal party by titles of honour and places of trust and profit, when he recommended himself so well to his new friends, that his old friends the commons, at the meeting of the long parliament, impeached him at the bar of the house of lords of 28 articles of high treason, in his conduct as president of the council of York, governor of Ireland, and as counsellor and commander in England. His trial lasted 18 days, and though the king used his utmost endeavours to save him, yet the resentment of the commons, and rage of the people, prevailed, so that he was beheaded in 1641. His letters in 2 vols. folio, were published in 1739.

STRIGELIUS (Victorinus) was born at Kaufbeir in 1524. In 1542 he went to the university of Wittemberg, where he took great pains to inform himself of the opinions of the Protestants. He attended the lectures of Martin Luther, and Philip Melancthon; and afterward read private lectures himself. He was present at the conference of Eisenach in 1556, wherein George Major, a divine of Wittemberg, declared himself strongly in favour of good works. Amadorf on the contrary maintained, that good works were pernicious to salvation. This was the fourth schism of

the Lutherans. Strigelius reduced this controversy to seven propositions, on which the whole dispute turned, and brought it to an issue. The year following he was attacked by Illyricus, and disputed with him *visu voce* at Weimar. He was imprisoned in 1559, for disapproving some theological doctrines, and the piece which those of Weimar had published against those of Wittemberg. He recovered his liberty at the end of three years, and resumed the usual course of his lectures. Soon after he went to Leipsic, where he published notes on the psalter, and taught divinity, logic and ethics. When he was commanded to discontinue his lectures there, he retired into the Palatinate, and was sent for to Heidelberg to be professor of ethics. Here he died in 1569. He was a good philosopher and a good divine, and had an incomparable talent in instructing youth.

STROZZI (Philip) of an ancient and rich family in Florence, was one of those, who after the death of pope Clement VII. used their utmost efforts to restore liberty to their country, by the expulsion of Alexander de Medicis. When he heard that their solicitations at the court of Charles V. signified nothing, he had recourse to a shorter and more criminal method, which was to assassinate the pretended usurper. But the success of this enterprise was more fatal to the liberty of the Florentines, than the discovery of the conspiracy would have been. The death of Alexander de Medicis made room for a successor, who was much more capable than he of establishing a sovereignty. He banished the malecontents. Strozzii was imprisoned, and killed himself.

STRYPE (John) was descended from a German family, born at London, and educated at Cambridge. He was vicar of Low Layton in Essex, and distinguished himself by his compilations of lives and memoirs; in which,

which, as Dr. Birch remarks, his fidelity and industry will always give a value to his writings, however destitute they may be of the graces of style. He died in 1737, after having enjoyed his vicarage near 68 years.

STUKELEY (Dr. William) a celebrated antiquarian, descended from an antient family in Lincolnshire, was born at Holbech in 1687, and educated in Bennet college, Cambridge. While an under graduate he often indulged a strong propensity to drawing and designing, but made physic his principal study; and first began to practice at Boston in his native county. In 1717, he removed to London, where on the recommendation of Dr. Mead, he was soon after elected a fellow of the royal society: he was one of the first who revived that of the antiquarians in 1718, and was their secretary for many years during his residence in town. In 1729 he took holy orders by the encouragement of abp. Wake, and was soon after presented by lord chancellor King, with the living of All Saints in Stamford. In 1741 he became one of the founders of the Egyptian society, which brought him acquainted with the benevolent duke of Montague, one of the members; who prevailed on him to leave Stamford, and presented him to the living of St. George the Martyr, Queen square. He died of a stroke of the palsy in 1765. In his physical capacity, his *Dissertation on the Spleen* was well received; and his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, the first fruit of his juvenile excursions, was a good specimen of what was to be expected from his riper age. His great learning and profound researches in the dark remains of antiquity, enabled him to publish many elaborate and curious works: his friends used to call him the arch druid of his age. His discourses, intitled *Paleographia Sacra*, on the vegetable creation, bespeak him a botanist, philosopher, and divine.

STURMIUS (John) was born at Sleida in Eifel near Cologne in 1507. He studied at first in his native country, with the sons of count de Manderscheid, whose receiver his father was. He afterward pursued his studies at Liege in the college of St. Jerome, and then went to Louvain in 1524. Five years he spent there, three in learning, and two in teaching. He set up a printing-press with Rudger Rescius, professor of the Greek tongue, and printed several Greek authors. He went to Paris in 1529, where he was highly esteemed, and read public lectures on the Greek and Latin writers, and on logic. He married there, and kept a great number of boarders; but as he liked what were called the new opinions, he was more than once in danger, and this undoubtedly was the reason why he removed to Strasburg in 1537, in order to take possession of the place offered him by the magistrates. The year following he opened a school, which became famous, and by his means obtained of Maximilian II. the title of an university in 1566. He was very well skilled in polite literature, wrote Latin with great purity, and was a good teacher. His talents were not confined to the school, for he was frequently intrusted with deputations in Germany and foreign countries, and discharged these employments with great honour and diligence. He shewed extreme charity to the refugees on account of religion. He not only laboured to assist them by his advice and recommendations, but he even impoverished himself for them. He published a great number of books, and died in his 82d year.

SUCKLING (Sir John) an English poet and dramatic writer, the son of Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the household to king Charles I, was born at Witham in Essex, in 1613. He discovered a strange propensity to the acquiring of languages, info-

much that he is reported to have spoken Latin at five years of age, and to have wrote it at nine. When he was grown up he travelled, but seems to have affected nothing more than the character of a courtier and fine gentleman; which he so far attained, that he was allowed the peculiar happiness of making every thing he did, become him. In his travels he made a campaign under the great Gustavus Adolphus; and his loyalty, if not his valour, appeared in the beginning of our civil wars: for after his return to England he raised a troop of horse for the king's service intirely at his own charge; and mounted them so completely and richly, that they are said to have cost him 12,000 *l*. But these troops and their leader, distinguished themselves only by their finery, as they did nothing for the king's service; a circumstance which Sir John took very much to heart; and soon after this miscarriage was seized by a fever, of which he died at 28 years of age. He was a sprightly wit, and an easy versifier, but no great poet: his works, consisting of a few poems, letters, and plays, have nevertheless gone through several editions.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS (Caius) governor of Numidia, a. r. 794, conquered the Mauri as far as Mount Atlas, and was the first of the Roman generals who went beyond that mountain. He wrote an account of the war. He was one of the most able warriors of his time, and men did not scruple to say, that he could contend with Corbulo for the military glory. He performed very noble actions in Britain, where he commanded the army in the years of Rome 814 and 815. But having vanquished the rebels, he punished them too severely for the devastations and slaughters they had committed, for which reason the Romans appointed him a successor, of milder and more indulgent temper. It is thought he was consul a. r. 819. He

was one of the chief generals of the emperor Otho's armies, but he did not keep up in that war the reputation he had gained. It has been asserted, that the hopes of being chosen emperor, made him advise to protract the war between Otho and Vitellius: but Tacitus thinks he was too wise to put such a thought into his head.

SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (Caius) the historian, was secretary of state to the emperor Adrian, from which some say he was deposed for his intimacy with the empress Sabina. This disgrace put him upon composing the lives of the twelve Cæsars, a book of equal profit and pleasure. Pliny the younger was his intimate friend. We have also a treatise of his, *De Claris Grammaticis*, and another of the *Rhetoricians*, most of which is wanting, with many other of his pieces.

SUEUR (Eustachius le) a French painter, born at Paris in 1617, was the disciple of Simon Vouet; and though he was never out of his own country, became one of the most eminent artists of the French school, so that he was called the French Raphael. The invention of le Sueur, was easy and fertile, his compositions grand and judicious; yet he never quite divested himself of the manner of colouring he acquired under Vouet; and knew but little of the chiaro scuro, or of those colours which are called local. His principal works are at Paris, where he died in 1655; and the *Life of St. Bruno* in the cloister of the Carthusians, in 22 pictures which employed him for three years, is reckoned his master-piece; but this was defaced by some person who envied him.

SUIDAS, a Greek author, lived in the time of Alexio Comnenus, 1090. He writ a dictionary, which is chiefly history, and not very faithful.

SULLY (Maximilian de Bethune) duke of, one of the ablest and honestest

est ministers France ever had, was descended from an illustrious house; and was born in 1560. He was from his earliest youth the servant and friend of Henry IV. who was just seven-years his elder; he was bred in the reformed religion, and continued in the profession of it to the end of his life, though from political motives he advised his master to abjure it, as the only method of putting an end to the miseries of France. After Henry had thus gained possession of the kingdom, Sully performed all the duties of a great and good minister, while his master exercised all the offices of a great and good king. Upon the king's untimely death, he retired from court, being no longer regarded under a new reign, among new men and new measures; and after a splendid retirement died in 1641. His *Memoirs* are ranked among the best books of French history; they contain a most particular account of whatever passed from the peace of 1570, to the death of Henry IV. in 1610: and acquire additional value from the many curious personal anecdotes preserved in them.

SULPICIA, an ancient Roman poetess, who lived under the reign of Domitian, and has been so much admired as to be termed the Roman Sappho. We have nothing however left of her writing, but a satire, or rather the fragment of one, against Domitian, who published a decree for the banishment of philosophers from Rome: which satire is to be found in Scaliger's "Appendix Virgiliana." She is mentioned by Martial, and Sidonius Apollinaris; and is said to have addressed a poem on conjugal love to her husband Calenus, a Roman knight.

SULPICIOUS (Severus) an ecclesiastical writer, who flourished about the beginning of the 5th century, and was cotemporary with Rufinus and St. Jerom. He was the disciple of St. Martin of Tours, whose life he

has written, and the friend of Paulinus bishop of Nola, with whom he held an intimate correspondence. The principal of his works is his *Historia Sacra*, from the creation of the world to the consulate of Stilicon and Aurelian, about the year 400; in which his style is elegant beyond the age he lived in.

SURENA, general of the Parthians, in the war with the Romans, in which Crassus commanded the latter a. r. 701. The success of the battle was glorious for him, but he tarnished the whole glory of it by the perfidiousness he used, when he asked to have an interview with Crassus, in order to conclude a treaty of peace. But Surena did not long enjoy the pleasure of his victory; the king of the Parthians grew jealous of him, and had him put to death.

SUTTON (Thomas) the founder of the Charter-house, was born of an ancient and genteel family at Knaith in Lincolnshire in 1532. By the interest of the earl of Warwick he was in 1569 appointed master of the ordnance at Berwick, and distinguished himself greatly on the rebellion which at that time broke out in the north; which procured him a patent for the office of master general of the ordnance for that district for life. He purchased two manors of the bishop of Durham, the coal mines in which produced him great wealth; by his marriage with a rich widow, and engaging in merchandize, riches flowed in to him on all sides. On the death of his lady, not having any issue, he resolved to bestow his wealth on some important charity: accordingly he purchased of the earl of Suffolk, Howard-house, a dissolved Carthusian monastery near Smithfield, which he endowed in 1611 for the support of decayed tradesmen, and the education of children; and died the same year.

SUTTON (Samuel) was born at Alfreton in Derbyshire, and going into

into the army, served under the duke of Marlborough in queen Anne's wars with great credit. He afterward came to London, commenced brewer, and kept a coffee-house in Aldersgate street, which was well frequented by the learned men of that time, by whom Mr. Sutton was much respected, as a man of strong natural parts, and uncultivated genius. About the year 1740, he schemed a very simple and natural method for extracting the foul air from the wells of ships, by pipes communicating with the fire places of the coppers; which operated as long as any fire was kept burning for the ship's use. In this happy invention, so conducive to the safety of mariners, he met however with a formidable competitor in Dr. Stephen Hales; who was at the same time engaged in promoting his own ventilators: tho' these ventilators were by no means so well adapted to sea use, where room and labour are precious, as Sutton's air pipes; which could scarcely be said to occupy any room, and required no labour to work them, as they produced a regular circulation of air, on philosophical principles. Nevertheless though Mr. Sutton's invention was warmly patronized by Dr. Mead and Dr. Watson, it was ungenerously discouraged by some leading men in the navy department. Dr. Mead annexed an account of these air pipes, and the history of the author's difficulties in procuring a fair trial to be made of them, to his Discourse on the Scurvy. Mr. Sutton took out a patent in 1744, to secure the profits of his invention to himself; and died about the year 1752.

SUZÉ (Henrietta de Coligni) countess de la, a French lady, famous in her day for wit and poetry. She was daughter to the marshal de Coligni, was first married to a Scots nobleman, and then to the count de la Suze, also of a very illustrious family: but the count, tormented her so

much by his jealousy, that she turned catholic to get rid of him, and procured a divorce. Thus released, she gave herself up intirely to poetry, and became the delight of all the wits of her time; she died in 1673, and her poems are collected and printed with those of Pelisson and Madam Scudery, at Trevoux, 4 vols. 12mo. 1725.

SWAMMERDAM (John) an eminent naturalist and professor of physic, born at Amsterdam in 1637. He wrote *A Treatise on Respiration*, another *On the human Uterus*; *A General History of Insects*, with other works. His dedicating his attention to insects was very disagreeable to his father, and proved disadvantageous to his own circumstances. At last he rejected this pursuit to turn devotee as a follower of the famous Antoinetta Bourignon; and died in 1680. His life is written by Boerhaave.

SWIFT (Dr. Jonathan) an eminent divine, politician, and wit, was descended from an antient family, and born at Dublin in 1667, seven months after his father's death. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, but minding history and poetry more than academic learning, he was refused his bachelor's degree for insufficiency, though he was at last admitted speciali gratia, by favour rather than merit; a circumstance that served as a spur to his future studies. In 1688, being then without support, he was patronized by Sir William Temple, who had married a relation of his mother, by whose means he was introduced to the notice of king William, who offered to make him a captain of horse; but Swift had determined on a clerical life, and after Sir William's death the king took no farther notice of him. He met with several disappointments in his endeavours at preferment, obtaining only two small livings in the county of Meath, when he became eminent as a political writer; he had been educated among the

the whigs, but at length attached himself to the Tories, because, as he said, the whigs had renounced their old principles. In 1710, being then in England, he was commissioned by the primate of Ireland, to solicit the queen to release the clergy from paying the 20th part and first fruits; and this brought him acquainted with Mr. Harley, who, with the rest of the ministers, appear to have cherished him with uncommon assiduity. From this time he supported his new friends with all his power, in pamphlets, poems, and periodical papers; yet received no gratuity or reward until the year 1713, when he accepted the deanry of St. Patrick's, Dublin. A bishopric had been intended for him by the queen; but abp. Sharp and a certain great lady, having represented him as a man whose religious sincerity was very doubtful, it was given to another. The first remarkable event of his life after his settlement at the deanry, was his marriage with Mrs. Johnson, the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, the celebrated Stella, after an intimate friendship of more than 16 years; but whatever were the motives to a marriage that was never avowed, the dean and the lady continued to live afterward, in the same Platonic manner they had done before. There was another lady, Miss Vanhomrigh, known in his works by the name of Vanessa, who was equally desirous of him, and whose disappointment proved fatal to her. From 1716 to 1720, is a chasm in the dean's life, which it has been found difficult to fill up: Lord Orrery thinks with great reason, that he employed this time upon *Gulliver's Travels*. The truth is, Swift's disappointments had rendered him splenetic and angry with all the world, and he frequently indulged himself in an intolerable misanthropy, that in the midst of all his imagination and wit, is disgusting in several parts of this work. He however

distinguished himself as a patriot, in his *Proposal for the use of Irish manufactures*, and by his *Drapier's Letters* in opposition to Wood's patent for a copper coinage; which he clearly shewed was calculated to procure the patentee an exorbitant gain to the impoverishment of Ireland. These letters rendered him amazingly popular, and from this time the dean's influence in that island was almost without bounds: for he was consulted in whatever related to domestic policy, and particularly to trade. From the death of his Stella in 1727, his life became much retired, the austerity of his temper increased; and the fits of deafness and giddiness to which he was subject from a surfeit he had before he was 20 years old, became more frequent and violent as he grew in years. In 1736, while he was writing a satire on the Irish parliament, called *The Legion club*, he was seized with so dreadful a fit, that he left the poem unfinished, and never after attempted a composition that required a course of thinking. From this time his memory gradually declined, his passions perverted his understanding, and in 1741 he became utterly incapable of conversation: in this deplorable state of insensibility he lingered until 1745, when the dissolution of his bodily frame followed the extinction of his mental powers. By his will, which is dated in May 1740, he left about 1200 *l.* in legacies, and the rest of his fortune, which amounted to about 11,000 *l.* to erect and endow an hospital for idiots and lunatics. His works have been often printed, and in various forms: they are of a strange heterogeneous nature, especially taking into the account some late gleanings of formerly rejected pieces that have been improperly published on the credit of his literary reputation.

SYBRECHT (John) a landscape painter, born at Antwerp about the year 1630, and bred up in that city under

under his father. The duke of Buckingham passing through the Netherlands in his way home from his embassy in France, staid some time at Antwerp, and was so well pleased with his performances that he invited him to England. He continued in the duke's service three or four years; and then working for the nobility and gentry, continued in vogue for a long time. He died in London about the year 1703.

SYDENHAM (Dr. Thomas) an excellent English physician in the 17th century, was born about 1624, and educated at Oxford, which he left, while it was a garrison for king Charles I. and went to London; where Dr. Thomas Cox, an eminent physician, finding our author a person of extraordinary parts, encouraged and put him into a method of studying physic, when he should return to the university. He settled in Westminster, became doctor of physic at Cambridge, an exact observer of diseases and their symptoms, famous for his practice, and the chief physician from 1660 to 1670, when he began to be disabled by the gout. His works are highly esteemed both at home and abroad. He died in 1689. He was famous for his cool regimen in the small-pox; for giving the bark after the paroxysm in agues; and for his laudanum. He regulated his practice more by his own observations and enquiries, than by the method either of his predecessors or cotemporaries.

SYLLA (Lucius Cornelius) consul and dictator of Rome, descended in the sixth line from Cornelius Rufus. Sylla served in the wars under Marius in Africa, and came at last to be consul. The province of Asia fell to his command, but Marius being now his enemy, engaged Sulpicius the tribune to deprive him of it, and to bestow it upon himself. Sylla came to Rome, made himself master of it, put Sulpicius to death, marched against Mithridates, whom he defeated; took

Athens, and forced the king to beg peace. He returned to Rome against his enemies, who had strengthened themselves; defeated Norbanus near Canusium, a. r. 671, entered the city fighting; and being declared dictator, exercised most unheard-of cruelties. Afterward he retired near Cumæ, and died a. 676, aged 60.

SYLVIUS (James) was one of the most celebrated physicians of the 16th century. He was born at Amiens, and studied at Paris under his brother Francis Sylvius, who was a professor there. Physic he traced up to its sources, studied anatomy and pharmacy with great care, and afterward read lectures at Paris, whereby he got a considerable sum of money, of which he was too greedy: he never would take his doctor's degree, on account of the expence attending it. Passing through Lyons, he published there, at the desire of two physicians, a dissertation *De vini exhibitione in febribus*. This was the first work he published. Afterward he endeavoured to reconcile himself with the physicians at Paris, that they might give him leave to teach; and he published a French grammar, a work which cost him a great deal of pains. Vidus Vidius, professor of physic in the royal college, being sent for to Italy in 1548, no person was thought more capable of filling his place than Sylvius. He hesitated for two years whether he should accept this post, which he at last did in 1550, and continued in it till his death in 1555. He was never married, and shewed even an aversion to women. He took more pains to purge his style of the barbarisms which then reigned in the schools, than to throw off his rude and wild behaviour. He very seldom jested or departed from his gravity, and when he did, he did it awkwardly. So devoted was he to Galen's notions, that he obstinately defended his errors. Judicial astrology was the only thing wherein he abandoned

abandoned him. He wrote several treatises, which have been esteemed.

SYMMACHUS, a citizen and senator of ancient Rome, and consul in the year 391; left us ten books of *Epistles*, from which, as well as from other things, we collect that he was a warm opposer of the Christian religion. Scioppius, Pareus, and other learned men, have written notes upon the epistles of Symmachus.

SYNESIUS, bishop of Ptolemais or Cyrene, one of the most learned and eloquent prelates of his age, was the disciple of the famous Hypatia at Alexandria. The Christians perceiving the innocence of his life, persuaded him to be baptized. In 400 he came to Constantinople, composed a polite treatise *De Regno*, which he presented to the emperor Arcadius. He became a priest, and was chosen bishop of Ptolemais in 410. The best editions of his works are those of Dionysius Petavius, in 1632 and 1633.

SYNGE (Dr. Edward) a pious and learned abp. of Tuam in Ireland, was the youngest son of Edward bp. of Cork, and was born in 1659. He was for above 20 years vicar of Christ Church in Cork, one of the most painful and laborious cures in Ireland; and was promoted to the see of Raphoe in 1714. His great zeal for the Hanover succession was the cause of his immediate advancement when that event took place; and he was made abp. of Tuam in 1716. He presided over this see about 25 years, and died in 1741; after having published several excellent treatises for the promotion of piety and virtue. It is remarkable of this prelate, that he was the son of a bishop, the nephew of a bishop, and the father of two bishops.

SYPHAX, king of Numidia, at first sided with the Romans, and then with the Carthaginians. He was routed, and taken prisoner, and was led in triumph by Scipio in Rome,

and then cast into prison, where he starved himself.

SYRUS (Publius) a Latin author who acquired great fame by his comic pieces called *Mimes*, and who is supposed from his name to have been a Syrian by birth. Julius Cæsar first established his reputation, and he continued to flourish many years under Augustus. These pieces are generally printed with the fables of Phædrus; and are subjoined to them by Dr. Bentley at the end of his *Terence*, 4to. 1726.

T.

TACITUS (Cornelius) a Latin historian, had places of trust in the commonwealth, lived under Vespasian, and was esteemed one of the chief men of his time: it is thought he writ under Trajan, and not before. Much of his history and annals is lost. He writ also a piece of the inhabitants of Germany; and the life of Agricola. As for this author's style, see Pliny, *epist.* lib. 1, 4, 6, 7.

TACITUS (M. Claudius) emperor, esteemed for his prudence, succeeded Aurelian after an Interregnum. He owned Tacitus the historian for his kinsman, and caused his statue and works to be set up in all the libraries. He was assassinated by the soldiers near Tiane, aged 65, after six months reign.

TALBOT (William) bp. of Durham, was descended from Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, knight of the garter, third son of John, the second earl of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1659, bred at Oxford, afterward went into orders, and in the reign of king James II. preached and acted with great zeal against Popery. In 1691 he was nominated to the deanry of Worcester, in the room of Dr. George Hickes,

Hickes, ejected for refusing the oaths to king William and queen Mary. In 1699 he was consecrated to the see of Oxford, having leave to hold his deanry *in commendam*. In 1715 he was translated to the bishopric of Sarum, and thence, in 1722, to that of Durham, of which county he was made lord lieutenant, and *custos rotulorum*. He died in 1730. There are in print two speeches of his in the house of lords, one in favour of the union between England and Scotland, and the other upon the trial of Dr. Sacheverel. He published likewise a volume of sermons.

TALBOT (Charles) lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, was son of William bishop of Durham, and born in 1686. In 1719 he was member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, and in the two succeeding parliaments, for the city of Durham. In 1726 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1733, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain. In Dec. following he was created a baron by the name of lord Talbot, baron of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan. He died in 1737, and was interred at Barrington in Gloucestershire. In apprehension he so far exceeded the common rank of men, that he instantaneously, or by a kind of intuition, saw the strength or imperfection of any argument; and so penetrating was his sagacity, that the most intricate and perplexing mazes of the law could never so involve and darken the truth, as to conceal it from his discernment. In the house of commons he was equally esteemed and beloved. As no servile expedients raised him to power, so he used none to support him in it. In brief, the reverence he was held in for his great abilities, was exceeded, if it were possible, by the love borne him for his humanity and diffusive benevolence.

TALIACOTIUS (Gaspar) chief surgeon to the great duke of Tuscany, was born at Bononia in Italy, in 1553.

He wrote a Latin treatise intitled *Chirurgia Nota de cærtis Membris*, in which he teaches the art of engrafting noses, ears, lips, &c giving representations of the instruments, and proper bandages; though many are of opinion that he never put his art in practice. However, his doctrine is not singular, for he shews that Alexander Benedictus, a famous chirurgical writer, described the operation for lost noses before him; as does that great anatomist Vesalius. Our own countryman Mr. Charles Barnard, serjeant surgeon to queen Anne, asserts that it has been practised with great success. Taliacotius died in 1599, and his statue stands in the anatomical theatre holding a nose in its hand. His fame is thus celebrated by our facetious Butler, in *Hudibras*, canto I.

“ So learned Taliacotius from

“ The brawny part of porter’s bum,

“ Cut supplemental noses, which

“ Lasted as long as parent breech;

“ But when the date of Nock was

“ out,

“ Off dropp’d the sympathetic

“ snout.”

TAILLARD (Camille de Hostun) duke of, and marshal of France, was born in 1652, of an ancient family in Provence. He served under marshal Turenne, and after the peace of Ryswic in 1697, was sent ambassador to England, where he concluded the partition treaty. In 1704 he was sent with a body of forces to join the elector of Bavaria and to oppose the duke of Marlborough; by whom and prince Eugene, he was defeated and taken prisoner at Blenheim. He was brought to England, where he remained seven years, and was instrumental in facilitating a pacification. On his return to France he was made a duke, and in 1726 was declared minister of state: he died within two years after.

TAMERLANE, emperor of the Tartars; became formidable toward

ward the end of the 14th century. He raised himself from the son of a shepherd, by his courage and prudence; and having put himself in haste at the head of some troops, he obtained divers victories in Persia. This increased his ambition and army; he subjected the Parthians, forced the walls of China, subdued most of India, Mesopotamia and Egypt, and boasted that he had three parts of the world under his power. As to his inclinations and understanding, he had some skill in the mathematics and Mahometan theology; but his victories were tarnished by his cruelty. The most considerable of his conquests was that over Bajazet, who was extremely proud, and charged Tamerlane with rebellion. The battle was fought at Angoria in Galatia in 1402, wherein Bajazet was taken, and at first treated civilly, till provoking the conqueror by his speeches, he caused him to be put in an iron cage, where he beat out his brains against the bars. Tamerlane died two or three years after, and his sons lost all his conquests.

TANAQUIL, wife of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome, was born at Tarquinii in Tuscany. She was married there to Lucumon, son of a man, who had fled thither, when he was expelled from Corinth his native place. Lucumon being heir to all the estate of his father, was very rich, and as the family of Tanaquil was one of the noblest of the city, he hoped to advance himself to posts of honour; but being the son of a foreigner, he met with great obstacles. Tanaquil was vexed at the contempt shewn for her husband, and not being willing to lose the distinguished rank, wherein she was born, she determined to leave Tarquinii, and to seek elsewhere an opportunity of advancing herself. She represented therefore to her husband, that he ought to go and settle at Rome, where all persons of merit, of whatever country, might

expect the highest posts. Lucumon followed this advice, and as they arrived at the Mount Janiculus, an eagle is said to have descended gently upon their chariot, took away Lucumon's cap, and after having flown for some time over them with a great cry, he restored the cap very orderly to the same place. Tanaquil sitting by her husband, embraced him, and assured him of a very great fortune, by explaining to him the circumstances of that presage. He assumed the name of Tarquinius; gained the esteem and friendship of the Romans, and so insinuated himself into the good graces of the king, that the posts which he obtained, gave him an opportunity of aspiring to the crown, and of succeeding in that ambition. He was killed in his palace, in the 38th year of his reign. Tanaquil was not disconcerted with this severe stroke; she managed with such address, that she procured the crown for Servius Tullius her son-in-law, whose good fortune she had foretold a long time before. Her memory was revered at Rome for several ages; her handy-works were preserved there, and great virtues were ascribed to her girdle.

TANNER (Dr. Thomas) an English prelate and celebrated antiquarian, born in 1674; he was admitted of Queen's college Oxford, where their similar taste for antiquities produced a close friendship between him and Edmund Gibson, afterward bp. of London. In 1697, he was chosen fellow of his college, and having already published some specimens of his skill in the antiquarian way, soon after became known to Dr. Moore bp. of Norwich, who made him chancellor of his diocese. In 1722, he was made archdeacon of Norwich, and in 1731, bishop of St. Asaph. He died at Oxford in 1735, and after his death was published an elaborate work, said to have employed him for 40 years, under this title: *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

*Britannica Hibernica, sive de Scriptori-
bus qui in Anglia, Scotia, & Hibernia
ad sæculi XVII. initium floruerunt,
literarum ordine juxta familiarum nomi-
na dispositis commentarius*, folio 1748.

TANTALUS, king of Phrygia and Paphlagonia; according to the poets, was the son of Jupiter and Plota. He entertained the gods at his table, cut his son Pelops in pieces, and served him up with the meat. The Gods discovered it, and would not eat, only Ceres, being thinking on Proserpina, eat his left shoulder. Jupiter raised him to life again, and gave him a shoulder of ivory instead of that which had been eaten. As for Tantalus he was condemned to hell to eternal hunger and thirst. He stood in a lake up to the chin, where the water went back whensoever he would be supping; and the branch of fruit that hung over him, always deceived him in the very expectation.

TARPEIA, a vestal, daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the capitol under Romulus, delivered the capitol to Tatius, general of the Sabines, on condition they should give her the golden bracelets on their left arms, which they flung on her, and she was killed with the weight of them. From her name the mountair was called Tarpeian.

TARQUIN I. Priscus, or the ancient, king of the Romans, was born at Corinth, came to Rome, and by his policy obtained the throne in 139. See **TANAQUIL**. He instituted the plays of the Circus, subdued twelve different sorts of people of Tuscany, increased the senators, founded the capitol, &c. He invented the custom of tying bunches of rods round the magistrates axes, &c. and was killed by his predecessor Ancus Martius's children, a. r. 176, aged 80, 38th of his reign.

TARQUIN II. the Proud, murdered Servius Tullius his wife's father, and set himself upon the throne. He first used prisons, banishments,

&c. at Rome, and spared neither nobles nor senators. His children were also as licentious; so that the Romans took occasion to banish him from the throne, on the violence his son Sextus used to Lucretia, a. r. 245, after he had reigned 25 years.

TARTINI, signior, a very celebrated Italian composer and performer on the violin, was born at Pirano in Istria in 1692; where, having in his early youth manifested an attachment to an unworthy object, his father shut him up: it was during this confinement that amusing himself with musical instruments, he accidentally discovered the seeds of his musical talents. He was engaged in 1722, as a performer in the church of St. Anthony at Padua, in which capacity he officiated as long as he lived; and wrote several Treatises on music. A singular anecdote is related of him, which serves to shew to what a degree his imagination was animated by a genius for composition. He dreamed one night in 1713, that he had made a compact with the Devil, who promised to be at his service on all occasions; and in the course of their acquaintance, presented his new friend with his violin to try what kind of a musician he was. To his great astonishment he heard the Devil play a solo so exquisitely beautiful, that he waked in a transport, and seizing his fiddle, endeavoured in vain to express what he thought he had just heard: however he then composed a piece, which is perhaps the best of all his works; and called it *The Devil's sonata*. He died in 1770, and left to the professor Colombo the care of a posthumous work, of which, as Dr. Burney relates, though it is chiefly mathematical, the theory of sound makes a considerable part.

TASSO (Torquato) a famous Italian poet, born at Sorrento in the kingdom of Naples, who was the first that introduced shepherds upon the stage. His disputes with the univer-

sity

city of Crusca, and his troubles at Ferrara, made his life very uneasy. He died at Rome in 1595, aged 51, being on the point of receiving the laurel crown. His most considerable compositions are *Rinaldo*, *Aminia*, and *Gierusalemme Liberata*, an epic poem in 24 books.

TATE (Nahum) an English poet, born about the middle of the reign of Charles II in Ireland, where he received his education. He was made poet laureat to king William, upon the death of Shadwell; and held that place until the reign of George I. whose first birth-day ode he lived to write, and executed it with unusual spirit. He died in the mint in 1716, and was succeeded in the laurel by Mr. Eusden. He was the author of nine dramatic performances, a great number of poems, and of a version of the Psalms, in conjunction with Dr. Nicholas Brady.

TATIAN, a writer of the primitive church in the second century, born in Assyria, and trained up in the heathen religion and learning; who coming over to Christianity, became the disciple of Justin Martyr, whom he attended to Rome. While Justin lived, he continued steadily orthodox, but after Justin's death he made a schism, and became the author of a new sect, condemning marriage, enjoining abstinence from wine and animal food, and suffering only water to be used in the holy mysteries: whence his followers were called Encratitæ, and Hydroparastatæ. None of his works are now extant but his piece against the gentiles, or, as it is usually intitled, *Oration to the Greeks*.

TATIUS, king of the Sabines; having made peace with the Romans, he settled at Rome, after he quitted his ancient residence at Cures, whence the Romans took the name of Quirites. Six years after he was murdered by Romulus's order.

TATIUS (Achilles) born at Alexandria, wrote *De Sphæra*, translated by Petavius: also a romance called the *Amours of Lucippe and Clitophon*, translated by Crurius. He turned Christian, and was made a bishop. Photius mentions him in his *Bibliotheca*.

TAUBMAN (Frederic) an eminent German critic, born in Franconia about the year 1565. He became professor of poetry and the belles lettres at Wittemberg, and died in 1613: his *Commentaries on Virgil and Plautus*, are highly esteemed.

TAVERNIER (John Baptist) baron d'Aubonne, one of the greatest travellers of the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1605. His natural inclination to travelling was greatly increased by the things which he saw and heard every day in his father's house: for his father, who was born at Antwerp, settled at Paris, and traded very largely in geographical maps. He began so early to gratify this passion, that at the age of 20 years, he had seen the finest countries of Europe. He travelled six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East-Indies. He was travelling a seventh time, when he died at Moscow in 1689. He had gained a great estate by trading in jewels, and yet he found himself in difficult circumstances in the latter end of his life, through the ill conduct of one of his nephews, who had in the Levant the direction of a cargo made in France, amounting to 222,000 livres, prime cost, which should have produced above a million. It was thought, that the hopes of making up that loss induced him to undertake his last journey. He had collected a great number of observations, but he had not learned either to speak or write well in French; for which reason it was another person who drew up the relations which he has given us.

TAYLOR (Dr. Jeremy) bp. of Down and Conner in Ireland, was the son

son of a barber at Cambridge, and there had his education. Upon entering into orders, he became divinity lecturer of St. Paul's in London, and was by the interest of abp. Laud elected fellow of All-souls college, Cambridge, in 1636. Two years after he became one of the chaplains of the abp. who bestowed on him the rectory of Uppingham in Rutlandshire. In 1642 he was chaplain to the king, and a frequent preacher before him, and the court at Oxford. He afterward attended in the king's army in the condition of a chaplain. Upon the declining of his majesty's cause, he retired into Wales, where he was permitted to officiate as minister, and to keep school, in order to maintain himself and his children. In this retirement he wrote several of his works, and having spent several years there, his family was visited with sickness, and he lost three sons of great hopes within the space of two or three months. This affliction touched him so sensibly, that it made him desirous to leave the country, and going to London, he for a time officiated in a private congregation of loyalists to his great hazard. At length meeting with Edward lord Conway, that nobleman carried him over with him into Ireland, and settled him at Portmore, where he wrote his *Ductus Dubitantium*. Upon the restoration he returned to England, and soon after, was advanced to the bishopric of Down and Connor in Ireland; and had the administration of the see of Dromore granted to him. He was likewise made a privy counsellor, and vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin, which place he held till his death. He died of a fever at Lisnegarvy, in 1667, and was interred in a chapel of his own erecting on the ruins of the old cathedral of Dromore.

TAYLOR (John) usually called the water poet, was born in Gloucestershire about the year 1584. After a very trifling share of education, he

was bound apprentice to a waterman at London, in which situation he nevertheless indulged himself in poetry; and upon the breaking out of the civil wars retired to Oxford, where he kept a victualling house, and was much esteemed for his facetious company: he wrote pasquinades against the roundheads, which were doubtless very acceptable there, and he seems to think, did great service to the royal cause. When the garrison at Oxford surrendered, he removed, and kept a public house in Phoenix alley, Longacre; and died in 1654. His poems were thought worth collecting in a folio volume.

TAYLOR (Dr. John) a learned dissenting minister, born in Lancashire, who settled first at Kirkhead in Lincolnshire, where he preached to a small congregation, and taught a grammar school for near twenty years. Afterward he removed to Norwich, where he preached many years in great repute, until he was invited to superintend the academy formed at Warrington in Lancashire: but a few idle differences on formal penitentials, and uncertain doctrines, kindled into such a flame there, as subjected him to much scurrility and ill treatment, and endangered the very being of the academy. He died in 1761, and among several other judicious performances, his *Hebrew English Concordance*, 2 vols. folio, will remain a monument of his critical skill and indefatigable industry.

TELAMON, king of Salamine, son of Æacus, brother to Peleus, and Ajax's father. He was one of the Argonauts, and assisted Hercules at the siege of Troy, who gave him Hesione, Laomedon's daughter.

TELL (William) is reputed to be one of the principal authors of the revolution of the Swiss cantons in 1307. The country was oppressed by the governors placed over it by the emperor Albert, to such a wanton degree, that Grissler the Austrian governor of Ury exalted his cap on a pole

pole in the market place of Altorff, and ordered the same homage to be paid to it as to his own person. William Tell, an incomparable archer, refused to obey this ridiculous and tyrannical mandate, for which he was sentenced either to be hanged, or to shoot an apple placed on his son's head at a certain distance with an arrow. Tell had the good fortune to cleave the apple without hurting the youth; but Griser, seeing another arrow in his girdle, demanded what he intended to do with that? He frankly replied, "to have sent it through thy heart, if I had killed my son:" and for this boldness was ordered to perpetual imprisonment in a castle that was situated on an island. Griser went in the boat with him to see him closely confined; but being overtaken by a storm, the command of the boat was intrusted to Tell as the best navigator on board: and he rowing back to land, jumped on shore and escaped. He afterward joined in a conspiracy of his countrymen, and forming an ambuscade for Griser, struck him dead with an arrow. An event which is confirmed, by a chapel being built in commemoration of it.

TELEMACHUS, son of Ulysses and Penelope. In his father's absence Penelope's gallants abused him, which his father, returning, helped him to revenge. A very instructive and pleasing moral romance was framed on the story of his adventures, by M. Fenelon abp. of Cambray.

TEMPLE (Sir William) grandson of Sir William Temple, secretary to the famous earl of Essex in queen Elizabeth's time, who was a younger son of the ancient Temples of Temple-hall in Leicestershire, was born about 1629. From his youth he discovered a solid penetrating genius, and a wonderful desire of knowledge; which his father Sir John took care to cultivate by all the advantages of a liberal education. His political principles

would not suffer him to enter upon any public affairs, till the way was made open for the king's restoration in 1660; nor would they allow him to continue in business any longer than the year 1680, when the French party having gained the ascendant, he sent his son to acquaint the king with his resolution of *passing the remainder of his life like as good a private subject as any he had, but never more to meddle with public employment.* He brought about the triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden, in the latter end of the year 1668. He had likewise a great share in the marriage of the prince of Orange with the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York, and the king's niece. He wrote several works, and died toward the end of the year 1700, at Moor-Park near Farnham in Surrey, where, according to his express directions in his will, his heart was buried in a silver box, under the sundial in his garden, opposite to the window from whence he used to contemplate the works of nature. Mr. Boyer tells us, that he was 'an accomplished gentleman; a sound politician, a patriot; and a great scholar. And if this great idea should perchance be shaded by some touches of *vanity* and *spleen*, the reader will be so candid as to consider, that the greatest, wisest, and the best of men, have still some failings and imperfections, which are inseparable from human nature.' Sir William Temple had one son, John Temple, Esq; a man of great abilities and accomplishments, who on the revolution was appointed secretary at war by king William: but he had scarcely been a week in office before, on some secret discontent, he took a boat and drowned himself at London bridge.

TENES, or TENNES, the son of Cygnus, gave name to the isle of Tenedos, having landed there, when his father had left him in a chest to

the mercy of the sea. Cygnus acted in this rigorous manner, by too easily giving credit to his wife, who was step-mother to Tenes; who had complained of being ravished by her son-in-law, and had produced the false evidence of a piper. This was the occasion of the law observed in Tenedos, that no person of that profession should enter into the Temple. Tenes was probably the author of that law, to perpetuate the just hatred he had conceived against that false witness, and shewed himself worthy of government by other laws, which he made and executed without any distinction of persons. He ordered that there should always stand behind the judge, a man holding an axe, in order to cut off, upon the spot, the head of every person who should be convicted of a falsity. Aristotle says that the king of Tenedos administering justice with an axe, put to death immediately, and without the least delay, all those who had injured any person. He was honoured as a god in the isle of Tenedos.

TENIERS (David) the elder, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1582. He received the first rudiments of his art from the famous Rubens, who highly esteemed him for his promising genius, and with great satisfaction examined and commended his designs. From the school of that celebrated painter Teniers went to finish his studies at Rome; he attached himself to Adam Elsheimer for six years, and from the instructions of two such incomparable masters, he formed to himself a peculiar stile, which his son cultivated so happily afterward as to bring to its utmost perfection. His pictures were small, and his subjects usually shops, elaboratories, humorous conversations, and rural festivities. The demand for his pieces was universal, and even his master Rubens thought them an ornament to his cabinet. He died at Antwerp in 1649.

TENIERS (David) the younger, son of the former, was born at Antwerp in 1610, and was nicknamed the ape of painting, from his facility in copying every manner of painting so as to deceive the nicest judges. The archduke Leopold William made him gentleman of his bedchamber, and all the pictures of his gallery were copied by Teniers, and engraved by his direction. Don John of Austria and the king of Spain valued his pictures so highly as to build a gallery for them; prince William of Orange honoured him with his friendship; Rubens esteemed his works, and assisted him with his advice. His subjects were in the same cast of low humour as those of his father, and his small figures are superior to his larger. He died at Antwerp in 1694.

TENISON (Dr. Thomas) abp. of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham in Cambridgeshire in 1636; and studied at Corpus Christi college in Cambridge. In his youth, while the fanatical government lasted, he applied himself to physic, but afterward went into orders, and was some time minister of St. Andrew's church, Cambridge; where he attended the sick during the plague in 1665, which his parishioners acknowledged by the present of a piece of plate. He shewed himself very active against the growth of popery by his writings both in king Charles and king James's reigns: in 1680 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the fields, London, to which parish he made several donations; and among others endowed a free school, and built a handsome library, which he furnished with useful books. King, William and queen Mary, in 1689, presented him to the archdeaconry of London; in 1691, he was nominated to the see of Lincoln, and in 1694, he succeeded Dr. Tillotson, as abp. of Canterbury. He performed all the duties of a good primate

primate for 20 years and died in 1715.

TERENTIUS (Publius) a comic poet at Carthage, was first a slave, but got his liberty by his wit and mien. He hit upon a fine strain of comedy; Cicero himself praises him for the purity of his stile, and the beauty of his compositions, and considers him as the rule and standard of the language. We have six comedies of this author's, who died a. r. 595. An ingenious and correct translation of Terence's comedies, was published in 4to. 1768, by Mr. Colman.

TERRASSON (John) abbe, a French writer born at Lyons in 1669. He distinguished himself in the dispute concerning Homer, between La Motte and Madam Dacier, by writing a *Dissertation contre l'Illiade*; he wrote a political and moral romance called *Sethos*, full of learning and philosophy; and another capital work of his, is a French translation of *Diodorus Siculus*. He died in 1759, with the reputation of having been one of the best practical philosophers of his age.

TERTULLIAN (Quintus Septimius Florens) was an African of Carthage, in the 3d age, but became a Christian and a zealous defender of that faith. He had furnished his understanding with all the ornaments and advantages of human learning. He wrote an excellent apology for the Christians, under the emperor Severus, with several other things against the Heretics and Pagans, &c. yet, after all this, he deserted to the Montanists, but it is not probable that he ever sunk so low as the dregs of that heresy. It is not known what he did afterward, only it is said he died old. The best edition of his works is reckoned that of Paris. See Dr. Cave.

TETHYS, daughter of heaven and Vesta, Neptune's wife, and the mother of all nymphs and rivers. Ovid will have her to be Titans' daughter.

TEUCER, son of Telamon king of Salamine, and brother to Ajax, with whom he went to the siege of Troy, whence returning, his father banished him, because he did not revenge his brother's death on Ulysses; so he went to Cyprus, and built a new Salamine.

THALES, a philosopher, the first of the Grecian sages; author of the Ionian sect, so called because he was born at Miletum of Ionia. He is thought to be the first that foretold eclipses of the sun, and understood the courses of the stars. He held that water was the principle of all things; that the world had a soul and was full of spirits. He divided the year into 365 days, and helped Cræsus and his army over the river Halis without any bridge. He died in the 58th olympiad, aged 96. These maxims are attributed to him, *That it is the hardest thing in the world to know one's self. That to live well, we must keep from what we reprehend in others. That there was nothing more ancient than God, greater than space, quicker than spirit, stronger than necessity, nor wiser than time. Adding, That we should live with our friends as with people that may become our enemies.*

THALESIRIS, queen of the Amazons, went with a retinue of 300 women, 35 days journey, to meet Alexander the Great, that she might have a child by him.

THALIA, one of the nine muses, invented geometry and agriculture; she presides over comedy, and is represented with a wanton countenance, holding a mask in her hand.

THEMISTIUS, an ancient Greek orator and philosopher, a native of Paphlagonia, who flourished in the 4th century. He had great interest and favour with the emperors in his time, and though a heathen was of a very tolerating spirit. He taught for many years at Constantinople, of which city he was made præfect by Julian and Theodosius; and lived to

be exceeding old. More than thirty of his orations are still extant, beside commentaries on several parts of Aristotle's works.

THEMISTOCLES, an Athenian captain, son of Neocles, famous for his birth and virtue. Being disinherited for the wildness of his youth, he set upon the greatest actions to remove that blemish. The war with Corfu he brought to a conclusion, and freed the seas from pirates. He got a victory over Xerxes at sea, in the 75th olympiad, but being accused by the Lacedemonians, and banished by the Athenians, he went to Persia, where the king gave him some towns for his subsistence. He died at Magnesia by taking a draught of bull's blood, rather than bear arms against his country, a. r. 305.

THEOBALD (Lewis) the son of an attorney at Sittingbourn in Kent, was a well known writer and critic in the early part of the present century. He engaged in a paper called the *Censor*, published in Milt's Journal, wherein by delivering his opinions with too little reserve, concerning some eminent wits, he exposed himself to their resentment. Upon the publication of Pope's *Homer*, he praised it in terms of extravagant admiration, yet afterward thought proper to abuse it as earnestly; for which Pope at first made him the hero of his *Dunciad*, though he afterward laid him aside for another. Mr. Theobald not only exposed himself to the lashes of Pope, but waged war with Mr. Dennis, who treated him more roughly, though with less satire. He nevertheless published an edition of Shakespeare, in which he corrected with great pains and ingenuity many faults that had crept into that poet's writings.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek poet, born at Syracuse under Ptolemy Lagus. He wrote *pastorals*, which Virgil imitated, and was put to death by

Hiero, for his giving him an ill character.

THEODORE, king of Corfica, baron Nieuhoff, grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy empire, and prince of the papal throne; according to the stile he assumed; was a knight of the Teutonic order, who had been in the service of several of the German princes. This extraordinary man had an agreeable person, strong natural parts, great resolution, and was capable of any enterprize. In 1736, when he was about 50 years of age, he was conveyed to Corfica on board an English ship, where he was received with peculiar honours by the principal persons of the island: and upon his first landing, the chiefs publicly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties, he being arrived in order to deliver the island from the tyrannical oppression of the Genoese. April 13th 1736 he was crowned king of Corfica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects with the acclamations of the people: he got together 25,000 men, before whom the Genoese did not dare to appear; Bastia submitted to him, his court became brilliant, and he conferred titles of nobility on his courtiers. Foreign succours were however wanted, and king Theodore presiding in a general assembly assured his subjects of their speedy arrival; debates ran high, as France and England had strictly forbid their subjects to assist the malcontents: Theodore was therefore given to understand, that before the end of October he must either make good his promise or resign his sovereign authority. He did indeed receive large sums of money, no one knew from whence, which he caused to be new coined; but in the beginning of November, he assembled his chiefs, and declared he would keep them no longer in a

state

state of uncertainty, being determined to seek in person the support he had so long expected. He settled an administration during his absence, recommended unity in the strongest terms, and left the island with reciprocal assurances of fidelity and affection. Thus ended the short reign of Theodore; he went no one knew whither, but appeared next year at Paris, where he was ordered to depart the kingdom in two days: from thence he went to Amsterdam, where some merchants furnished him with a 52 gun ship and 250 men; he was however seized at Naples in the house of the Dutch consul, and conveyed prisoner to Ceuta. After many unavailing attempts to recover his crown, he chose to retire to England, where his situation grew at length so wretched, that he died in 1756, a prisoner for debt in the King's bench prison; after a confinement of several years!

THEODORET, born at Antioch about the year 386, was made bishop of Cyrus in Syria, about 420, where, very much against his will, he engaged in the Nestorian quarrels; but as soon as he could free himself, he retired to his see, where he spent his life in pious acts and writing books. He died there in 457; and his works were published at Paris 1642 by father Sirmond in 4 vols. folio: to which the Jesuit Garner added a fifth, in 1684.

THEODOSIUS I. emperor, called the Great, was a native of Spain. The valour he had shewn, and the great services he had done to the empire, made Gratian, attacked by the Goths and Germans, to admit him as a partner in the government. He received the purple in 379, aged 43. He routed the Goths, and falling sick was baptized, and published edicts against heretics. He made an honourable peace with the Persians, and called the second general council held at Constantinople in 381. He prepared forces against the usurper

Maximus, who murdered Gratian; and having fortified himself by prayer and fasting, he defeated him in Hungary and Aquileia, where the soldiers cut off his head, an 388; but in 390, the inhabitants of Thessalonica having killed one of his lieutenants, he abandoned the town to his troops, who killed 7000 of the inhabitants. All people murmured, and St. Ambrose refused to admit him into the church, till he had undergone penance for that rash action. After this he defeated Eugenius and Arbogastus, who had slain Valentinian, and died of a dropy at Milan, aged 60. an. 395.

THEOGNIS, an antient Greek poet of Megara in Achaia, born in the 59th Olympiad. We have a moral work of his extant, containing a useful summary of precepts and reflections, to be found in the collections of the Greek minor poets.

THEOPHILUS, bishop of Antioch in 170, governed that church 12 or 13 years. He composed many works, of which we have only three books to Autolyeus, concerning the Christian faith; which have been several times printed. This patriarch is remarked to be the first who applied the term Trinity to express the three persons in the Godhead.

THEOPHRASTUS of Eresus, a philosopher, Plato's and Aristotle's disciple. He succeeded this philosopher, and composed several treatises mentioned by Laertius. When he observed one that said nothing, *If you are a man of parts, said he, you do ill; if you are not, you are an able man.* He used to say, *I here was nothing so dear as time.* His characters of virtues and vices are translated very well into French, by Mr. de la Bruyere. He used to say, *That a learned man was never alone.*

THERSITES, a deformed foul-mouthed fellow in the Grecian camp at the siege of Troy; who for his abuse was beaten by Ulysses, and at length

length killed by Achilles by a blow with his fist.

THESEUS, one of the demi-gods, a son of Ægeus, king of Athens, and of Æthra, daughter of Pitheus. He shewed much bravery in the cause of his country; made war upon the Amazons, and defeated Creon of Thebes; killed the Minotaur, and found the way out of the labyrinth by the assistance of Ariadne, daughter to king Minos, who loved him. Theseus coined some money with an ox stamped on one side, whence the ancients used to say, *such a thing is worth ten oxen*, such another *worth a hundred*, meaning the pieces coined with that stamp. Theseus instituted the Isthmic plays; and it is said that king Lycomedes threw him headlong from a rock.

THETIS, wife of the ocean, and mother of Nereus and Doris, who married together, and begot the nymphs of the earth and sea, whereof Thetis the younger was the most charming; so that Jupiter married her to himself, and afterward to Peleus. All the divinities were invited, except Discord, who threw a golden apple amongst them, with these words, *Give it to the fairest*; and Paris being judge, determined for Venus.

THEVENOT (Melchizedec) librarian to the king of France, and the celebrated writer of travels, was born at Paris in 1621; and had scarcely gone through his academical studies, when he discovered a strong passion for visiting foreign countries. At first, he saw only part of Europe; but took great care to procure very particular information and memoirs from those who had travelled into other parts: and from these he composed his *Travels into the Levant*. When he had the care of the king's library, though it is one of the best furnished in Europe, he found it deficient in 2000 volumes which he had in his own; and beside printed books,

supplied it with a variety of Mss. Though he spent most of his time among books, yet he executed two honourable employments; for he assisted at the conclave held after the death of Pope Innocent X. and was the French envoy at Genoa. He died in 1692.

THISBE; see PYRAMUS.

St. THOMAS the apostle, surnamed Didymus, would not believe in our Saviour's resurrection, till he saw him and touched the wound in his side. He preached the gospel to the Ethiopians, Parthians, Medes, Persians, &c. and was run thro' with a lance near Meliapur, now called the town of St. Thomas. Our modern historians of the East-Indies assert, that it passed for unquestionable tradition in the kingdoms of Narsinga and Cranganor, that this apostle preached the gospel amongst them, of whom they report very strange things.

THOMAS A KEMPIS; see KEMPIS.

THOMAS AQUINAS; see AQUINAS.

THOMSON (James) an excellent British poet, the son of a Scots divine, was born in the shire of Roxburgh in 1700. He was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he was distinguished as a man of genius; but finding true poetry not thoroughly relished there, and subjected to too much restraint, he determined to remove to London, where he met with a kind reception from his friends. In 1726 he published his poem on *Winter*, which being no sooner read than universally admired, his acquaintance was from that time courted by all men of taste. He finished his plan by publishing the other three seasons *Summer*, *Spring*, and *Autumn*; and brought his tragedy of *Sophonisba* on the stage in 1729. His poetical pursuits were now interrupted by attending the honourable Charles Talbot on his travels; with whom

whom he visited most of the courts and capital cities of Europe : and to this tour we owe his excellent poem on *Liberty*. While he was employed on this poem he met with two severe shocks in the death of his noble friend and fellow-traveller, and in that of lord Talbot himself : at the same time he found himself from an easy competency reduced to a state of precarious dependence, in which he passed the remainder of his life, excepting only the two last years, when he enjoyed the place of surveyor general of the Leeward islands, procured for him by lord Lyttelton. The last performance of Mr. Thomson, was his *Castle of Indolence*, an allegorical poem, in the stanza of Spencer : he died in 1748, with the character of a very good man, as well as of a good poet.

THORESBY (Ralph) an eminent antiquarian, born at Leeds in Yorkshire in 1658. He succeeded his father in his business as a merchant, yet learning and antiquities took such firm possession of his mind, that contenting himself with a moderate patrimony, he made those researches the great employment of his life. When Dr. Gibson published his new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, he wrote additional observations on the West riding of Yorkshire for the use of it ; and transmitted above 100 of his coins to Mr. Obadiah Walker, who undertook that province which related to the Roman, British, and Saxon monies. Mr. Thomas Hearne often acknowledged in print the favour of his correspondence ; and his skill in heraldry and genealogy rendered him a very serviceable correspondent to Mr. Arthur Collins, in his *Peerage of England*. He published *Ducatus Leodienfis, or the Typography of Leeds and the parts adjacent* ; to which is subjoined *Museum Thoresbeyanum* ; or a *Catalogue of the Antiquities, &c. in the Repository of Ralph Thoresby, gent. Alio Vicaria Leodienfis* ; or a *History of*

the Church of Leeds, &c. He died in 1725.

THORNDIKE (Herbert) a learned divine in the seventeenth century, was educated at Cambridge, and in 1642 was admitted to the rectory of Barley in Hertfordshire. In 1643 he was elected master of Sidney college, Cambridge, but kept out of it by the violence of the times. In 1661 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, and in the year following resigned the living of Barley. He assisted Dr. Walton in the edition of the Polyglot bible, and wrote several treatises. He died in 1672, and was interred in Westminster abbey.

THORNHILL (Sir James) was born in Dorsetshire, in 1676, of an ancient family, but was constrained to apply to some profession by the distresses of his father, who had been reduced to part with his family estate. His genius directed him to the art of painting, which his uncle Dr. Sydenham enabled him to study by placing him with a middling painter ; however his own talents supplied the deficiencies of his instructor, and by a happy exertion of them he gradually rose to the highest reputation : the dome of St. Paul's church at London, with his works at Hampton court and Greenwich hospital, are public proofs of his merit, that will convey his name to posterity with the greatest honour. He enriched himself so far by his works as to purchase back his paternal estate ; was appointed state painter to queen Anne, received the honour of knighthood, and was several years a member of parliament. He died in 1732.

THRASYBULUS, captain of the Athenians, beat the 30 tyrants out of the city, and restored its liberty. After this he won several victories in Thrace, killed Therimachus the Lacedemonian general in battle, a. r. 362. Two years after he was killed in Pamphilia by the Aspendians, who engaged for the Lacedemonians.

THUANUS

THUANUS (Jacobus Augustus) youngest son of the president de Thou, was famous for the depth and erudition of his works. He was born in 1553, and having finished his studies and travels, was made President a Mortier, and took possession thereof in 1595. He was employed in several important offices of state, and in reforming of the university of Paris, which he discharged with so much prudence, that he was esteemed the Cato of his age, and the ornament of France. He writ the history of his own time in Latin, from the year 1543 to 1608 in 138 books, a work both for subject and style, comparable to the ancients. He also left memoirs of his own life, and died at Paris, 1617.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, of whom we know nothing certain, but what he tells us himself. It is said of him, that he being at the Olympic plays very young, when Herodotus read his history there, and weeping at what he heard, Herodotus told his father he esteemed him happy in a son, that discovered so early an affection to the works of the muses. However he was unjustly banished by Cleon's faction, during which exile he writ the history of the war of Peloponnesus in eight books; but died before he had finished it. Demosthenes was so much taken with his style, that he wrote the book over eight times.

THURLOE (John) was born at Abbots Roding in Essex in 1616, of which parish his father was rector, and was educated to the study of the law. In 1648 he was made receiver or clerk of the cursitor fines, and though his attachments were intirely on the side of the parliament, he declares himself totally unconcerned in all counsels relative to the death of the king: however on that event, and on the establishment of the commonwealth, he was diverted from prosecuting his employments in the law,

by engaging in public business. When Cromwel assumed the protectorship, he became secretary of state; in 1655, he had the care and charge both of foreign and inland postage committed to him by the protector; and was afterward sworn one of his privy council, according to "The humble petition and advice." He was continued in the same capacities under Richard Cromwel, and until measures were taking for the restoration; when he made an offer of his services to that end, which however were not accepted. May 15th 1660 he was committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms on a charge of high treason, but being soon released he retired to Great Milton in Oxfordshire; and though he was afterward often solicited by Charles II. to engage in the administration of public business, he thought proper to decline the offers. He died in 1668; was a man of amiable private character, who in the highest of his power exercised all possible moderation toward persons of every party: the most authentic testimony of his abilities, is that vast collection of state papers, 7 vols. folio, now in the hands of the public; which place the affairs of Great Britain, and of Europe in general, during that remarkable period, in the clearest light.

THYESTES, son of Pelops and Hippodemia, lay with his sister-in-law Europa, whose husband cut the child's nose off as soon as it was born, and presented it at table to Thyestes; the sun hid himself at so horrid an action.

TIBERIUS (Claudius Nero) son of Tiberius Nero and Livia Drusilla, whom Augustus married. He succeeded Augustus a. c. 14. His government at first was pretty mild, but this lasted a very short time. Germanicus and his wife Agrippina be put to death, and deprived the senate of its noblest and most virtuous members. He was also a most voluptuous prince,

prince, and divorced his wives Vipsania and Julia, one after another. In the mean time life became troublesome, and he had in himself a punisher of all his wicked actions; yet he chose the lewd Caligula to succeed him. Tiberius died a violent death (but whether by poison, or that he was strangled, is a little uncertain) aged 78, of his reign 22, and near six months. Suetonius says he spoke Greek and Latin very well, and writ some lyric verses upon Julius Cæsar, &c. And this it was that made the learned of those times to dedicate their works to him.

TIBULLUS (Albius) a Roman gentleman and Latin poet, lived in Augustus's reign. He accompanied Messala Corvinus in his expedition to Corsu, but campaigning not being his talent, he left it off, and wrote elegies and love verses, of which there was four books extant.

TICKELL (Thomas) an elegant English poet, was the son of a clergyman in the north of England, and was educated in Queen's college, Oxford. A complimentary copy of verses he wrote to Mr. Addison on his opera of Rosamond, procured him the friendship of that gentleman; so that when he became secretary of state, he made Mr. Tickell his under secretary; and when his ill health obliged him to resign, recommended him to his successor Mr. Craggs. In 1724, he was appointed secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, and held that place until his death, which happened in 1740. His works are printed in the second volume of the Minor poets; and he is by far the most considerable writer among them: he had also the care of the edition of Mr. Addison's works, 4 vols. 4to.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, a powerful prince. He maintained a war against the Romans, but was overcome by Lucullus and Pompey. He yielded part of his country to the conquerors, upon which they declar-

ed themselves protectors of the rest.

TILLEMONT (Lewis Sebastian le Nain de) one of the most exact and judicious critics and historians that France ever produced, was born in 1637. After having gone through his regular studies, being free from all engagements and void of ambition, he entered into the church, and dedicated all his time to devotion and the cultivation of ecclesiastical history: thus his studious and austere course of life brought on a disorder, of which he died in 1698. His principal works were his excellent *Memoirs for the Ecclesiastical History of the six first Centuries*, 16 vols. 4to. and *A History of the Emperors*, 6 vols. 4to.

TILLOTSON (Dr. John) archbishop of Canterbury, son of a Clothier in Yorkshire, was born in 1630. His first education was among the Puritans, but he was soon freed from their prejudices, and bred at Cambridge; where he became fellow of his college. Some time before the restoration he was curate in St. Laurence's, London; and in 1661 and 1662 he had a curacy in Hertfordshire. In 1664 he was chosen preacher to Lincoln's-Inn, and the same year was appointed Tuesday lecturer at St. Laurence's, where he preached his sermons concerning the divinity and incarnation of our Saviour. In 1669 he was admitted prebendary of the second stall in the cathedral at Canterbury, and in 1672 became dean of the said cathedral. In 1675 he was presented to a prebend in St. Paul's, which he resigned in 1677, for another with a residentiaryship. In 1679 he became acquainted with Charles earl (afterward duke) of Shrewsbury, whom he converted from Popery. In 1680 he refused to sign the clergy of London's address of thanks to the king for not agreeing to the bill of exclusion. In 1683 he visited the lord Russell, when the latter was under condemnation, and attended

tended him in his last moments on the scaffold. In 1689 he was installed dean of St. Paul's, and got a prebend there. The same year he was made clerk of the closet to king William and queen Mary, and appointed one of the commissioners to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation, in order to a comprehension of all Protestants. In 1691 he was nominated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and sworn one of the privy-council; their majesties always reposing an entire confidence in his prudence, moderation and integrity. In 1694 he was seized with a dead palsy, of which he died November 22, in the 65th year of his age. His sermons are celebrated; and Dr. Burnet, in his funeral sermon upon him, has given his character at large.

TIMOLEON, a famous Corinthian captain, who when his brother had designed to usurp the sovereignty, was willing that Satyrus should put him to death. He afterward delivered the town of Syracuse from the oppression of the tyrant Dionysius, whom he banished to Corinth; and defeated Ictas, chief of the Leontines, and Mago, general of the Carthaginians. He overcame the tyrants, Mammerchus and Hippo, and lost his fight before he died; after which they raised him a sumptuous monument, environed with fencing-schools, afterward called Timoleonte.

TIMON of Athens, the Murtherer, an enemy to society. He loved nobody but young Alcibiades, and it was because he foresaw he would be the ruin of Athens. Being in a great company, he told them he had a fig-tree, whereon many had hanged themselves, but that he shortly designed to build an house and cut it down; so that if any had occasion for it, they should make use of it quickly. The epitaph on his tomb consisted of imprecations against those that read it. Our Shakespeare has formed an excellent tragedy on his story.

TIMOTHEUS, son of Conon the Athenian, a famous captain, was both eloquent, well experienced in war, and extraordinary lucky; but for asserting that the honour of his actions was due to himself, and not to fortune, he never afterward had any success.

TIMOTHY (St.) the disciple of St. Paul, was the son of a Gentile, but his mother was a Christian Jewess. He was stoned to death as he opposed the worship of Diana in one of her feasts.

TINDAL (Matthew) a clergyman's son in Devonshire, was born about 1657. He was bred at Oxford, and in 1685 commenced doctor in the civil law. In the reign of king James II. he declared himself a Roman Catholic, but afterward renounced that religion. He wrote many books, among which a treatise intitled *Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature*, was answered by several writers, particularly by Dr. Conybeare, Dr. Foster, and Mr. Leland. Dr. Tindal died at London in 1733. Mr. Pope has satyred him in his *Dunciad*.

TINTORETTO, so called from being the son of a draper, but whose proper name was Giacomo Robusti, was an excellent Italian painter, born at Venice in 1512. He was a disciple of Titian, who having observed something extraordinary in his genius, dismissed him from his family, for fear he should become his rival: yet he adhered to Titian's manner of colouring as the most natural, while he studied Michael Angelo's gusto of designing, as the most correct. He was called the furious Tintoret, from his bold manner of painting, with strong lights and deep shadows; from the rapidity of his genius, and from his grand vivacity of spirit, so much admired by Paul Veronese. Venice was the place of his constant abode, where
he

he was made a citizen, and was wonderfully beloved: he died in 1594. Tintoret had a son and a daughter, who both excelled in the art of painting; his daughter Maria especially, who was eminent for an admirable stile in portraits, and for her musical talents. She married a German, and died in 1530. Dominico his son gave great hopes in his youth of being a considerable portrait painter, but fell short by neglecting his talent: he died in 1637.

TIRESIAS, a famous soothsayer, son to Everus and the nymph Chariclo. He was made blind, but whether because he surprised Minerva in the mountain Hippocrene, or for discovering more than was convenient, is uncertain. Some say Juno struck him stone-blind, for deciding a case between Jupiter and her, to her dissatisfaction; for which Jupiter gave him the faculty of divination.

TITAN, in the heathen mythology, son of Heaven and Earth, elder brother of Saturn, whom yet he suffered to enjoy the crown, on promise that he should bring up no male children; but Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto being saved, Titan and his children took up arms against Saturn, and kept him prisoner till Jupiter delivered him, and defeated the Titans.

TITHONUS, son of Laomedon king of Troy, was taken away by Aurora for his beauty, and carried into Æthiopia, where she had a son by him named Memnon. Poets say, at Aurora's request Jupiter made him immortal; but forgetting to desire he should not grow old, he became so decrepid, that taking no pleasure of the world, he obtained of Aurora to be changed into a bird called Cigale, which never dies, but changes its old skin, and grows young again.

TITIANO VECELLI, commonly called Titian, the most illustrious painter of the Lombard school, was born in Friuli, a province subject to

Venice, in 1480. He was placed in the school of Giovanni Bellino, where he improved himself more by the emulation that arose between him and his fellow disciple Giorgione, than by the instructions of his master. He made three several portraits of the emperor Charles V. who honoured him with knighthood, created him count palatine, made all his descendants gentlemen, and assigned him a considerable pension out of the chamber of Naples. He painted also his son Philip II. Solyman emperor of the Turks, two popes, three kings, two empresses, several queens, almost all the princes of Italy, together with the famous Ariosto and Peter Aretine who were his intimate friends: there was scarcely a person of any eminence then living in Europe, from whom he did not receive some particular mark of esteem; and his house at Venice was the constant rendezvous of all the virtuosi and people of the best quality. He died in 1576, of the plague, and left two sons, of whom Pomponio the eldest was well preferred in the church; Horatio the youngest, was famous as a history painter, and executed some portraits that might stand in competition with those of his father: but bewitched at last with chemistry, he laid aside the pencil, and in search of the philosopher's stone, converted all his paternal inheritance into smoke!

TITIUS (Caius) a Latin orator and poet, was a Roman knight. He carried his eloquence as high as any man could do, who did not understand Greek. His orations seemed to be in the Attic stile; but his subtilty of sentiment succeeded not so well in his tragedies, as it did not sufficiently support the gravity of the tragic character. When Fannius the consul proposed a law against the luxury of feasts, Titius made a speech to the people representing the usefulness of that law. There was another poet of this

this name, who lived in the time of Augustus.

TITUS the emperor, eldest son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla; his father left him the care of the Judean war, which he ended by the taking of Jerusalem. He was a prince of great clemency and liberality, and having once spent a day without giving any thing, he cried, *Friends, we have lost this day.* He was a great lover of learning, and composed several poems. He reigned but two years, and it is thought Domitian his brother poisoned him, a. c. 81, aged 41.

TOLAND (John) was born in 1670, in the most northern peninsula in Ireland, and was descended of a good family in that kingdom. His relations were Papists, but he was not sixteen, when he became as zealous against Popery, as he ever afterward continued. From the school at Redcastle near Londonderry he went to the university of Glasgow in Scotland; visited the university of Edinburgh, and went to Leyden to perfect his studies. There he was supported by some eminent dissenters in England, in whose communion he had lived ever since he forsook Popery. After two years stay at Leyden, he returned to England, and went to Oxford, where he collected materials upon various subjects, and composed some pieces, among which was, *A Dissertation to prove the received History of the tragical death of Atilius Regulus, the Roman consul, to be a Fable.* He began likewise a work of greater consequence, in which he undertook to shew, that there are no *mysteries* in the Christian religion. He published it in 1696 at London, under the title of *Christianity not mysterious.* This book gave great offence, and was attacked by several writers. He afterward wrote in favour of the Hanoverian succession, and many other pieces. In 1707 he went into Germany, where he visited several

courts; and in 1710 he was introduced to prince Eugene, who gave him several marks of his generosity. Mr. Toland died in England in 1722. He was a man of uncommon abilities, published a number of curious tracts, and was perhaps the most learned of all the infidel writers: his *Posthumous Works*, 2 vols. 8vo. were published in 1726, with an account of his life and writings, by Mr. Desmaizeaux.

TONSTALL (Cuthbert) a learned prelate, born at Hackford in Hertfordshire in 1476. He studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and at Padua in Italy. He was the best mathematician of his time, and his life was unexceptionable. He was consecrated bishop of London in 1522, and in 1523 he was made lord privy-seal, and translated to the bishopric of Durham in 1530, out of which he was ejected by queen Elizabeth in 1559, in which year he died. He wrote *De Arte Supputandi; De Veritate Corporis & Sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia*, &c.

TOOKE (Andrew) an excellent schoolmaster, was born at London in 1673. He was educated at the Charter-house, of which school, after studying at Clare-hall Cambridge, he was chosen usher in 1695, and in 1704 was made professor of geometry in Gresham college. He became master of the Charter-house school in 1728, and died in 1731, after publishing several books for the education of youth.

TORIES, in English history, a faction or party opposed to the Whigs. The Tories are great advocates for the prerogatives of the crown, as the Whigs are for the liberties and privileges of the people: the violence of the one tends to introduce slavery, as that of the other to produce anarchy.

TORRENTIUS (John) a painter of Amsterdam, born at Haerlem in 1589, who excelled in representing objects of still life, and sometimes painted

painted conversations which were admired for a lovely tone of colouring. While he practised in this manner, he lived in general esteem and affluence; but unhappily he grew abandoned in his morals, and equally so in his stile of painting, prostituting a delicate pencil to the most obscene and depraved purposes. At last, by instituting a secret society of Adamites he attracted the notice of the magistrates, who brought him to trial; and as he denied his own performances, and any connexion with his detestable assembly, he was condemned to the torture, his lewd pictures were burned by the common executioner, and he was sentenced to the house of correction for 20 years. He supported the torture with incredible obstinacy, and after some time of confinement, being released at the request of the English ambassador, he went to London, where he resided for a few years. But the English, who detested his profligacy more than they admired his art, discountenanced him so much that he retired to Amsterdam, where he died in obscurity and contempt in 1640.

TORRICELLI (Evangeliste) an illustrious Italian mathematician and philosopher, born at Faenza in 1608. He was trained in Latin literature by his uncle a monk, and after cultivating mathematical knowledge for some time without a master, he studied it under father Benedict Castelli, professor of mathematics at Rome. Having read Galileo's Dialogues, he composed *A Treatise on Motion*, on his principles, which brought him acquainted with Galileo, who took him home as an assistant: but Galileo died in three months after. He became professor of mathematics at Florence, and greatly improved the art of making telescopes and microscopes; but is best known for finding out a method of ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere, by quicksilver: the barometer being called

from him, the Torricellian tube. He published *Opera Geometrica*, 4to. 1644, and died in 1647.

TORRINGTON; see BYNG.

TOURNEFORT (Joseph Pitton de) a famous French botanist, born at Aix in Provence in 1656. He had a passion for plants from his childhood, which overcame his father's views in putting him to study philosophy and divinity; therefore on his death, he quitted theology, and gave himself up intirely to physick, natural history, and botany. He wandered over the mountains of Dauphine, Savoy, Catalonia, the Pyrenees, and the Alps, in search of new species of plants, which he acquired with much fatigue and danger. His fame, in 1683, procured him the employment of botanic professor in the king's garden; and by the king's order, he travelled into Spain, Portugal, Holland, and England, where he made prodigious collections of plants. In 1700, Mr. Tournefort, in obedience to another order, simpled over all the isles of the Archipelago, upon the coasts of the black sea, in Bithynia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Armenia, and Georgia; making observations on natural history at large, antient and modern geography, religion, manners, and commerce. He spent three years on this learned voyage, and then resuming his profession, was made professor of physick in the college royal. He died in consequence of an accidental crush of his breast by a cart wheel, which brought on a spitting of blood, and dropy of the breast, that carried him off in 1708. He wrote *Elements of Botany*, both in French and Latin, and a *Relation of his Voyage into the Levant*, beside other pieces of less consideration.

TRADESCANT (Sir John) was either a Fleming or a Dutchman, who after travelling over most parts of Europe and the East, settled in England, about the beginning of the reign

reign of James I. He may be considered as the earliest collector of curiosities in natural history, rarities, coins, and medals, in this kingdom; and lived in a great house at Lambeth called Tradescant's Ark, where his museum is said to have been frequently visited by persons of rank who contributed to it. He was gardener to king Charles I. but his monument in Lambeth church-yard has suffered so much by time and weather, that the time of his death, which does not appear in the parish register, cannot be determined.

TRAJAN (M. Ulpius Crinitus) emperor born at Italica in Andalusia, was very serviceable to Vespasian and Titus against the Jews, and shewed great proofs of valour on several occasions; so that Nerva made him his partner in the empire, after whose death the soldiers saluted him emperor. He promised never to put an honest man to death, yet he prohibited night-assemblies, and furnished the governors with an occasion of persecuting the faithful. Pliny's advice did something to stay the persecution, but this lasted but a short time. Trajan reduced Decebalus king of the Daci, who had revolted, and brought Dacia into a province. His pillar, which he then undertook, is one of the masterpieces of architecture. He afterward got great victories over the Armenians, Parthians, Osdroenians, Arabians, Assyrians, Iberians, Colchis, and the Persians, but banished 11000 Christians from his army, and sent them into Armenia. He exterminated the Jews who revolted, and died in Selinunte (since Trajanopolis) in Cilicia, a. d. 117. aged 64.

TRALLIAN (Alexander) a Greek writer on physic, a native of Tralles in Lydia, who lived about the middle of the 6th century. His works are divided into 12 books, in which he treats of distempers as they occur, from head to foot; he was the first

who opened the jugular vein; and that ever used cantharides as a blister for the gout. Dr. Freind in his History of physic, styles him one of the most valuable authors since the time of Hippocrates. Though he appears upon the whole to have been a rational physician, yet there are things to be found in his writings, that favour of empiricism and superstition.

TRAPEZUNTIUS (Georgius) a native of Crete, born about the year 1396, was one of those learned men who brought the Greek language into the West just before the resurrection of letters. He came first to Venice, and passed thence to Rome, where he taught rhetoric and philosophy for several years: he was secretary to pope Eugenius IV. and to his successor Nicholas V. but being involved in quarrels with Goza, Valla; and others, he retired to Naples at the solicitation of king Alphonsus, who granted him a good pension. He lived to be extremely old, and wrote many books both in Greek and Latin, beside his translations, which latter are not esteemed.

TRAPP (Dr. Joseph) an English divine of excellent parts and learning, was born at Cherington in Gloucestershire, of which place his father was rector, in 1679. He was the first person chosen to the professorship of poetry founded at Oxford by Dr. Birkhead; and published his lectures under the title of *Prælectiones Poeticæ*: in which he laid down excellent rules for every species of poetry in very elegant Latin. He shewed afterward however by his translation of Virgil, that a man may be able to direct, who cannot execute; and may have the critic's judgment without the poet's fire. In the early part of his life Dr. Trapp is said to have been chaplain to the father of the famous lord Bolingbroke; he obtained the living of Christ church in Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's Foster-lane, London;

London; and his very high church principles very probably obstructed his farther preferment. He published several occasional poems, a tragedy called *Abramule*, translated Milton's *Paradise Lost* into Latin verse, and died in 1747.

TREMELLIUS (Emmanuel) a Jew by birth, was born at Ferrara in the year 1510. He was so carefully educated as to become a great master of the Hebrew tongue; but was converted to Christianity by the celebrated Peter Martyr. After travelling to Germany and England, he was made professor of the Hebrew tongue first at Heidelberg, and then at Sedan, where he died in 1580. He translated the Hebrew Bible and Syriac Testament into Latin; in the former he was assisted by Junius, who afterward corrected the second edition in 1587. This work was received by the Protestant churches with great approbation.

TRENCHARD (John) descended of one of the ancientest families in England, was born in 1669, had a liberal education, and was bred to the law. But politics, and his place of commissioner of the forfeited estates in Ireland, which he enjoyed in the reign of king William, took him from the bar, whither he never had any inclination to return. By the death of an uncle, and his marriage, he became heir to an easy fortune, with the prospect of a much greater. In 1697 he published, *An Argument, shewing that a Standing Army is inconsistent with a free Government, and absolutely destructive to the Constitution of the English monarchy*. The year following appeared his *Short History of Standing Armies in England*, a third edition of which was printed the same year. These two pamphlets gave occasion to several others in answer to them. In 1720 Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Gordon, began to publish a series of letters under the name of *Ca-*

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to, upon various important subjects. Some of them on religion have been censured. Our author was member of parliament for Taunton in Somersetshire, when he died in 1723. Mr. Gordon tells us, that 'his failings were small, his talents extraordinary, his probity equal; and that he was one of the worthiest, one of the ablest, one of the most useful men, that ever any country was blessed withal.'

TRISMEGISTUS, a Greek surname of Mercury, a learned Egyptian, a great philosopher, a great priest, and a great king,

TRIPTOLEMUS, son of Eleusis, who invented the art of tilling of the earth. Poets say he was taught by Ceres.

TRISSINO (John George) a celebrated Italian poet, born of an ancient and noble family at Vicenza in 1478. He gained the esteem of the popes Leo X. and Clement VII. the latter of whom sent him ambassador to the emperor Charles V. and to the republic of Venice. He died in 1550. We have of his writing a tragedy called *Sophonissa*, and a poem intitled *Italia liberata da Goti*, which is esteemed his principal performance, with many other works.

TRITON, a sea-god, son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a man to the navel, and a fish downward, represented with a hollow shell in his hand, which serves him for a trumpet.

TRIUMVIRS, the name given to three rival competitors for mastery over the Roman commonwealth, who accommodating their pretensions, associated into a three-headed tyranny. This scheme was twice carried into practice; first by Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus; and afterward by Octavius, Anthony, and Lepidus.

TROMP (Martin Van) admiral of Holland, was famous for his victories in 1639. He defeated the Spanish fleet, and with 12 ships only, took 20 of theirs. After this, and many other

other battles, and being beat by the English, he died in 1655.

TRYPHIODORUS, an antient Greek poet, who lived some time between the reigns of Severus and Anastatius, and wrote 24 books of an epic poem on the adventures of Ulysses, subject to the puerile conceit of excluding the whole alphabet in their turns, one-out of each book respectively.

TUBAL CAIN, the son of Lamech, is said to be the first who used iron and brass, whereof he made arms; and then began also the adorning of statues. Perhaps the heathen Vulcan might be taken from hence.

TUCHIN (John) a political writer, author of a weekly paper called, *The Observer*, in the reign of king James II. for which, being sentenced to be whipped through several towns in the west of England, he petitioned to be hanged. He lived however to take his revenge, by writing an invective against that king's memory, and died in the reign of queen Anne.

TULL (Jethro) an Oxfordshire gentleman who farmed his own land, and introduced a new method of culture, to raise repeated crops of wheat from the same land without the necessity of manure: the principles of which he published about 30 years since, in *A Treatise on horse-keeping Husbandry*.

TULLIA, Cicero's daughter, appears so often in the letters of that great man, that she deserves some regard in history. Her first husband's name was Caius Piso, a very honest man, who interested himself with great vigour in the affairs of his father-in-law; and wanted neither genius nor eloquence. It is supposed that he died during Cicero's exile, and Tullia was married again to Publius Crassipes. It is not known how she came to be separated from this husband; we only know that a. r. 703, she married Cornelius Dolabella, when Cicero was governor of Cilicia

This proved but an indifferent match, and she was unhappy with him. Tullia died a. r. 708. Her father some time was inconsolable; and though his friends used their utmost efforts to mitigate his grief, nothing could give him ease but a book he wrote upon the occasion, which now is unfortunately lost. He intended to build a temple to the deceased, and even proceeded so far as to think of making for her an apotheosis.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, the third king of the Romans, succeeded Numa Pompilius. a. r. 82. He was a warlike prince, who destroyed the town of Alba, taking the riches and inhabitants along with him to Rome. He made war upon the Latins, and others, always with good success, till he was destroyed, as was said, by a fire from heaven, a. r. 114, of his reign 32.

TURENNE (Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne) viscount du, second son of the duc de Bouillon, was born in 1611. He learned the art of war under prince Maurice of Nassau his maternal uncle, and was one of the most illustrious men France ever had; being no less distinguished by excellent qualities as an amiable man than as a great general. He was killed by a cannon ball in 1675.

TURNEBUS (Adrian) an eminent French critic, born of a genteel family in Normandy in 1512. He acquired so extensive a reputation by his learning, that he had great offers made him from Italy, Germany, and England; but we are told he preferred poverty in his own country, to riches in any other. He taught polite literature first at Toulouse, but in 1547, went to be Greek professor at Paris, whither his name drew scholars to him from all parts of Europe: in 1552, he took upon him the care of the royal Greek press for three years, when he quitted it on being admitted into the number of royal professors. He died in 1565, and his works,

works, which are all in Latin, were printed at Strasburg in one vol. folio, 1600. His *Adversaria*, 3 vols. folio had been printed at Paris before.

TURNER (Francis) bp. of Ely, had his education at Winchester and Oxford. When he went into holy orders, he was made chaplain to James duke of York; he afterward became residentiary of St. Paul's, and rector of Therfield in Hertfordshire. In 1683 he was preferred to the deanry of Windsor, and was the same year made bishop of Rochester. He was lord almoner to the king, and in 1684 translated to the see of Ely. He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower for opposing the infatuated designs of the bigoted James II. yet upon the revolution, was deprived for refusing the new oaths. He outlived his deprivation ten years or upward, and published several pieces.

TURRETIN (Francis) minister and professor of divinity at Geneva, his native place, was born in 1623. Having studied at Geneva, Leyden, Saumur, Montauban and Nismes, with great success, he was admitted into the ministry in 1648, and served at the same time the French and Italian churches at Geneva. Two years after he was offered the professorship of philosophy, which he refused; but accepted the invitation of the church of Lyons. He was recalled to Geneva at a year's expiration, because he was wanted to give lectures of divinity; and began them in 1653. He was sent to Holland in 1661, to desire the assistance of money, which the city of Geneva had occasion for. He had in that journey all the success he could promise himself, and gained such a character there, that he was strongly importuned by the Walloon churches at the Hague and at Leyden, to enter into their service. Upon his return he resumed the functions of his place, and continued them till his death with remarkable application.

He died in 1687, with the character of a man of great merit, eloquent, judicious, laborious, learned, and zealous for *Orthodoxy*: all which appears from his works in the heathen mythology.

TYND ALE (William) a most zealous English reformer, was born on the borders of Wales some time before the year 1500. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he early imbibed the doctrines of Luther: his ardour for reformation made him desirous of translating the Scriptures into English, and knowing this could not be done safely in England, he retired to Antwerp, where he made the first English version of the Bible. The clergy who thought Tyndale capable of doing them much prejudice, contrived to get him apprehended and condemned; he was accordingly strangled and burned in 1536: his story may be found at large in Fox's Martyrology.

TYPHON or **TYPHEUS**, in the heathen mythology, son of Juno. This goddess, to come even with Jove, who had brought forth Minerva without her assistance; beat the earth, and up rose Typhon, a prodigious infant, that with one hand could touch the east, with the other the west, and with his head the stars; both his eyes seemed fire, and he vomited flames out of his mouth and nostrils; his body was feathered, and his thighs and legs resembled two great dragons. He came with the other giants to dethrone the Gods, whom he terrified into Egypt; but at last Jupiter struck him dead with a thunder-bolt, and buried him under mount Gibel.

TYRANNION, a celebrated grammarian in Pompey's time; was of Amisus in the kingdom of Pontus. He was at first called Theophrastus, but on account of his pride of his learning, he was named Tyrannion. He was the scholar of Dionysius of Thrace, at Rhodes. He fell into the

hands of Lucullus, when that general of the Roman army defeated Mithridates, and seized his dominions. This captivity of Tyrannion was no disadvantage to him, since it procured him an opportunity of being illustrious at Rome, and raising a fortune. He spent it, among other things, in making a library of above 30,000 volumes. He died very old, being worn out with the gout. His care in collecting books contributed very much to the preservation of Aristotle's works.

V. U.

VAILLANT (John Foy) a physician and great medalist, to whom, according to Voltaire, France was indebted for the science of medals, and Lewis XIV. for one half of his cabinet, was born at Beavais in 1632. Through the means of the minister Colbert he travelled into Italy, Greece, Egypt, and Persia, to collect medals for the royal cabinet; and returned with so many as made the king's cabinet superior to any in Europe. Once, when the vessel he sailed in was pursued by a Barbary corsair; he swallowed twenty gold medals to secure them; but getting clear of the pirate he applied to a couple of physicians, and puzzled them not a little by the novelty of his case: in due time however they came to hand in good preservation. He was much caressed on his return, and when Lewis XIV. gave a new form to the academy of inscriptions in 1701, M. Vaillant was first made associate, and then pensionary. He wrote several works relating to ancient coins, and died in 1706.

VALDES (John) one of the first founders of Lutheranism in the kingdom of Naples, was a civilian, and a Spanish gentleman, who was honour-

ed by Charles V. with the title of knight. It is thought, that in a journey which he took into Germany, he imbibed the opinions which were preached there against the church of Rome, and that having brought to Naples the books of Luther, Bucer, and the Anabaptists, he made use of them in getting profelytes. The inquisition suppressed these beginnings of a reformation. The Unitarians have ranked him among their writers.

VALENS (Flavius) emperor, was the son of a rope-maker, and born in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian associated him to the empire in the east, in 364. Procopius's rebellion frightened him away, but at last he killed him, and sent his head to Valentinian, and made peace with the king of the Goths. He became an Arian, banished St. Basil from Caesarea, Meletius from Antioch, and persecuted the Orthodox wherever he came. In the mean time the Goths violated the peace; but the emperor gave them battle near Adrianople, where his army was routed, and himself wounded with an arrow in the retreat. His men put him in a cabin, which the enemy burnt, not knowing he was there, a. d. 378.

VALENTINIAN I. brother to Valens; he kept the government of the west to himself, having given the east to his brother after Jovian's death, in 364. He overthrew the Germans, and reduced an insurrection of his subjects; he had wonderful parts, but his anger was almost a madness. The Quadi having sent to him for peace, he fell into such a rage at the awkward mien of the ambassadors, that his passion broke an artery in his body, of which he soon died, in 375. He left Gratian and Valentinian II.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS was of Rome, of the family of the Valerians and Fabians. He studied the Belles Lettres, and followed Sextus Pompeius to the war, but it is not known when he died. He is not properly the

the author of that work that has passed so long under his name; for the original is lost, and what we have is only an abridgment.

VALERIUS CORVINUS MES-SALA, a Roman, famous for his birth and parts; the Triumviri dreaded him when he was very young, and he was afterward consul with Augustus. His memory was so entirely gone two years before he died, that he forgot his own name.

VALERIUS Poplicola, a Roman consul, who with Brutus triumphed over the Veii and Volsci; he was four times consul, yet died so poor, that money was begged for his burial.

VALLA (Laurence) one of the most learned men of the 15th century, was born at Rome in 1415. He attacked, with great vigour, the barbarism under which the Latin tongue had groaned for several ages, and wrote books, wherein he collected the elegancies of that language. But when he wrote a history, he shewed, that he knew better how to direct, than how to practise. He had the courage to refute a false tradition, which was prodigiously agreeable to the court of Rome, viz. the pretended donation of Constantine. He soon after left his country, and retired to the court of Alphonsus king of Naples. He did not confine himself to criticism upon the humanists, but carried his censures higher, and attacked the ecclesiastics. These prosecuted him with such vehemence, that he would have been burnt alive, had not king Alphonsus moderated their rigour. They were forced to content themselves with whipping him in the college of the Jacobines. He died at Rome in 1465. He is censured for too much vanity, which he displayed more in conversation than in his writings. He was an excessive admirer of Quintilian, and affected to despise Aristotle. His translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Ho-

mer's Iliad, are not good, he not being a master of the Greek language.

VANBRUGH (Sir John) a celebrated English dramatic writer, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire; which came originally from France, and was born about the middle of the reign of Charles II. He became eminent both for poetry and architecture, the former especially; and the reputation he gained by his comedies, was rewarded with greater advantages than usually arise from the profits of the stage. He built Blenheim house, in Oxfordshire, Claremont, in Surrey, the Opera-house in the Haymarket, &c. he was comptroller general of the king's works, and surveyor of the gardens and waters; and died in 1726. He was the cotemporary and friend of Mr. Congreve, and when Mr. Collier attacked the immorality and profaneness of the stage, these two writers were his principal objects.

VANDER LINDEN (John Antonides) a celebrated and learned professor of physic at Leyden, was born in 1609. He practised physic at Amsterdam with great success, so that in 1639 he was sent for to be professor of physic at the university of Franeker, which he discharged for nearly twelve years: and in 1651, accepted the offer of a professorship at Leyden; where he died in 1664. Vander Linden wrote many books on physic, and *De Scriptis Medicis*, which is a catalogue of books upon physic.

VAN-DYCK (Sir Anthony) a famous painter, born at Antwerp 1599, served under Henry Van Balen, but chiefly under Rubens. He passed into Italy, Holland, and came over into England, where he enriched the king's palace, and other public places of London, with rare pieces of his invention. He became very wealthy, and spent much in amours and chymistry. He died at London 1641.

VAN HUYSUM (John) a painter of great name in his own stile of

work, was born at Amsterdam in 1682, and was the disciple of his father Justus Van Huysum. No one before this painter attained so perfect a manner of representing the beauty of flowers, or the down and bloom of fruit; he painted from nature, and was so commendably exact as to watch even the hour of the day when his model appeared in its greatest perfection. The curious in painting sought his works with such eagerness, that at length none but princes, or those of princely fortunes, could pretend to become purchasers. By several domestic disquiets his temper altered greatly for the worse, he became morose, fretful, and apt to shun society; he had many enviers of his fame, but he continued to work, and supported his reputation: he died at Amsterdam in 1749.

VANE (Sir Henry) eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to Charles I. was born about the year 1612. After having spent some time in France and more in Geneva, he returned home with an unconquerable aversion to the government and liturgy of the church of England; which displeasing his father, he about the year 1635, transported himself to New England. Here his quality and eminent parts procured him regard, and the next season he was chosen governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay; but in this post his unquiet and fruitful fancy had not the good fortune to please the people long, as he was continually starting scruples of conscience that even *they* were strangers to. He therefore returned to England in two years, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, adhered to the parliament with the utmost zeal and vigor. In 1643 being one of the commissioners sent to solicit the assistance of the Scots, he distinguished himself as the great contriver and promoter of the Solemn League and Covenant, tho' as a strong independent he was an

enemy to presbytery. In the latter end of the year following, he was the grand instrument of carrying the famous self-denying ordinance, which gave life and spirit to the independent cause. However he disapproved both of the force put upon the parliament by the army, and of the execution of the king, withdrawing for some time from the scene while these measures were acted; but upon the establishment of the commonwealth, was appointed one of the council of state. He always refused submission to Cromwel's authority, who suspecting him of ill intentions toward him, imprisoned him in Carisbrook castle; but on the deposition of Richard, he was again made one of the council of state. In January 1660, he was confined, and on the restoration was brought to trial for the part he had taken under the late government; for which he was beheaded; drums being placed under his scaffold to drown his voice when he spoke to the spectators. He wrote several pieces of mystical unintelligible divinity.

VANIERE (James) a French Jesuit, born in 1664, who distinguished himself by a great number of Latin poems; the principal of which is *Prædium Rusticum*. He published also *A Poetical Dictionary*, and went some length in a French and Latin Dictionary, but died in 1739 before it was finished; he holds a high rank among the modern Latin poets, but resembles them all in his servile imitations of the antients.

VANINI (Lucilio) was born at Taurisano in the kingdom of Naples in 1585. He was a great lover of learning from his infancy; applied himself to the study of philosophy, civil law, physic, and astronomy, which insensibly led him into the whims of astrology: but the greatest part of his time he bestowed upon divinity. When he had finished his studies at Padua, he was ordained priest.

priest, and, as he had a great deal of fire, he soon became a preacher. He nevertheless devoted part of his time to the reading of Aristotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius, which were his favourite authors. It is said, that he received from them the seeds of Atheism, and drew thence those monstrous doctrines he afterward taught. After he had travelled thro' part of Germany and the Low-countries, he went to Geneva, and thence to Lyons, where having taken upon him to publish his irreligious notions, under the pretext of teaching philosophy, he found himself in danger of being seized, and was obliged to fly to England, where in 1614 he was imprisoned for 49 days. Being set at liberty, he crossed the sea, and took the road for Italy. He stopt at Genoa, and there undertook to teach the youth. But he soon was forced to abandon that city, and returned to Lyons, where he endeavoured to screen himself from the persecution of the clergy, by writing a book against Cardan, and other atheistical writers; wherein, under pretence of confuting them, he gives them in some measure the victory by the weakness of his answers. He afterward became a monk in a convent in Guienne; but being banished thence, he retired to Paris, where, to ingratiate himself with the clergy, he undertook to write *An Apology for the Council of Trent*. His books grew daily more suspected, and we are told, that Vanini, finding himself thunned by every body, and reduced to the lowest poverty, wrote to the pope, that *if he had not a good benefice soon bestowed upon him, he would in three months time overturn the whole Christian religion*. Vanini might possibly write such a letter, but it is scarcely credible that he should send it to Rome. He left Paris in 1617, and returned to Toulouse, where he infused his impious opinions into the minds of his scholars. This being discovered, he was prosecuted, and

condemned to be burnt, which was accordingly executed in 1619.

VARILLAS (Anthony) a French writer, more known than esteemed for several historical works, was born at Gueret in 1624. He published *A History of France*, beginning with Lewis XI. and ending with Henry III. *Florentine Anecdotes*, or *a Secret History of the house of Medicis*; and *A History of Religious Revolutions in Europe*. His own countrymen credit his invention at the expence of his veracity in his French and Florentine histories; and his *Revolutions in Religion*, utterly ruined his credit abroad, and exposed him to the criticisms of able men in each country. He died in 1696.

VARRO (M. Terentius) the most learned of all the Romans, born a. r. 638, and died 726, aged 88. He excelled in grammar, history, and philosophy, and wrote *De Lingua Latina*, *De Re Rustica*; a Treatise of history, Annals of famous men, Roman families, &c.

VASARI (George) a Florentine painter, born at Arezzo in Tuscany in 1514. He was first a disciple of William of Marseilles, who painted on glass, afterward of Andrea del Sarto, and lastly of Michael Angelo. He did not pay any great attention to colouring, having no very true idea of it; on which account his works, though he was an artful designer, did not acquire him the reputation he expected. He is much better esteemed as the writer of *A History of the Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, Architects*, &c. first published at Florence in 1550, undertaken at the instance of cardinal de Medicis: he died in 1578.

VAUBAN (Sebastian le Prestre) seigneur de, marshal of France, and the greatest engineer that country ever produced, was born in 1633. He displayed his knowledge of fortification in the course of many sieges, and his services were rewarded with

the first military honours. He was made governor of Lille in 1668, commissary general of the fortifications of France in 1678, governor of the maritime parts of Flanders in 1689, and a marshal of France in 1703. He died in 1707, after having brought the arts of attacking and defending fortified places to a degree of perfection unknown before. His writings on these subjects are in the highest esteem.

VAUGELAS (Claude Favre de) a most accurate and elegant French writer, born of an antient family at Chamberry in 1585. He was one of those who first corrected and refined the French language, and was the author of two important works; *Remarks on the French language*, and *A Translation of Quintus Curtius's Life of Alexander the Great, into French*. He died in 1750.

VAYER (Francis de la Mothe le) a Parisian counsellor of state, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, only brother of Lewis XIV, was born at Paris in 1588. He was admitted into the French academy in 1639. His stile was not so polite as that of his fellow academicians. He was a man of a regular conduct, like that of the ancient sages; however, his austerity and wisdom did not prevent his being suspected of having no religion. This was probably founded on certain dialogues written by him, and published under the name Orasius Tubero, and upon his shewing throughout his works in general too great an inclination to Scepticism. He was extremely afflicted at the loss of his only son, and his grief disordered him so much that he married again, though he was above 75, and had no reason to lament his first wife. He died in 1672.

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN (Otho) a Dutch painter of great esteem, born at Leyden in 1556, of genteel parents, who had him carefully educated in every branch of polite literature:

he was instructed in designing by Isaac Nicholas, and in painting by John Van Wingen. Being compelled to leave his own country on account of the troubles, and pursue his studies at Liege, he there gained the esteem of cardinal Groosbeck by his personal merit, who encouraged him to perfect them at Rome; where by his recommendation he was entertained by cardinal Maduccio. He placed himself as a disciple under Frederigo Zuccherò, and employed seven years in improving his knowledge: acquiring such a delicate manner of pencilling, with such a skill in the chiaro scuro, as distinguished him above all the painters of his time. He was extremely caressed by the emperor, the duke of Bavaria, the elector of Cologne, and the prince of Parma governor of the Netherlands; and established a great reputation throughout the low countries: he shewed his literature as well as his painting, by publishing several treatises, embellished with cuts of his own designing. Venius died at Brussels in 1634; he had two brothers, Gilbert who was an engraver, and Peter a painter, and a daughter Gertrude, who painted portraits and history in her father's manner, with great success. He had also the honour of instructing the famous Rubens in his art.

VENUS, the goddess of love and beauty, daughter of Jupiter and Dione; though others say she was formed of the froth of the sea. She married Vulcan, and is called the mother of Hymeneus, of Cupid, of Æneas, and the Graces. She loved Adonis and Anchises passionately, and was particularly adored at Paphos in Cytherea.

VERDIER (N. du) historiographer of France, author of several works, published, among others, *Abridgments of the history of England, France, Spain, &c.* However, he had the misfortune not to be able to support

port himself by the fruits of his pen, though a very prolific one.

VERGIL (Polydore) a native of Urbino, and a celebrated writer of the 16th century. He was sent over to England by pope Alexander VI. to collect the papal tribute called Peter's pence; and was so well pleased with the country, that having obtained the archdeaconry of Wells, he resolved to spend the remainder of his life in it. Here, at the command of Henry VII. he undertook to write a *History of England*, on which he spent above 12 years; it was published in 1533, and dedicated to Henry VIII; but, as M. Bayle rightly observes, the English do not much value it. He published *A Collection of Proverbs*, a treatise *De Rerum Inventoribus*, and another *On Prodigies*. In 1550 his age requiring a warmer climate, he returned to Italy, and died at Urbino in 1555: he was not a zealous Papist in all points, and of course was not disgusted with the alterations made under Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

VERONESE (Paul) see CAGLIARI.

VERROCHIO (Andrea) a Florentine, born in 1432. He was well skilled in mathematics, music, architecture, sculpture, and painting; and was the first who discovered the art of moulding off the features of the face in plaster of Paris. He died in 1488.

VERSCHURING (Henry) an eminent painter, was born at Gorcum in 1627; he was first the disciple of Dirk Goverts, but afterward of the celebrated John Both, under whose directions he practised six years: he then travelled to Rome to study antiquities. The peculiar talent of Verschuring was the representing battles and skirmishes of horsemen; he even made a campaign in 1672, to design his subjects on the spot: his genius was fruitful and happy; he finished his pictures with extraordinary neatness, and had nothing of the mannerist.

He was unfortunately cast away in a squall of wind a few leagues from Dort, in 1690.

VERTOT (Rene Ambert de) an agreeable French writer of history, born in 1655. He published at different times, *The Revolutions of Portugal*, *The Revolutions of Sweden*, and *The Revolutions of Rome*. He wrote also *The History of the order of Malta*, and some other pieces; and died in 1735.

VERTUE (George) an eminent engraver, born at London in 1684. His works are numerous, and are carefully laboured, but have no spirit nor elegance to recommend them: he was an antiquarian, and his engravings have redeemed from time and obscurity, many valuable relics of former ages.

VERULAM; see BACON.

VESALIUS (Andreas) a celebrated physician and anatomist, was born at Brussels about the year 1512. He studied physic at Paris under James Sylvius, but applied himself chiefly to anatomy, which was then very little known; dissections being esteemed unlawful and impious: and it appears from his work *De humana corporis fabrica*, that he perfected himself in this useful knowledge very early. About the year 1537, the republic of Venice made him professor in the university of Padua, where he taught anatomy for seven years; Charles V. called him to be his physician, as he was also to Philip II. king of Spain. Vesalius was now at the height of his glory, when all of a sudden he formed the design of taking a journey to Palestine, concerning which journey we are told the following story. A young Spanish nobleman he attended being believed to be dead, Vesalius obtained leave to open him to explore the true cause of his illness; but when he opened the breast he perceived symptoms of life, and saw the heart beat. The parents, not satisfied with prosecuting

cutting him for murder, accused him of impiety to the inquisition, in hopes that tribunal would punish him with greater rigour: but the king interposing, saved him on condition of his making a pilgrimage to the Holy land. He was shipwrecked on his return, and thrown upon the island of Zante, where he perished, in 1564: he was author of several works in his own way, the principal of which has been mentioned.

VESPASIAN (Titus Flavius) emperor, of the family of the Flavians, got the command of the armies of Germany and of England, and subdued the Barbarians. He governed Africa, well; but falling asleep while Nero repeated his verses, he fled, but was shortly recalled, and sent against the Jews who had revolted, whom he brought to their duty. Nero, Galba, Otho and Vitellius being dead, Vespasian was saluted emperor in 69. He was received at Rome with great joy, and sent his son Titus against the Jews, who took Jerusalem, and received a triumph with his father. He banished the philosophers from Rome, built the temple of Peace, and died in 79, aged 69. He was a great prince both in peace and war, nothing but avarice staining the lustre of his actions.

VESPUCIUS; see **AMERICUS**.

VESTA, goddess of the Earth, mother or daughter of Saturn. Numa Pompilius consecrated to her an everlasting fire, and established priestesses called Vestales to keep it, who lived 30 years in chastity.

VICTOR (Sextus Aurelius) a Roman consul and historian, who flourished under the emperors Constantius and Julian, of whose writing we have two historical works; the one *De viris illustribus urbis Romæ*, and the other, *De Cesaribus*, to which is prefixed *Libellus de origine gentis Romanæ*.

VICTORIUS (Peter) born of a noble family at Florence in 1499, was educated in a manner suitable to

his rank, and notwithstanding the poor helps in that dark age, became a man of extensive learning. His life was employed in correcting and explaining the Greek and Latin writers of antiquity; and Cicero in particular owes more to him alone, than to all his other critics and commentators added together. On this merit Cosmo duke of Tuscany gave him a professor's chair at Florence, and he was nominated a member of the senate at Florence with peculiar marks of distinction. He died in 1585.

VICTORY, a goddess of the ancients. The Romans, during their war with the Samnites, built her a temple, and dedicated to her that of Jupiter in the capitol. The Athenians painted her without wings, but she was commonly represented as a young woman (because of the inconsistency of wars) with wings, holding in one hand a crown of laurel or white olive, and in the other a branch of palm adorned with trophies.

VIDA (Marcus Hieronimus) born at Cremona, brother of Alba, an excellent poet and divine, as is abundantly seen in his *Art of Poetry*, *Christiados*, and his poem of *Chefs*; but his masterpiece is that upon the silkworms. He died 1566. He wrote also *Hymni*, *Bucolica*, *Epistola ad Jo. Math. Gibertum*, *Dialogi de Reip. Dignitate*, *Constitutiones Synodales*, *Martyrium Sancti Dalmatii*, *Libri de Magistratu*, &c.

VILLIERS; see **BUCKINGHAM**.

VINCI (Leonardo da) an illustrious Italian painter, descended from a noble Tuscan family, was born in the castle of Vinci near Florence in 1445. He was placed under Andrea Verocchio, a celebrated painter in that city, but soon surpassed him and all his predecessors so much, as to be reputed the master of the third, or golden age of modern painting. But his studies were far from terminating here; no man's genius was more universal: he applied himself to arts, to literature,

literature, to the accomplishments of the body; and he excelled in every thing he attempted. Lewis Sforza duke of Milan, prevailed on him to be director of the academy for architecture he had just established; where Leonardo soon banished all the Gothic fashions, and reduced every thing to the happy simplicity and purity of the Greek and Roman stile. By the duke's order he constructed the famous aqueduct that supplies the city of Milan with water: this canal goes by the name of Mortefana, being above 200 miles in length; and conducts the waters of the river Adda, quite to the walls of the city. In 1499, he was desired to construct some new device for the entertainment of Lewis XII. of France, who was then to make his entrance into Milan. Leonardo accordingly made a very curious automaton in the form of a lion, which marched out to meet the king, reared up on its hinder legs before him; and opening its breast, displayed an escutcheon with fleur de lys quartered on it. The disorders of Lombardy, with the misfortunes of his patrons the Sforzi, obliging Leonardo to quit Milan, he retired to Florence, where he flourished under the Medici: here he raised the envy of Michael Angelo, who was his cotemporary; and Raphael, from the study of his works, acquired his best manner of designing. At length, on the invitation of Francis I. he removed to France when above 70 years of age; where the journey and change of climate threw him into his last sickness: he languished for some months at Fontainebleau, where the king came frequently to see him; and one day rising up in his bed to acknowledge the honour done him, he fainted, and Francis supporting him, Leonardo died in his arms. His death happened in 1520. Some of his paintings are to be seen in England and other countries, but the greatest part of them are in Florence, and

France: he composed a great number of discourses on curious subjects, but none of them have been published but his *Treatise on the Art of Painting*.

VIRGIL (Polydore) see VERGIL.

VIRGILIUS (Publius Maro) the most excellent Latin poet, was born at Mantua, a. r. 683. He was a good philosopher of the academics, understood physic and mathematics, was a skilful florist, naturalist and geographer. He was in his temper exceeding good natured, and free from envy and vanity, which made his cotemporary poets love him. He was extremely difficult to please himself in his compositions: his Eclogues and Georgics are the only finished pieces he left. His *Æneis*, though a noble poem, he looked upon as imperfect, and designed to have spent three years in touching it over again, but was prevented by his death, which happened at Brundisium, now Brindi, in Italy, aged 53, and was buried at Naples.

VITELLIUS, emperor of Rome after Otho's death. By his mean cringings he got considerable preferments, as the place of proconsul in Africa, and of overseer of the works and public buildings of Rome. Being raised to the empire, he gave a loose to his passions; used to feast himself four times a day, and spend 10,000 crowns in each meal. His cruelty equalled his intemperance, and some say he killed his own mother. These proceedings made his armies revolt, and he was torn in pieces by the soldiers, and thrown into the Tyber, in 69, aged 57, of his reign nine months.

VITRUVIUS (M. Pollio) a famous architect under Augustus, to whom he dedicated his excellent treatise of architecture in 10 books.

VIVES (John Lewis) of Valentia in Spain, was one of the most learned men of his time. He studied at Paris and Louvain, and read with applause.

applause. He came over into England, taught the princess Mary (afterward queen) Latin. But speaking too freely of the divorce, king Henry imprisoned him. Being set at liberty he returned to Bruges in Flanders, where he died in 1540. His works are printed at Basil, in two volumes folio.

VIVIANI (Vincentio) a great mathematician of Italy; born of a noble family at Florence in 1621, and instructed by the illustrious Galileo. He restored the fifth book of Apollonius's Conic sections, which he published in folio, 1659, with this title; *De Maximis & Minimis Geometrica Divinatio in quantum Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi adhuc desideratum*; and was employed in conjunction with Cassini to prevent the inundations of the Tyber. Ferdinand II. great duke of Tuscany, made him his first mathematician, a title the more honourable as Galileo had borne it. In 1699, he was made one of the eight foreign associates of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, on which occasion he published three books of his divination upon Aristæus, folio, 1701, which he dedicated to the king of France; it is intitled *De locis solidis secunda Divinatio Geometrica in quinque libros injuria temporum amissos Aristæi senioris Geometra*. He died in 1703.

ULYSSES, king of Ithaca, the husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus. He left the siege of Troy, was 10 years wandering on the sea, and at last returned: his son Telegonus slew him without knowing him.

VOITURE (Vincent) of the French academy, was born at Amiens in 1592, but bred at Paris and at court. The piece that was printed under the name of his *Funeral Pomp*, contains a good part of his adventures, and his peculiar genius is very beautifully represented in the third volume of Cyrus, in the person of Gallicrates. Though he was not of

high birth, his merit recommended him to the familiarity of some persons of the greatest distinction. He attended the duke of Orleans into Languedoc during the troubles of the kingdom. Thence he was sent to negotiate some affairs in Spain, whence he crossed over to Africa to satisfy his curiosity. He was highly esteemed at Madrid, and there it was that he wrote those Spanish verses, which, on account of the purity of their diction, were ascribed to Lopez de Vega. The duke of Olivarez gave him particular marks of his favour. Twice he travelled to Rome, and was sent to Florence to notify the birth of Lewis XIV. He had several employments at court, such as steward of the household to the king, and master of the ceremonies to the duke of Orleans. He was of a very amorous complexion, which hindered his being rich, notwithstanding his lucrative employments. He died in 1648. His works were not published till after his death, in one volume, which was so well received by the public, that it went through two editions in six months. His prose is very accurate, and is at once natural and fine. His poetical essays are perhaps no less beautiful, though written with greater negligence. He had begun a little romance in prose, which he called *Alcidalis*; printed at the end of his works.

VORSTIUS (Conrade) was born in Cologne in 1569. He continued his classical studies till 1586, when they were interrupted, his family being in such poor circumstances, that they resolved to bring him up to merchandize. He spent two years in learning all such particulars as might be of service to him in trade, as arithmetic, French, and Italian: but then resumed his studies, and in 1589 was sent to Herborn, where he studied under Piscator, and began to instruct the children of persons of fashion. With some of them he went to Hei-

delberg in 1593, and there took his D. D. degree in 1594. Next year he made a visit to the universities of Switzerland, and that of Geneva. At the last mentioned place he read divinity lectures, at the request of Beza; on which occasion he acquitted himself so well, that the professorship was offered him. This he refused, on account of his being invited to a professorship in divinity at Steinfurt. He accepted of this employment, and discharged the duties of it in such a manner, as gained him great fame, and made other universities court him. In 1605, beside his professorship, he was appointed minister of Steinfurt, and other employments were also bestowed upon him. In 1610 he was invited to Leyden, in order to succeed Arminius there; and after having wavered for a year, he accepted of that offer, and went to Leyden with his family, with the most authentic testimonials of his being orthodox, and prudent in his conduct and manner of life; but he met with some insurmountable obstacles. He was charged with numberless heresies, particularly by king James, who wrote to the states against him, and gave orders to his envoy to protest against his instalment. Vorstius was obliged to resign his employment, and leave Leyden; so he retired to Tergow in 1612, where he lived undisturbed till 1619, when he was forced to leave Holland. The synod of Dort having declared him unworthy of the professorship, the states sentenced him to perpetual banishment. He lay concealed two years, till at last the duke of Holstein having got together in his dominions the remains of the Arminians, and having assigned them a spot of ground for building a city, Vorstius now found himself secure and quiet; for he retired to that country in 1622, but fell sick there a little after, and died at Tonningen the same year. He had published several books, both

against the Roman Catholics and his Protestant adversaries. He was, not without grounds, suspected of a tendency toward Socinianism.

VORTIGERN, a British king, upon the Romans quitting this island in 445. He was a careless and luxurious prince, and being threatened by the Scots and Picts, he sent to the Saxons, a people of Germany, for assistance. The Saxons came and landed in the island, an. 450, under the conduct of two brothers, Hengist and Horfa, who shortly overthrew the confederate army. The Saxons began then to pick quarrels with the Britons, which broke out into wars, and ended at last in the utter ruin of the natives. Vortigern married the daughter of Hengist, who in consideration of the marriage, got the whole province of Kent into his power. He took the king prisoner, and for his ransom obtained those provinces since called Essex, Suffex, and Middlesex. Thus the Saxons crept into authority by degrees, and Vortigern being retired to a castle which he had built in North-Wales, was burnt there.

VOSSIUS (John Gerard) of Ruremonde, a learned and laborious humanist and historian, born 1577, studied at Dort, and was at last promoted to the place of professor of history in Leyden, and called into the great school of Amsterdam. He was a man of very great reading, and wrote *De Idololatria*; *De Historicis Græcis, Latinis*; *Poetis Gr. & Lat.* *De Scientiis Mathematicis*; *De 4 artibus popularibus. Hist. Pelagianæ. Institutiones Rhetoricæ Gram. Poeticæ. Theses Chronol. & Theol.* He died in 1650.

VOSSIUS (Isaac) a man of great parts and learning, the son of John Gerard Vossius, was born at Leyden in 1618. He had no other tutor but his father, and employed his whole life in studying: his merit recommended him to a correspondence with queen Christina of Sweden; he made several journeys into Sweden by her order,

order, and had the honour to teach her the Greek language. In 1670 he came over to England, where king Charles made him canon of Windsor, though he knew his character well enough to say that there was nothing that Vossius refused to believe, excepting the Bible. He appears indeed by his publications, which are neither so numerous nor so useful as his father's, to have been a most credulous man, while he afforded many circumstances to bring his religious faith in question. He died in Windsor castle in 1688.

VOUET (Simon) a celebrated French painter, born at Paris in 1582, and bred up under his father, Lawrence Vouet, a painter of moderate abilities; but his own natural genius, and his opportunities of studying the performances of the most capital masters, enabled him to arrive at considerable eminence. He was in such repute at 20 years of age, that M. de Sancy, then going ambassador to Constantinople, took him there as his painter; and from a view of the grand signior at the audience, painted an extremely good likeness of him. From thence he went to Venice, and settling at Rome, became so famous, that beside the favours he received from pope Urban VIII. he was chosen prince of the Roman academy of St. Luke. After 14 years residence at Rome, Lewis XIII. who had allowed him a pension while he was abroad, recalled him to work in his palaces; and he furnished some of the apartments of the palaces of the Louvre, St. Germain, and Luxembourg, the galleries of cardinal Richlieu, and other public places, both with portraits and histories. His greatest perfection lay in his brisk and lively pencil, and an agreeable colouring; otherwise he was but indifferently qualified. He died in 1641, and Dorigny, who was his son-in-law, and pupil, engraved the greatest part of his works. Most of the succeeding

painters of eminence, as Le Brun, Perrier, Mignard, Le Sueur, Du Fresnoy, &c. were bred up under Vouet.

URANIA, one of the nine muses. She is represented in cloth of azure colour, crowned with stars, with a great globe in both hands, signifying that she teaches the way to heaven.

URSINUS (Zachary) one of the most famous divines amongst the Protestants in the 16th century, was born at Breslaw, the capital of Silesia, in 1534. Melancthon, the ornament of Wittemberg, where Ursinus studied, had a particular esteem and friendship for him. In 1557 Ursinus accompanied him to the conference of Worms, whence he went to Geneva, and afterward to Paris, where he made some stay. He was no sooner returned to Wittemberg, but the magistrates of Breslaw invited him to the mastership of their great school, which he accordingly accepted. Here he was not long till he was prosecuted by the clergy, for not being an orthodox Lutheran; so that Ursinus chose rather to go away, than enter into disputes with them. In 1560 he went to Zurich, where he was much esteemed by several eminent persons; but soon was taken from thence by the university of Heidelberg, which was in want of an able professor. He also attempted to preach, but finding he had not the talents requisite for the pulpit, he laid aside all thoughts that way. If he was deficient in this talent, he was admirably qualified for a professor. In 1564 he was at the conference of Maulbrun, where he spoke with great warmth against the doctrine of Ubiquity. In 1577 he was obliged to quit his professorship; when he then retired to Neustadt, and taught there. He died in 1583. He was laborious and modest, but passionate. His works were published after his death.

USHER (James) abp. of Armagh in Ireland, was born at Dublin in

158c, where he was bred under his uncle, and gave extraordinary proof of his parts and capacity. King James gave him the abprick. of Armagh in 1626. In 1640 he came into England, as thinking it unsafe to stay in the wars. The university of Leyden courted him to the place of honorary professor, and cardinal Richelieu sent him his picture, with large promises, and toleration if he would come to France; but he declined it. As he was seeing the king's execution from the countess of Peterborough's house near Whitehall, he swooned away, and being carried to his bed, is said to have prophesied what happened in England ever since. The abp. sickened a little after, and died of a pleurisy, in 1655, and was solemnly buried at Westminster, in St. Erasmus's chapel. The king of Denmark and cardinal Richelieu would gladly have bought his library. He wrote *The History of Godescalck*, a monk of the abbey of Orbay. *A Treatise of the ancient religion of Ireland*. *His chronological history or annals*. *A collection of the epistles of St Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp*. *Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*. *Syntagma de Editione 70 Interpretum*, which the learned Valesius consulted, in a letter to the abp.

VULCAN, god of subterraneous fire and metals, the son of Jupiter and Juno. His father, vexed at his ill shapes, kicked him out of Paradise, and the fall crippled him. He was the husband of Venus.

W.

WAGENSEIL (John Christopher) an ingenious and learned German, born at Nuremburg, in 1633. His reputation for learning in the university of Altorf, recommended him as a tutor to the sons of many persons of distinction, particularly to those of the count de Traun; whom he accompanied six years, in their travels over Europe. He contracted an ac-

quaintance with the learned wherever he went, and on his return in 1667, was made professor of law and history at Altorf; but eight years after he changed that of history, for that of Oriental tongues. He wrote many works in French and Latin, but his chief performance is intitled *Tela ignea Satanae*, 2 vols. 4to. 1681; which is a collection of Jewish pieces against the Christian religion, with a Latin version, and long notes of refutation.

WAGSTAFFE (Thomas) was born in 1645, and educated at the Charterhouse school under Mr. Wood. Thence he proceeded to Oxford, and in 1669 entered into holy orders. The same year he was instituted to the rectory of Martinsborough. In 1684 he was presented by king Charles II. to the chancellorship of the cathedral church of Litchfield, together with a prebend in the same church. Upon the revolution, he was deprived of his preferments for refusing the new oaths. He practised physic for many years afterward in the city of London with good success, and wore his gown all the while. In 1693 he was consecrated suffragan of Ipswich, and died in 1712, in the 67th year of his age. This great man has left behind him some specimens of his talents and his learning. He published but a few sermons, but he wrote many pieces in defence of the constitution both in church and state, with great strength of reason and perspicuity.

WAKE (William) abp. of Canterbury, was born in 1657, and educated at Oxford. When he entered into holy orders, he was appointed preacher to the society of Gray's-Inn, and in the reign of king James II. attended lord Preston, ambassador to France, as his chaplain. Upon his return to England, he distinguished himself by several tracts against Popery, particularly against the bishop of Meaux's *Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church*. After the revolution,

volution, he was appointed deputy clerk of the closter, and chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and the year following was made canon of Christ-church. In 1694 he was collated to the rectory of St. James's Westminster, and in 1701 was installed dean of Exeter. In 1705 he was consecrated to the see of Lincoln, and in 1715-16 translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth in 1737. Beside sermons; he published several pieces, particularly an English version of the *Genuine Epistles of the apostolical Fathers*, &c.

WALDO, a merchant of Lyons in the latter part of the 12th century, who applying himself to the study of the scriptures, and finding no warrant there for several of the Romish doctrines, particularly that of transubstantiation; publicly opposed them. His followers, who from him were called Waldenses, being chased from Lyons, spread over Dauphine and Provence; upon which Philip II. is said to have razed 300 gentlemen's seats, and destroyed several walled towns, to stop their growth: but this, instead of suppressing, spread them over a great part of Europe. The articles of their faith, which they drew up and dedicated to the king of France, agreed in most points with those of the present Protestants. In the year 1200, those of them in the province of Albigeois in Languedoc, from whence they were called Albigenses, stood upon their defence; upon which Philip drove them into Bohemia, Savoy, and England. The crusade against them is said to have consisted of 500,000 men, who wore their crosses on their breasts, to distinguish themselves from those who went to the Holy land, and wore them on their shoulders.

WALLACE (Sir William) the great champion of Scotland in the reign of Baliol, when the kingdom was over-run by the English, was a gentleman of low fortune, but of no-

ble birth and great spirit. Having slain an English nobleman, he absconded for some years, but gathering a great number of men like himself, he came to be proclaimed regent, as viceroy for Baliol. In a little time he made such slaughter and conquests of the English, that, according to Buchanan, he left not an Englishman in the kingdom but what was a prisoner. He entered England with an army, and returned loaden with spoil and honour, yet this procured him the envy of the nobles. Edward I. marched against him, but in vain, so that his enemies accused him of aspiring to the crown. King Edward, joined by the Scots, gave him a second battle, with success, whereupon Wallace dismissed his army, laid aside the title of general, but never ceased to infect the English. In conclusion, he was betrayed into the hands of the English, and being sent to London, was inhumanly executed by Edward's command, and his limbs hanged up in the most noted places of London and Scotland.

WALLER (Edmond) descended of a good family in Buckinghamshire was born in 1605, and educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he could not have remained long, for at 16 or 17 years of age he was chosen into the last parliament of king James I. and served as burgess for Agmondesham. In 1623 prince Charles had like to have been cast away in the road of St. André coming from Spain; upon which Mr. Waller wrote that admirable poem intitled, *Of the Danger his Majesty (being Prince) escaped in the road of St. Anders*. In 1628 he wrote a poem on *his majesty's receiving the news of the duke of Buckingham's death*. He now was known at court, and caressed by all the people of quality, who had a relish of wit and learning. He was returned burgess for Agmondesham, in the parliament which met in 1640, in which he opposed the court; as he did likewise in the beginning of the

the long parliament. In 1643, he was deeply engaged in the design for reducing the city of London, and the tower, for the service of his majesty; which being discovered, he was imprisoned, and with the rest was condemned to be hanged: but after a year's imprisonment was pardoned on paying a fine of 10,000*l*. Upon this he travelled into France, where he continued several years. Upon his return to England, he was particularly intimate with Oliver Cromwell, upon whom he wrote a panegyric in 1654, as he did a poem on his death in 1658, against which came out a severe answer. At the restoration Mr. Waller was treated with great civility by king Charles II. and afterward sat in several parliaments. He continued in the full vigour of his genius to the end of his life; his natural vivacity bore up against his years, and made his company agreeable to the last. He died in 1687, and was interred in the church-yard of Beconsfield, where a monument is erected to his memory. He was a little too inconstant in his principles, and was not naturally so steady as he was judicious; which variable temper was the cause of his losing his reputation in a great measure with both parties. His writings will immortalize his name. Though they are far from being faultless, yet the English language is not a little indebted to him.

WALLIS (Dr. John) born in 1616, was educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Queen's college, and continued so, till by his marriage he vacated his fellowship. In 1640 he received holy orders, and whilst he was chaplain to the lady Vere, he cultivated the art of decyphering. In 1643 he published *Truth tried, or Animadversions on the lord Brooke's Treatise called, The nature of Truth, &c.* The next year he was chosen one of the scribes or secretaries to the assembly of divines at Westminster.

VOL. II.

In 1647 he, with other ministers of London, who met at Sion college, subscribed a paper intitled, *A testimony to the truth of Jesus Christ, and to the solemn league and covenant, as also against the errors, heresies, and blasphemies of those times, and the toleration of them.* Dr. Peter Turner, Savilian professor of geometry in Oxford, being ejected by the parliament visitors in 1649, Mr. Wallis was appointed to succeed him in that place. In 1653 he published at Oxford a *Grammar of the English tongue in Latin*. In 1655 he entered the lists with Mr. Hobbes, and their controversy lasted a considerable time. In 1657 the doctor published his *Mathematical works*. Upon the death of Dr. Langbaine, he was chosen *custos archivorum* of the university. After the restoration he met with great respect, the king himself entertaining a favourable opinion of him, on account of some services he had done both to his royal father and himself. He was therefore confirmed in his places, admitted one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, and appointed one of the divines empowered to review the book of common prayer. He complied with the terms of the act of uniformity, and continued a steady conformist till his death. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and corresponded with many learned men. About 1690 he was engaged in a dispute with the Unitarians. He died in 1703. He speaks of himself thus: 'It hath been my endeavour all along to act by moderate principles, being willing, whatsoever side was uppermost, to promote any good design, for the true interest of religion, of learning, and of the public good.'

WALPOLE (Sir Robert) afterward earl of Orford, was born at Houghton in Norfolk in 1674. In 1700 he was chosen member of parliament for King's Lynn, which place he represented in several succeeding parliaments;

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ments; in 1705, he was made one of the council to prince George of Denmark as lord high admiral; in 1707, was made secretary at war; and in 1709, treasurer of the navy. On the change of the ministry the year following he was removed from all his places, and in 1711, was voted by the house of commons guilty of notorious corruption in his office as secretary at war: it was therefore resolved that he should be committed to the Tower, and expelled the house. As the whigs however considered him as a kind of martyr in their cause, the borough of Lynn rescued him, and tho' the house declared his election void, yet they persisted in their choice, and he sat in the next parliament. On the accession of George I. he was appointed paymaster general of the forces, and a privy counsellor; but on a disagreement two years after between him and Mr. Secretary Stanhope, he resigned, turned patriot of course, and opposed the ministry. It was on the day of his resignation, he brought in the bill for the famous *Sinking fund*. Early in 1720 he was again made paymaster of the forces, and the complaisance of the courtier began once more to appear: nor was it long before he acquired full ministerial power, as first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. The measures of his administration during the long time he remained prime minister have been often canvassed with all the severity of critical inquiry; and variously determined. Tho' he has been called the father of corruption, and is said to have boasted that he knew every man's price; yet the opposition prevailed over him in 1742, and obliged him to resign all his places. He was screened from any farther resentment from the house of commons by a peerage, being created earl of Orford, and gratified with a pension of 4000 *l.* a year. He died in 1745. There are several political pamphlets of his writing in the early part of his life.

WALSH (William) an English critic and poet, the son of Joseph Walsh Esq; of Abberley in Worcester-shire, was born about the year 1660. He became a gentleman commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree. His writings are printed among the works of the Minor poets, printed in 1749. He was made gentleman of the horse in queen Anne's reign, and died in 1708. Mr. Pope, whose friendship he enjoyed, has celebrated his character in the *Essay on Criticism*.

WALSINGHAM (Sir Francis) was born in Kent, bred in King's college, Cambridge, travelled, and returning, was sent ambassador into France; and in 1573 was made secretary of state at home. He had a quick apprehension, a solid judgment, and reserved converse. He would say, *speak no more than you may safely retreat from without danger, or fairly go through with, without opposition*. He could overthrow any business by undertaking it; and maintained 53 agents in foreign courts, and 18 spies. In fine he was a studious, temperate and public-spirited man. He died in 1590, and left some extraordinary books of politics.

WALTON (Bryan) bp. of Chester, a learned English divine, who gained great reputation by his edition of the Polyglot bible, with his *Prolegomena* in the beginning, which is more exact, says father Simon, than any other which had been published on that subject. He died in 1661.

WALTON (Isaac) a judicious biographer, and, as Langbaine calls him, the common father of all anglers, was born in 1593. He appears to have followed the trade of a linen draper in the city of London, and to have retired into the country about the year 1642, with a competence. He wrote the lives of *Dr. Donne*, *Sir Henry Wotton*, *Mr. Hooker*, the author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, and of the *pious*

pious *Mr. George Herbert*, which were collected and published in an 8vo. vol. 1675: when he was in his 83d. year he added, *The Life of Dr. Sanderson bishop of Lincoln*, published with several of the bishop's pieces in 1677. As fishing had been his favourite amusement, he published in 1653 a very elegant treatise under the title of *The Compleat Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation*, 12mo. adorned with curious cuts; which is an entertaining and instructive work: it went through five editions in the author's life time, and has lately been reprinted. He died in 1683, at Winchester.

W A N S L E B (John Michael) a learned German, born at Erford in Thuringia, where his father was a Lutheran minister, in 1635. He was taught the Oriental tongues by Job Ludolf, who sent him at his own expence to print his Ethiopic Dictionary, which came out at London in 1661. On his return to Germany, Ernest the pious, duke of Saxe-gotha, sent him to Ethiopia, to establish a correspondence with the Abyssines, and promote the Protestant religion among them. He set out in 1663, and went to Egypt; but the patriarch of Alexandria dissuading him from his purpose, and duke Ernest being displeased with his conduct, instead of returning home, he went to Rome, abjured his religion, and turned Dominican. In 1670 he was commissioned by Colbert to return to the East to purchase Mss. and medals for the king of France's library: he continued in Egypt two years, and transmitted to France 334 Mss. but was recalled with dissatisfaction for some particulars in his conduct. He might however have had preferment in France, if his irregular manners had not been his hindrance: after therefore living neglected for two or three years, he died in 1679. He published some descriptive accounts of Egypt.

WARD (Dr. Seth) an English prelate, chiefly famous for his knowledge in mathematics and astronomy, was born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire; about the year 1617. He was admitted of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he applied with great vigor to his studies, particularly to mathematics; and was chosen fellow of his college. He was involved not a little in the consequences of the civil war, but soon after the restoration obtained the bishopric of Exeter; in 1667, he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1671, was made chancellor of the order of the garter: he was the first Protestant bishop that enjoyed that honour, and he procured it to be annexed to the see of Salisbury. Bp. Ward was one of those unhappy persons who have the misfortune to survive their senses; which happened in consequence of a fever ill cured; he lived to the revolution without knowing any thing of the matter, and died in 1690. He was the author of several Latin works in mathematics and astronomy, which were thought excellent in their day; but their use has been superseded by later discoveries and the Newtonian philosophy.

WARD (Dr. John) was the son of a dissenting minister, and born at London in 1679. He for some years kept a school in Tenter-alley, Moorfields, but rendered himself so eminent in the study of antiquity, that in 1720 he was chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham college: in 1723, during the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton, he was elected a fellow of the royal society; and in 1752, one of the vice presidents, in which office he was continued to his death. He was elected one of the trustees of the British Museum in 1753; and died at Gresham college in 1758. The work for which he is best known, is his *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, which is a considerable addition to the history of learning in our country.

WARE (Sir James) the son of Sir James Ware, auditor general of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1604; was knighted, and in 1632 succeeded his father in that office. He suffered much during the civil war, and was forced to retire to France; but on the restoration was reinstated in his offices of auditor general and privy counsellor: and died at Dublin in 1666. His works, which are numerous, relate chiefly to the history and antiquities of Ireland.

WARHAM (William) abp. of Canterbury, was born at Oakley in Hampshire, bred at Winchester, and at New-college in Oxon. He was made law professor, and master of the rolls by king Henry VII. and was then sent ambassador to Philip duke of Burgundy. At his return he was made bp. of London, and soon after lord chancellor of England, which office he executed several years after his translation from thence to Canterbury. He died in 1532.

WATERLAND (Dr. Daniel) a learned English divine who distinguished himself greatly in theological controversies, was born in 1683 at Wafely in Lincolnshire, of which place his father was rector. He had his academical learning at Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he drew up a useful tract which went through several editions, intitled, *Advice to a young Student, with a Method of Study for the first four years*. In 1713 he became master of the college, was soon after appointed chaplain to George I. and in 1720, preached the first course of lectures founded by lady Moyer in defence of our Lord's divinity. He went through several promotions, and at the time of his death in 1740, was canon of Windsor, archdeacon of Middlesex, and vicar of Twickenham. Beside his controversial writings, he published two volumes of sermons.

WATTEAU (Anthony), a French painter born at Valenciennes in 1684,

of mean parents who were ill able to cultivate his talents as they deserved. At first he worked under an ordinary master in the country, but his ambition carrying him to Paris, he procured employment under a scene painter at the opera house; and as his genius began to expand, he aspired to a prize in the academy which he gained. He found means afterward to obtain the king's pension, which enabled him to see Rome, an opportunity he had long wished for. He was much noticed there, as he was afterward in England, where he staid a year; but his health declining he returned to France to restore it, where he died in the prime of his life in 1721, a martyr, as was imagined, to his industry. Watteau was a painter of great merit, considering his years and other disadvantages; all his skill being of his own acquiring: Vandyke and Rubens were the masters he copied, after his studies became liberal; he chiefly painted conversation pieces, in which the airs of his heads are much admired.

WATTS (Dr. Isaac) a learned and eminent dissenting minister, was born at Southampton in 1674, of parents eminent for piety, and considerable sufferers for conscience sake. In 1690 he was sent up to London for academical education, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Rowe; and in 1696 was himself engaged as tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, bart. at Stoke Newington. He began to preach in 1698, and met with general acceptance; and after officiating for three years as an assistant to the rev. Dr. Isaac Chauncy, he succeeded him in his pastoral charge in 1702, and continued to preside over that church as long as he lived. He died in 1748; and it may be questioned whether any author before him ever appeared with equal reputation on such a variety of subjects both in prose and verse as he did. As a philosopher, his writings are universal

verbal esteem; and as a poet, his *Vision of David's Psalms*, adapted to the language of the New Testament, is so elegantly and happily executed, that nothing, probably, but the idea of paying too great a compliment to a nonconformist prevents their taking place of the miserable antiquated metre of Sternhold and Hopkins, or of the feeble efforts of Tate and Brady, which our ears are disgusted with in all our churches. His works, beside being printed separately, were all collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1753.

WECHEL (Christian) was a famous printer at Paris before the middle of the 16th century. His editions were so extremely correct, that the errata of a folio volume did not, sometimes, contain above two faults. He was brought into trouble in 1534, for having sold a book of Erasmus, *De usu interdicto carniū*, which had been censured by the faculty of divinity. According to some authors, he fell into poverty, by an immediate curse of God, for printing an anonymous work, in which the author made infants complain of God's injustice, for damning them before baptism; and it is melancholy to reflect how easy it is in some places, for those who publish curses, to fulfil them. The reality of this curse is however to be doubted, as Andrew Wechel his son was likewise a very able printer.

WENTWORTH; see STRAF-FORD.

WESSELUS (John) one of the most learned men in the 15th century, was born in Groningen about 1419. He studied at Swoll, but never embraced a monastic life. Some say he travelled into Greece and the Levant, to acquire the greater skill in the Greek and Hebrew tongues. However this be, his great reputation won him the singular esteem of Francis della Rovere, general of the Franciscans. Wesselus attended him to the council of Basil, and was con-

sulted and admired in some public disputations. His Patron having been elected pope by the name of Sixtus IV. continued his favour to him, and offered him all kinds of preferment; but Wesselus desired only one copy of the bible in Hebrew and Greek out of the Vatican library. The pope thought this a very stupid request. Why did you not, says he, rather desire a mitre or some such thing? Because I do not want one, replied Wesselus. His request was granted; he left Rome, and returned to his native country, where he was universally beloved. He died at Groningen in 1489. He was justly called the forerunner of Luther. Part of his writings are lost.

WETSTEIN (John James) a very learned German divine, born at Basil in 1693. On his admission to the ministry he maintained a thesis *de variis Novi Testamenti lectionibus*, in which he shewed that the great variety of readings of the New Testament afford no argument against the authenticity of the text. He had made these various readings the object of his attention; and travelled into foreign countries to examine all the Mss. he could come at: in 1730, he published *Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci editionem accuratissimam, e vetustissimis Codd. Mss. denuo procurandam*. Some divines dreading his unsettling the present text, procured a decree of the senate of Basil against his undertaking, and even got him prohibited from officiating in the ministry; on which he went to Amsterdam, where the Remonstrants named him to succeed the famous Le Clerc, then superannuated, as professor of philosophy and history. At last he published his *Edition of the New Testament*, in 2 vols. folio, 1752; in which he left the text as he found it, placing the various readings, with a critical commentary underneath: subjoining two epistles of Clemens Romanus, till then

unknown to the learned; but discovered by him in a Syriac Mss. of the New Testament. He died in 1754.

WHARTON (Henry) an English divine of uncommon abilities, born in 1662, at Worstead in Norfolk, of which parish his father was vicar. He was chaplain to abp. Sancroft, vicar of Minister in the isle of Thanet, and rector of Chartham, but died young in 1695, in consequence of his immoderate studies. His principal works are his *Anglia Sacra*, 2 vols. folio. *Historia de Episcopis & Decanis Londoniensibus*, &c. ad annum 1540.

WHEARE (Degory) was born at Jacobstow in Cornwall in 1573. He was chosen by the celebrated Camden to be the first reader of the historical lecture he founded at Oxford, and was soon after made principal of Gloucester-hall; which place with his lectureship he held to the time of his death, which happened in 1647. He published *De ratione & methodo legendi historias Dissertatio*, 8vo. 1625; *Parentatio Historica*; with other things.

WHEELER (Sir George) was the son of col. Wheeler of Charing in Kent, and was born in 1650 at Breda, where his parents as royalists were then in exile. He travelled through various parts of Greece and the East, in company with Dr. James Spon of Lyons; and taking orders on his return, was installed a prebend of Durham, made vicar of Basingstoke, and afterward rector of Houghton le Spring. He published an account of his *Travels* in 1682 in folio; and in 1689, his *Observations on ancient edifices of churches yet remaining in the East*, compared with Eusebius: also *The Protestant monastery, or Christian geonomics*. He died in 1724.

WHICHCOT (Dr. Benjamin) was born in Shropshire in 1609, and educated at Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow of his college, and was an excellent tutor and instructor of youth. He was afterward made pro-

voct of King's college, where he was a most vigilant and prudent governor, a great encourager of learning and good order, and by his wise management of the estate of the college, he brought it into a very flourishing condition. After he left Cambridge he came to London, and was chosen minister of Black-friars, where he continued till the fire of London, and then retired to a donative, which he had at Milton near Cambridge, where he preached constantly, and relieved the poor. In 1668 he was presented to the rectory of St. Laurence Jewry; but during the building of that church, he preached for about the space of seven years before the court of aldermen at Guild-hall-chapel, with great approbation. When his church was built, he constantly officiated twice a week, and gained the general love and respect of his parish. He died in 1683. Dr. John Tillotson, preached his funeral sermon, in which his character is drawn to great advantage. His *selected Sermons* were printed at London in 1698, with a preface, by the late earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristicks*.

WHIGS, in English history, a party in opposition to the Tories. These distinctions were not known until about the middle of the reign of Charles II. when the courtiers reproached their antagonists with an affinity to the fanatical conventiclers in Scotland, who were known by the name of whigs; the country party in return found a resemblance between the courtiers and the popish banditti in Ireland, who were called tories. See **TORIES**.

WHISTON (William) an English divine of great parts, uncommon learning, and of a singular character, was born at Norton near Twycrosse in the county of Leicester, where his father was rector, in 1667. He was admitted of Clarehall, Cambridge, where he pursued his studies, particular

cularly in the mathematics, and commenced tutor, which his ill health at length forced him to decline. Having entered into orders, he in 1694 became chaplain to Dr. More bp. of Norwich; and in this station he published his first work intitled *A New Theory of the Earth, &c.* in which he undertook to prove the Mosaic doctrine of the earth perfectly agreeable to reason and philosophy: which work, though it was wrote against by Mr. John Keil, brought no small reputation to the author. In the beginning of this century he was made Sir Isaac Newton's deputy, and afterward his successor, in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics; when he resigned a living he had in Suffolk, and went to reside at Cambridge. About this time he published several scientific works explanatory of the Newtonian philosophy; and he had the honour of being one of the first, if not the very first, who rendered those principles popular and intelligible to the generality of readers. About the year 1710, he was known to have adopted Arian principles, and was forming projects to support and propagate them; among other things he had translated *The Apostolical Constitutions* into English, which favoured the Arian doctrine, and which he asserted to be genuine. The consequence was, that he was deprived of his professorship, and banished the university: he nevertheless pursued his scheme by publishing the next year, his *Primitive Christianity reviewed*, 4 vols. 8vo. for which the convocation fell upon him very vehemently. On his expulsion from Cambridge Mr. Whitton settled in London, where without suffering his zeal to be intimidated, he continued to write, and to propagate his primitive Christianity with as much ardour as if he had been in the most flourishing circumstances. He lived long in this way, occasionally supported by contributions among his friends, attack-

ing Athanasianism, reading lectures in philosophy, astronomy, and even divinity, and publishing books from time to time: in 1748 he wrote *Memoirs of his own Life and Writings*, which contain some curious particulars. He died in 1752.

WHITBY (Dr. Daniel) a very learned English writer, was born in 1638, and bred at Oxford; where in 1664 he was elected perpetual fellow of his college. He afterward became chaplain to Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, who collated him in 1668 to the prebend of Yatisbury in that church, and soon after to that of Husbourn and Burbach. In 1672 he was admitted chanter of the said church, on the death of Mr. John South, and then, or soon after, rector of St. Edmund's church in Salisbury. He was made a prebendary of Taunton Regis in 1696, and died in 1726. He was ever strangely ignorant of worldly affairs, even to a degree, that is scarcely to be conceived. His writings are numerous and well known; particularly his *Commentary on the New Testament*.

WHITEFIELD (George) the celebrated preacher among the people called Methodists, was born in the year 1714, at the Bell in the city of Gloucester, which was then kept by his mother. At about 12 years of age he was put to a grammar school, but his mother entering into a second marriage which proved a disadvantageous one, he when about 15 put on a blue apron and served her in the capacity of a drawer or waiter. After continuing about a year in this servile employment, she turned over the business to his brother, who marrying, and George not agreeing with his sister-in-law, he left the inn: sometime after, meeting with an old schoolfellow then a servitor in Pembroke college, Oxford, he was induced to attempt getting into the same college in a like capacity, and succeeded. Here Mr. Whitefield, who

from his own account appears to have always had a strong tincture of enthusiasm in his constitution from his very childhood, distinguished himself by the austerities of his devotion, and acquired considerable eminence in some religious assemblies in that city. At the age of 21, the fame of his piety recommended him so effectually to Dr. Benson, then bp. of Gloucester, that he made him a voluntary offer of ordination. Immediately after this regular admission into the ministry, Mr. Whitefield applied himself to the most extraordinary, the most indefatigable duties of his character, preaching daily in prisons, fields, and open streets, wherever he thought there would be a likelihood of making proselytes. Having at length made himself universally known in England, he embarked for America, where the tenets of Methodism began to spread very fast under his friends, the Wesleys; and first determined upon the institution of the orphan-house at Georgia, which he afterward effected. After a long course of peregrination, his fortune increased, as his fame extended among his followers, and he erected two very extensive buildings for public worship, under the name of tabernacles; one in Tottenham Court Road, and the other in Moorfields. Here, with the help of some assistants, he continued for several years, attended by very crowded congregations, and quitting the kingdom only occasionally. Beside the two tabernacles already mentioned, Mr. Whitefield, by being chaplain to the countess dowager of Huntingdon, was connected with two other religious meetings, one at Bath, and the other at Tunbridge, chiefly erected under that lady's patronage. By a lively, fertile, and penetrating genius, by the most unwearied zeal, and by a forcible and persuasive delivery, he never failed of the desired effect upon his ever crowded and admiring audi-

ences. America however, which always engaged much of his attention, was destined to close his eyes; and he died at Newberry, about forty miles from Boston in New England, in 1770. His *Sermons* are well known.

WHITEHEAD (Paul) a celebrated satirist, the son of a taylor, was born in Westminster in the year 1710, and put apprentice to a woollen draper. Unhappily he became acquainted with Mr. Fleetwood the manager of Drury lane theatre, who in one of his difficulties, prevailed on Whitehead to become joint security with him for the payment of 3000*l.* which Fleetwood failing to discharge, his deluded friend was reduced to take refuge in the liberties of the Fleet prison for a considerable time. It was principally owing to him that the town was well diverted about 30 years since with the burlesque procession calculated to ridicule the anniversary parade of the society of Free Masons, whose public appearance has been discontinued from that time. He was very active on the part of Sir George Vandeput in the famous contested Westminster election in 1749; frequently heading numerous bodies of electors in person, and supplying the press with electioneering squibs. He was indeed generally reputed a rank tory, heightened with a strong tincture of the jacobite; for which supposition the frequent sneers at the house of Hanover to be met with in his writings, furnished no small countenance. But if we pay any regard to the spirit of independence, and public virtue he likewise manifests, his attachment to tyrants from principle, may justly be questioned. The truth seems to be that having a turn to satire, the party he adhered to, was as much owing to accident as to choice: whether such conduct is consistent with any valuable principles, is another question. Sir Francis Dashwood, since lord Le Despencer, became

came Mr. Whitehead's patron, and when he rose to power under lord Bute, he procured a patent place of 800*l* a year for his favourite bard, which he enjoyed to his death in 1774. He bestowed among other legacies, the uncommon one of his heart, to his noble friend; who deposited it in a solemn manner, in a mausoleum erected for that purpose, in his garden at High Wycomb in Buckinghamshire. His principal writings, are *Manners*, a satire; *Honour*, a satire; *The State Dunces*, a satire; *The Gymnasiad*, a mock heroic poem; and an *Epistle to Dr. Thompson*: his smaller pieces in prose and verse, are numerous; but he could never be prevailed on to collect and publish them. He spent three days before his death in burning MSS.

WHITELOCK (Bulstrode) was born at London in 1605; and became eminent for his skill in the common-law, as well as in other studies. In the beginning of the long parliament he was chosen a burgess for Marlow in Bucks, and was appointed chairman of the committee for drawing up the charge against the earl of Strafford, and one of the managers against him, at his trial. He was appointed one of the lay-gentlemen to sit among the assembly of divines, in which he made a speech concerning the *jus divinum* of church government by presbytery. In 1648 he retired into the country, that he might not have any concern in the king's trial. In 1649 he was constituted keeper of the king's library and medals, which in 1647 he had hindered from being sold. In 1653 he went ambassador to Sweden. In 1656 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons *pro tempore*, and the year following was summoned by Oliver the protector to sit in the other house, by the name of Bulstrode lord Whitelocke. In 1659 he was president of the council of state, and one

of the committee of safety. He soon after retired into the country, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1676. We are told, that he acquitted himself with great success and reputation in all his employments, foreign and domestic. Several of his speeches were published; and beside his *Memorials of the English affairs*, he wrote many other pieces.

WITGIFT (Dr. John) abp. of Canterbury, was born about the year 1530, and bred at Cambridge. In 1560 he entered into holy orders, and soon after became chaplain to Dr. Richard Cox, bp. of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Feverham in Cambridgeshire. In 1563 he was admitted lady Margaret's professor of divinity in the university, in which place he behaved himself so well, that in 1566 his salary was augmented by the university, from 40 marks to 20 pounds. About 1565 he became chaplain to the queen. In 1567 he commenced D. D. his thesis being *Papa est ille Antichristus*. In 1568 he was made prebendary in the cathedral of Ely. In 1570 he compiled a body of new statutes for the university, and next year served the office of vice-chancellor. In 1573 he was made dean of Lincoln, in 1574 was consecrated bp. of Worcester, and soon after was appointed vice-president of Wales. In 1583 he succeeded Dr. Grindal in the abpk. of Canterbury. In 1595 he obtained the queen's letters patent, licensing him to found an hospital at Croydon, which was finished in 1599. He died in 1604. Stowe, in his *Annals* tells us, that he was a man born for the benefit of his country and the good of the church, wherein he ruled with such moderation, that he continued in his prince's favour all his life.

WICKLIFFE (John) professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and forerunner of Luther in the great work of religious reformation, was born

born in the north of England about the year 1324. About the year 1365; he had been chosen by the seculars, head of a college founded at Oxford for the scholars of Canterbury; but the newly admitted monks resolved to prefer a regular to that dignity: and the contels rose to that height, that Wickliffe and the seculars appealed to pope Urban V. who decided against him, and obliged him to resign. He then retired to the living of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, of which he had been some time possessed, strongly prejudiced against the church of Rome; against the jurisdiction of which, he preached and taught openly. He was for this twice summoned to a council at Lambeth by the archbishop Simon Sudbury, to give an account of his doctrines; but being countenanced by the duke of Lancaster, was both times dismissed without condemnation. Wickliffe therefore continued to spread his new principles as usual, adding to them doctrines still more alarming; which proved so agreeable, that he drew after him a great number of disciples. Upon this William Courtnay abp. of Canterbury called another council in 1382, which condemned 24 propositions of Wickliffe and his disciples; and obtained a declaration of Richard II. against all who should preach them: but while these proceedings were agitating, Wickliffe died at Lutterworth, leaving many works behind him for the establishment of his doctrines. His *Trialogus* is however the principal treatise of his writing that has been printed. Many anathemas were published against him, but luckily not till after his death.

WICQUEFORT (Abraham de) famous for his embassies and writings, was born in Holland in 1598; but leaving his country young, he lived 32 years in France as resident from the elector of Brandenburg. He was ordered to leave that court in 1658,

on being discovered to have sent secret intelligence to Holland and other places; but before he set out, was committed to the Bastille, where he remained till the year following. After this the duke of Brunswic Lunenburg made him his resident at the Hague, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in 1675, on a like accusation. In 1679 he made his escape, and died in 1682. His principal work is intitled *L'Ambassadeur & ses Fonctions*; beside which he wrote *A History of the United Provinces*, and made some good translations of books of Travels from the German and Spanish.

WILKINS (Dr. John) a most ingenious and learned English bishop, was the son of a goldsmith of Oxford, and was born in 1614. He adhered to the parliament during the civil wars, by whom he was made warden of Wadham college in 1648: he married afterward the sister of Oliver Cromwel, and procured a dispensation to retain his wardenship notwithstanding. Richard Cromwel made him master of Trinity college, Cambridge, from which he was ejected on the restoration. He then became preacher to Gray's inn, rector of St. Laurence Jewry, London, dean of Rippon, and in 1668 was promoted to the bishopric of Chester: he died in 1672. Bp. Wilkins thought it prudent to submit to the powers in being; he therefore subscribed to the solemn league and covenant, while it was enforced, and was equally ready to swear allegiance to king Charles, when he was restored: this, with his moderate spirit toward dissenters, rendered him not very agreeable to churchmen. His mathematical and philosophical works, which contain many ingenious and curious pieces, considering when they were wrote, have been collected in 1 vol. 8vo. he published also some theological tracts.

WILLIAM I. the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, was the first Norman king of England. His victory over king Harold procured him the crown, an. 1066. Being landed, he gave orders not to waste the country, for that *they ought to spare their own*. The English had then a hopeful young prince, Edgar Atheling, whom they designed to place upon the throne, but Morcar and Edwin, brothers of king Harold's widow, expected the choice themselves, and therefore withdrew their forces and returned home. Duke William marched up to London, and was met by prince Edgar, the nobles, Morcar and Edwin, who swore fidelity, and crowned him on Christmas-day at Westminster. William began to deprive the cities of their ancient liberties, to set up his Norman laws and schools, and for his better security built the tower of London, &c. exacted unreasonable taxes, and destroyed no less than 36 churches, that he might have the more room for hunting, which was his darling diversion. But as his reign was severe, so it proved turbulent, at home and abroad: He fell upon the French king's dominions, over-run le Veuxia, François, and burnt the town of Manle, but he was so much fatigued with this siege, that he fell sick and died in 1087.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, king of England, succeed William the Conqueror, whose third son he was. He was crowned at Westminster, in 1087. Robert his eldest brother, to recover his right, landed at Southampton, but was pacified with the promise of 3000 marks yearly, and of the kingdom to his heirs. There was a great contest between this prince and Anselm, abp. of Canterbury, the king not allowing the abp. to acknowledge any pope, without his leave. Pope Urban II. sent the abp. the pall, so that Rufus was

stain to continue him in his see. He built Westminster-hall, raised Carlisle from ruins, founded several hospitals, and died, being accidentally killed in the New-forest by an arrow levelled at a deer, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, of his reign 14, and was buried at Winchester.

WILLIAM III. king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was the son of William of Nassau prince of Orange, and of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. of England, and was born at the Hague in 1650. He was carefully educated by the famous De Witt, and his character is thus expressed by Mr. Hume: "Silent and thoughtful; given to hear and to inquire; of a sound and steady understanding; firm in what he once resolved or once denied; strongly intent on business, little on pleasure: by these virtues he engaged the attention of all men." The Dutch, when almost ruined by the united force of Lewis XIV. of France, and Charles II. of England, vested him with the authority of Stadtholder in 1672; when if the difficulty of circumstances deprived him of all the success his endeavours in the service of his country merited, his courage and conduct were put to the greater trials, and were universally applauded. During the congress at Nimeguen, he came over to England in 1677, and married the lady Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of York; and when his father-in-law was weakly labouring to subvert both the religious and political constitution of his kingdoms, the prince was strongly invited over by the greatest men of England to assist them in the preservation of their laws and liberty. He accordingly landed with a small force at Torbay, Nov. 5. 1688, and the principal strength of the kingdom abandoning the insatuated king, and flocking to his standard, James in a panic withdrew to France, and left the people to place the

the prince and princess of Orange in the vacant throne. Queen Mary died of the small-pox in 1695: her husband was acknowledged as king of England in the treaty of Ryswic in 1697, but leaving no issue behind him at his death in 1702, was succeeded by the princess Anne, the second daughter of James II. who had married prince George of Denmark.

WILLIAM, monk, and library keeper of Malmesbury, in the reign of king Stephen, made a judicious collection of whatever he found on record of English history, from the arrival of the Saxons, to the 8th year of Stephen, 1142. This is intitled *De Gestis Regum Anglorum*, in five books; with an appendix, which he styles *Historiæ Novellæ*, in two more. He has had the highest commendations given him by some of our best critics in English history.

WILLIAM of Newbury, so called from a monastery in Yorkshire of which he was a member, wrote a history which begins at the conquest, and ends at the year 1197. His Latin stile is preferred to that of Matthew Paris; and he is intitled to particular praise, for his honest regard to truth, in treating the fables of Jeffery of Monmouth with the contempt they deserve; as well as for expressing his approbation of Henry II's design of reforming the clergy by bringing them under the regulation of the secular power.

WILLIAM of Poitiers, chaplain to king William the Conqueror, wrote a fair account of the Norman revolution, that has found good credit with most of our historians.

WILLIAM, abb. of Tyre, was a learned prelate, who in the reign of Henry II. was sent to implore all the powers of Europe to aid the Holy Land by a new crusade. He has left *A History of the Holy Wars*, from their commencement to the year 1183, which in matter and stile is far supe-

rior to any other of that, or many preceding ages.

WILLIAM of Wykeham, bp. of Winchester, was born in the village of Wykeham in the county of Southampton in 1324. He had his education at Winchester and Oxford. Having continued near six years in the university, his patron Nicholas Wedal, governor of the province of Southampton, took him into his family, and appointed him his counsellor and secretary. He could not have made choice of a fitter person for that employment, no man in that age writing or speaking more politely than Wykeham. For this reason Edington, bishop of Winchester, lord high-treasurer of the kingdom, appointed him his secretary three years after, and also recommended him to king Edward III. who took him into his service. Being skilled in geometry and architecture, he was appointed surveyor of the royal buildings, and also chief justice in Eyre: he it was who superintended the building of Windsor-castle. He was afterward chief secretary of state, and keeper of the privy-seal; and in 1367, succeeded Edington in the see of Winchester. A little after he was appointed lord high-chancellor, and president of the privy council. That he might well discharge the several functions of his employments both ecclesiastical and civil, he endeavoured, on one hand, to regulate his own life according to the strictest maxims, and to promote such parish priests only, as were able to give due instructions to their parishioners, and at the same time led exemplary lives: on the other hand, he did all in his power to cause justice to be exactly administered. In 1371 he resigned his chancellorship, and some time after the great seal. Edward being returned to England, after having carried on a very successful war in France, found his exchequer in great disorder. The duke

duke of Lancaster, one of his sons, at the head of several lords, having brought complaints against the clergy, who then enjoyed most posts in the kingdom, the king removed them from their employments. But the laymen, who were raised to them, behaved so ill, that the king was forced to restore the ecclesiastics. The duke of Lancaster shewed strong animosity to the clergy, and set every engine at work to ruin Wykeham. He impeached him of extortion, and of disguising things, and obliged him to appear at the King's-bench. He got such judges appointed as condemned him; and not satisfied with depriving him of all the temporalities of his bishopric, he advised Edward to banish him; but this prince rejected the proposal, and afterward restored to Wykeham all that he had been divested of. Richard II. was but eleven years old, when Edward died, whereby the Duke of Lancaster had an easy opportunity of reviving the accusations against the bp. of Winchester: nevertheless Wykeham cleared himself. Then he founded two noble colleges, the one in Oxford, the other in Winchester. Whilst he was exerting his utmost endeavours to improve these two fine foundations, he was recalled to court, and, in a manner, forced to accept of the office of lord high chancellor in 1389. Having excellently discharged the duties of that employment for three years, he obtained leave to resign it, foreseeing the disturbances that were going to break out. Being returned to his church, he finished his college, and built there so magnificent a cathedral, that it almost equals that of St. Paul's in London. He laid out several sums in things advantageous to the public and to the poor; notwithstanding which, in 1397 he was in great danger: for he and some others were impeached of high treason in open parliament; however, he was again fully cleared,

From that time till his death, he kept quiet in his diocese, and there employed himself in all the duties of a good prelate. He died in 1404, in the 81st year of his age.

WILLIAMS (Dr. John) an English prelate of great abilities and distinguished character, was the youngest son of Edward Williams Esq; of Aber Conway in Carnarvonshire, and was born in 1582. His application was as uncommon as his talents, and yet he was not so remarkable for his learning, as for his skill and dexterity in business. After several promotions in the church, he was, when dean of Westminster, made lord keeper of the great seal of England, on the removal of lord chancellor Bacon, and bp. of Lincoln; but not proving agreeable to the duke of Buckingham, he was removed by Charles I. and there being a settled misunderstanding between him and Laud, he was by the abp's contrivance fined 10,000*l.* in the star chamber, suspended, and sent to the Tower, where he remained three years and a half. At length the house of Lords sent the usher of the black rod to demand the bp. of Lincoln from the lieutenant of the Tower; upon which he was brought to the parliament house, and took his place among his brethren. When the earl of Strafford came to be impeached in parliament, bp. Williams, according to bp. Hacker, defended the rights of the bishops to vote in cases of blood, in a very significant speech; though lord Clarendon relates the direct contrary. In 1641, he was advanced to the abpk. of York, and in the same year opposed the bill for depriving the bps. of their seats in the house of lords, in a long speech; which had influence enough to lay the bill asleep for five months. He was personally active on behalf of the king during the civil war; but after he was beheaded, spent about a year in sorrow, study, and devotion, and died in 1650. He

published a book against abp. Laud's innovations in church discipline; he new clothed the old ruinous body of Westminster abbey; built the beautiful library of St. John's college, Cambridge, and a compleat chapel at Lincoln college, Oxford: being moreover a man of great generosity, hospitality, and charity, to gentlemen of narrow fortunes, and to poor scholars in both universities.

WILLIS (Dr. Thomas) a celebrated English physician, was born in 1621, and bred at Oxford, where he, among the other scholars, who continued there, bore arms for his majesty's defence in 1642, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of physic, in which faculty he took the degree of bachelor in 1646. The garrison of Oxford being surrendered to the parliament, he applied himself to the practice of his profession, and appropriated a room in his house to be an oratory for divine service, according to the church of England, to which he sincerely adhered, even to the danger of his life. In 1660 he became Sedleian professor, and took the degree of doctor of physic. In 1664 he discovered the famous medicinal spring at Astropp near Brackley. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and fellow of the college of physicians in London, but refused the honour of knighthood. His practice was more considerable, than that of any of the physicians his contemporaries. He died in 1675. His character is drawn to great advantage by Dr. John Fell, dean of Christchurch, and bishop of Oxford, in a postscript added to the preface of our author's *Pharmacutice rationalis*.

WILLIS (Brown) grandson of the famous physician, and an eminent antiquarian, was born in Dorsetshire in 1682. He was educated in Westminster school, where the solemnity of the adjoining abbey engaged his admiration, and impressed his mind with an early love of antiquities: and

from thence removed to Christ church, Oxford. During the course of his life, he visited almost all the cathedrals in England and Wales, which journeys he used to call his pilgrimages; and published *Surveys* of them in 4 vols. 4to: he wrote also *A History of the mitred parliamentary Abbies*, 2 vols. 8vo. and *Notitia Parliamentaria*, 2 vols. 8vo. with some other things. He was chosen member for the town of Buckingham in 1705, was created doctor of laws at Oxford in 1749, and died in 1760.

WILLOUGHBY (Francis) was the son of Sir Francis Willoughby, and descended from two very ancient families, both of the same name. By his close studies he attained a great share of learning and mathematical knowledge; but observing the history of animals much neglected by his countrymen, he applied himself particularly to that province; travelling over most parts of Europe, attended by his friend Mr. John Ray, in quest of natural knowledge. He impaired his health by his application, dying in 1672, aged 37 years. He published in Latin, *Ornithology, a Natural History of Birds*, in folio, and a *Natural History of Fishes*, folio; beside some ingenious papers included in the Philosophical Transactions.

WINCHELSEA (Anne) countess of, a lady of excellent genius, especially in poetry, was maid of honour to the duchess of York, second wife to king James II. and was afterward married to Heneage, second son of the earl of Winchelsea. One of the most considerable of the countess of Winchelsea's poems was that upon the *Spleen*. A collection of her poems was printed at London in 1713, containing a tragedy never acted, intitled *Arifomenes*. The countess died in 1720 without issue, as her husband did in 1726.

WINCKELMAN, abbe, antiquarian to the pope, was a German, who acquired a very great reputation, by his

his various researches into the Grecian and Roman antiquities. He wrote, in German, *A Critical Account of the situation, destruction, and discoveries, of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia*, which contains many curious descriptions of the sculptures, paintings, books, and domestic utensils, found in the subterranean researches after these antient towns. Being at Vienna in 1768, he was received by the empress queen with peculiar distinction, who among other presents, gave him three valuable gold medals, of the reigning emperor, her imperial majesty, and of the late emperor Francis; a present which unhappily proved the cause of his death. When he arrived at Trieste, on his return to Rome, a passenger at the inn where he lodged requested to see these medals; and while he was opening the box which contained them, the villain threw a cord with a running knot round his neck: but the knot stopping at his chin, he killed him with his knife.

WINWOOD (Sir Ralph) was the son of Mr. Lewis Winwood, sometime secretary to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and was born about the year 1565. In 1599, he attended Sir Henry Neville, ambassador to France, as his secretary; and in the absence of Sir Henry, was appointed resident at Paris. He was recalled in 1603, and sent that same year by king James I. to the states of Holland; as he was twice afterward, being knighted in 1607. In 1614, he was made secretary of state, in which capacity he officiated until his death, which happened in 1617. In the year 1725, there were published at London, in 3 vols. folio, *Memorials of Affairs of State, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. collected chiefly from the original Papers of the right honourable Sir Ralph Winwood knight, sometime one of the principal Secretaries of State, &c. by Edmund Sawyer Esq; of Lincoln's Inn.*

WISSING (William) an excellent portrait painter, born at the Hague in 1656, and bred up under Dodaens a history painter. He came over to England, and worked some time for Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he successfully imitated, and after whose death, he became famous. He painted Charles II. and his queen, James II. and his queen, the prince and princess of Orange, the prince and princess of Denmark; and, which principally recommended him to Charles II. he drew several portraits of the duke of Monmouth. He took beautiful likenesses of the fair sex, and when any lady came to sit to him whose countenance was rather pale, he would take her by the hand and dance her about the room till her colour increased. He died much lamented in 1687, aged only 31.

WITSIUS (Herman) a learned and eminent divine of North Holland, born at Enckhuysen in 1626. He was professor of divinity successively at Franeker, Utrecht, and Leyden; and applied himself successfully to oriental learning, of which his capital work *Egyptiaca* affords sufficient proof. His *Oeconomy of the Covenants between God and Man*, is warmly recommended by Mr. Hervey in his *Theron and Aspasio*. He died in 1708.

WITTICHIUS (Christopher) professor of divinity at Leyden, got reputation, among other particulars, by introducing the Cartesian principles into the divinity schools. He was born in Silesia in 1625, was sent to Bremen, to study the law, in 1642; but soon left that study, to devote himself to that of divinity, in which he made a great progress in Bremen, Groningen and Leyden. In 1651 he was appointed professor in ordinary of mathematics at Herborn. He soon left this post, and went and taught in the college of Duisberg in the territory of Cleves, where he also exercised his ministerial functions. He afterward

terward went to Nimeguen, to profess divinity, which he did 16 years. Then he was invited to teach divinity at Leyden, in which employment he continued till his death, which happened in 1687. One of his chief works sets forth the agreement of revealed religion with the Cartesian philosophy.

WOLFE (James) major general, the conqueror of Canada, was the son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, and was born at Westerham in Kent, in 1726. He entered young into the profession of arms, and with great military talents, improved by suitable assiduity, he distinguished himself as a brave and skilful officer. He was present at the battle of La Feldt, and at every following engagement in Germany in the war which terminated by the peace at Aix la Chapelle. When lieutenant colonel of Kingsley's regiment, he formed it to such discipline, that as long as the six battalions on the plain of Minden, are recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour. He was greatly instrumental to the taking of Louisburg in Cape Breton; and was scarcely returned when he was appointed to command the important armament sent against Quebec, which undertaking afforded ample scope for the exercise of his military abilities. There he was killed at the moment of victory, having barely time to be sensible of it, and to express his satisfaction at it, with his expiring breath.

WOLFF (Christian) baron of the Roman empire, privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, and chancellor of the university of Halle in Saxony, was born at Breslau in 1679. After studying philosophy and mathematics, at Breslau and Jena; he obtained permission to give lectures at Leipzig, which in 1703, he opened with a dissertation called *Philosophia practica universalis, methodo mathematica conscripta*; which served greatly to en-

hance the reputation of his talents. Two dissertations he published the same year, the first *De rotis dentatis*, the other *De algorithmo infinitesimali differentiali*, obtained him the honourable appellation of assistant to the faculty of philosophy at Leipzig: he now obtained the professorship of mathematics at Halle, and was admitted into the society at Leipzig at that time engaged in publishing the *Acta Eruditorum*. The king of Prussia, in 1721, made him counsellor to the court with considerable appointments, and he was chosen a member of the royal society of London. Wolff however, in the midst of all this prosperity, raised an ecclesiastical storm directed against his own head, by a Latin oration he delivered in praise of the Chinese philosophy: every pulpit immediately resounded against his tenets, and the faculty of theology, who entered into a strict examination of his productions, resolving that the doctrine he taught was dangerous to the last degree, an order was obtained in 1723, for displacing him, and commanding him to leave Halle in 24 hours. Wolff now retired to Cassel, where he obtained the professorship of mathematics and philosophy in the university of Marbourg, with the title of counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse; and it was in this retreat he published the chief parts of his extensive works. The king of Prussia however recovered at length from the prejudices he had been made to conceive against Wolff, wanted to re-establish him at Halle, which Wolff for a time chose to decline, but at last submitted; he returned therefore in 1741 invested with the characters of privy counsellor, vice chancellor, and professor of the law of nature and of nations. After the death of Lodwig, the king raised him to the dignity of chancellor of the university; and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron of the empire of his own free accord. He

He died at Halle in 1754, after leading a life filled up with a train of actions as wife and systematical as his writings; and of these he published a great number.

WOLLASTON (William) descended of an ancient family in Staffordshire, was born in 1659. He was in 1674 admitted a pensioner in Sidney college, Cambridge, where, notwithstanding several disadvantages, he acquired a great degree of reputation. In 1682 seeing no prospect of preferment, he became assistant to the head-master of Birmingham school. Some time after he got a small lecture about two miles distant, but did the duty the whole Sunday, which, together with the business of a great free-school, for about four years, began to break his constitution. During this space he likewise underwent a great deal of trouble and uneasiness, in order to extricate two of his brothers from some inconveniences, to which their own imprudence had subjected them. In 1688 affairs took a new turn. He found himself by a cousin's will intitled to a very ample estate. Such a sudden and advantageous alteration of affairs would have intoxicated many persons, but Mr. Wollaston's religion and philosophy taught him to maintain a due equanimity under either extreme. He came to London that same year, where he settled, chusing a private, retired and studious life. He wrote many valuable pieces, but the most celebrated is his *Religion of Nature delineated*. An accident of breaking his arm accelerated his death, which happened in 1724.

WOLSEY (Thomas) cardinal, was of mean birth, of Ipswich in Suffolk. At Magdalen college Oxford, he became A. B. at 15 years of age, and travelled into France. Henry VII. of England sent him on an embassy to Maximilian the emperor, which he performed to contentment. He was made the chief almoner, bp.

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of Tournay in France, which the king had then taken, a cardinal, afterward bp. of Winchester, &c. So that Wolsey, being now seated at the helm of the church and state, kept no less than 500 servants, of which 9 or 10 were lords, 15 knights, and 40 esquires. The cardinal was so ambitious, as to aim at the bishopric of Rome, and being disappointed, by the means of the emperor Charles V. he promoted the divorce of king Henry from queen Catherine, Charles's aunt; but Wolsey and the king differing about the choice of a new queen, the cardinal wrote to the pope, to engage him on his side, which the king understanding, outed the cardinal of his benefices, confiscated his riches, &c. and being arrested for high treason, he fell ill and died at Leicester, in 1531, aged 60. He was a favourite, once looked upon as the arbiter of Europe, whose yearly income equalled, if not exceeded the revenues of the crown.

WOOD (Anthony) was born in 1632 at Oxford, where he was also educated. In 1660 he began to lay the foundation of his *History of the University*, which was published in 1674. He afterward undertook his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which first appeared in 1691. Upon the publication of this work, the author was attacked by the university in defence of Edward earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and chancellor of the university. He was animadverted upon likewise by bishop Burnet, which occasioned his writing his *Vindication*, &c. Mr. Wood died at Oxford in 1695.

WOODWARD (Dr. John) was born in 1665, and educated at a country school, where he learned the Latin and Greek languages, and was afterward sent to London, where he is said to have been put apprentice to a linen-draper. He was not long in that station, till he became acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick, an

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eminent

eminent physician, who took him under his tuition and into his family. Here he prosecuted with great vigour and success the study of philosophy, anatomy and physic. In 1692 Dr. Stillingfleet quitting the place of professor of physic in Gresham-college, our author was chosen to succeed him, and the year following was elected F. R. S. In 1695 he obtained the degree of M. D. by patent from abp. Tension : and the same year he published his *Essay toward a natural History of the Earth*. He afterward wrote many other pieces, which have been well received by the learned world. He founded a lecture in the university of Cambridge, to be read there upon his *Essay*, &c. and handsomely endowed it.

WOOLSTON (Thomas) was born at Northampton in 1669, and educated at Cambridge. His first appearance in the learned world was in 1705, in a work intitled *The old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived*. He afterward wrote many pieces, but what made the most noise, are his *six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ*, which occasioned a great number of books and pamphlets upon the subject, and raised a prosecution against him. At his trial in Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Raymond, he spoke several times himself, and urged that ' he thought it very hard, that he should be tried by a set of men, who, though otherwise very learned and worthy persons, were no more judges of the subjects on which he wrote, than himself was a judge of the most crabbed points of the law.' He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100*l*. He purchased the liberty of the rules of the King's-bench, where he continued after the expiration of the year, being unable to pay the fine. The greatest obstruction to his deliverance from confinement was, the obligation

of giving security not to offend by any future writings, he being resolved to write again as freely as before. He died in January 1731.

WORMIUS (Olaus) a learned Danish physician, born in 1588 at Arhusen in Jutland. After beginning his studies at home, he studied at several foreign universities, and travelled to various parts of Europe for improvement : he returned home in 1613, and was made professor of the belles lettres in the university of Copenhagen. In 1615, he was translated to the chair of the Greek professor ; and in 1624, to the professorship of physic, which he held to his death. These occupations did not hinder him from practising in his profession, and from being the fashionable physician : the king and court of Denmark always employed him ; and Christian IV. as a recompence for his services, conferred on him a canonry of Lunden. He published some pieces on subjects relating to his profession, several works in defence of Aristotle's philosophy, and several concerning the antiquities of Denmark and Norway ; for which latter he is principally regarded ; as they are very learned, and contain many curious particulars. He died in 1654.

WOTTON (Sir Henry) the son of Thomas Wotton, Esq; in the county of Kent, was born in 1568. He studied in New college in Oxford, from whence he removed to Queen's, where he gained great reputation. He travelled into France, Germany, Italy, and returning, became secretary to Robert earl of Essex. After the earl was proclaimed a traitor, Wotton retired to Florence, became known to the Dutch, who dispatched him with letters to king James VI. of Scotland, to acquaint him with a design against his life. King James coming to the crown of England, knighted him for his services ; and employed him as ambassador 9 or 10 times. In 1623 he was made provost

of Eaton, and died in 1639. He was a person of wit, learning and piety, and much a gentleman: he wrote *Epistol. de Gasparo Scioppio. Epist. ad M. Velferum. The State of Christendom. Reliquia Wottoniana*. He was buried in the chapel of Eaton college, and by his will appointed this epitaph to be put over his grave—*Hic jacet bujus sententia primus auctor; Disputandi pruritus ecclesie scabies: Nomen alias quære. i. e.* Here lies the first author of this sentence; The itch of disputation is the scab of the church: seek his name elsewhere.

WOTTON (Dr. William) an English divine of uncommon parts and learning, was born at Wrentham in Suffolk in 1666, of which parish his father was rector, and by whom he was educated. His early genius for the learned languages was extraordinary, and being admitted of Catharine hall, Cambridge in his tenth year, Dr. John Eachard the master, gave him this remarkable testimony—*Gulielmus Wottonius, infra decem annos, nec Hammondo nec Grotio secundus*. He became chaplain to the earl of Nottingham, when secretary of state, who in 1693 presented him to the rectory of Middleton Keyns in Buckinghamshire. In 1694, he published *Reflections upon antient and modern Learning*; and falling under the satirical pen of Swift, he wrote *A Defence of the Reflections upon antient and modern Learning; in answer to the Objections of Sir William Temple and others: with Observations on the Tale of a Tub*. In 1701, he published *The History of Rome from the death of Antoninus Pius, to the death of Severus Alexander*. This work was undertaken at the direction of bp. Burnet, for the use of the duke of Gloucester, who dying before it was finished, it was dedicated to the bp. who gave the author a prebend in the church of Salisbury. As Dr. Wotton had not a grain of oeconomy, the difficulties he was under in 1714, obliged him

to retire into South Wales; where, at the request of Brown Willis, Esq; he drew up *Memoirs of the Cathedral Churches of St. David's and Landaff*; and after his return, preached a Welch sermon before the British society in 1722. He published many works of learning, and died in 1726.

WOUVERMAN (Philip) an excellent Dutch painter, the son of a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1620, and studied under John Wynants. He generally enriched his landscapes with huntings, encampments, or other subjects where horses could be introduced, which he designed better than any painter in his time. But with all his excellence, and with all his industry, he was so ill rewarded for his labours, that he lived but meanly: he resented his ill success so strongly, that just before he died in 1668; he burned a box full of studies and designs, saying, he would not have those designs engage his son in so miserable a profession.

WREN (Sir Christopher) one of the most learned and most eminent architects of his age, was born at London in 1632, and had his education at Oxford. While he was very young, he discovered a surprising genius for the mathematics, in which science he made great advancements before he was 16 years old. In 1657 he was made professor of astronomy at Gresham college in London. Next year he communicated to Dr. Wallis several papers concerning the cycloid, which the doctor published in 1659, in his treatise *De Cycloide*. In 1660 Mr. Wren was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford. The same year he was sent for by order of king Charles II. to assist Sir John Denham, surveyor of his majesty's works. In 1661 he was created LL.D. and in 1663 F.R.S. In 1665 he travelled into France; and about the same year was one of the commissioners for the reparation of the cathedral of St. Paul's. The year after he drew

drew up a model for rebuilding the city of London after the fire. Upon the decease of Sir John Denham in 1688, he was made surveyor general of his majesty's works. In 1669 he finished the magnificent theatre at Oxford. He was removed in 1718 from his place of surveyor-general. He died in 1723, and was interred in the vault under St. Paul's. A great number of the churches and public buildings restored after the fire of London, are of his erection; among which, the cathedral church of St. Paul, St. Mary le Bow, St. Stephen's Wallbrook, and the Monument, have more especially attracted the notice of foreign connoisseurs.

WYCHERLEY (William) an eminent English comic poet, was born about 1640. A little before the restoration of king Charles II. he became a gentleman commoner of Queen's-college Oxford, where he was reconciled by Dr. Barlow to the Protestant religion, which he had a little before abandoned in his travels. He afterward entered himself in the Middle-temple, but soon quitted the study of the law, for pursuits more agreeable to his own genius, as well as to the taste of the age. Upon writing his first play intitled *Lore in a Wood, or St. James's Park*, which was acted in 1672, he became acquainted with several of the celebrated wits both of the court and town, and likewise with the duchess of Cleveland. Some time after appeared his comedy called *The Gentleman-Dancing-Master*, his *Plain Dealer*, and his *Country Wife*, all which were acted with applause. George duke of Buckingham had a very high esteem for him, and bestowed on him several advantageous posts; king Charles also shewed him signal marks of favour; but he afterward lost it by his marriage with the countess of Drogheda, who settled her fortune upon him: but his title being disputed after her death, the expence of the law and other incumbrances so re-

duced him, that his creditors flung him into prison: even the bookseller, who printed his *Plain Dealer*, ungratefully refused to lend him 20 pounds. In that confinement he languished seven years, and was then released by king James, who gave him also a pension of 200*l.* a year. But his modesty would not allow him to make all his debts known; so he laboured under some difficulties till his father died; when he inherited an estate, though under very uneasy limitations, and married a lady of fortune, but survived his nuptials only 11 days. Beside the pieces above-mentioned, he wrote several poems, &c. George lord Lansdowne has given in his *works* a character of our author.

WYNDHAM (Sir William) descended of an antient family, was born about the year 1687, and succeeded young to the title and estate of his father. On his return from his travels, he was chosen member for the county of Somerset, in which station he served in the three last parliaments of queen Anne, and as long as he lived: after the change of the ministry in 1710, he was appointed secretary at war; and in 1713, was raised to be chancellor of the exchequer. Upon the breach between the earl of Oxford and lord Bolingbroke, he adhered to the interests of the latter; he was removed from his employment on the accession of George I. and falling under suspicion on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, was apprehended. He made his escape, a reward was published for apprehending him, he surrendered, was committed to the Tower, but never brought to a trial. After he regained his liberty, he continued in opposition to the several administrations under which he lived; and died in 1740.

X.

XANTIPPE, the brawling wife of Socrates. Alcibiades asked him how he could bear her? Socrates answered, she exercised his patience, and so inured him the better to bear the humours of others.

XANTIPPUS, a famous Lacedæmonian, who assisted the Carthaginians against the Romans, whom he beat in several rencounters. The Carthaginians were thankful, but underhand contrived that he might be cast away. This confirmed the opinion, that the Carthaginians were not to be trusted.

XAVIER. See **FRANCIS**.

XENOCRATES, one of the most illustrious philosophers of ancient Greece, was born in Chalcedon, and became very early a disciple of Plato. He studied under this great master at the same time with Aristotle, but was not possessed of the same talents, he wanting a spur, and the other a bridle. However if Xenocrates, by the heaviness of his genius, was greatly inferior to Aristotle, he excelled him very much in practical philosophy. There was something extraordinary in the rectitude of his morals. He was absolute master of his passions, and was not fond of pleasure, riches, or applause. So great was his reputation for sincerity and probity, that he was the only person whom the magistrates of Athens dispensed from confirming his testimony with an oath. There was nothing graceful in the behaviour of Xenocrates, but a seriousness and severity were always seen in his deportment; for which reason Plato frequently exhorted him to sacrifice to the graces. Notwithstanding our author's severe cast of mind, he yet was extremely compassionate. He was fond of the mathematics, and permitted none of

his scholars to be ignorant of them. He wrote several books, but they are lost; and was head of the academy 25 years. It is surprising that a philosopher of so much merit, should have been so ill treated by the Athenians as to be sold, because he could not pay the poll-tax laid on foreigners. Demetrius Phalereus bought Xenocrates, set him immediately at liberty, and paid the Athenians the debt. Our philosopher's theology was poor stuff. Alexander the Great had a very high esteem for him; and he wrote, at his request, a treatise intitled *the Art of Reigning*.

XENOPHANES a Greek philosopher, born in Colophon, was, say some authors, the disciple of Archelaus; according to which he must have been contemporary with Socrates. Others relate, that he taught himself all he knew, and that he lived at the same time with Anaximander; by this account he must have flourished before Socrates, and about the 60th olympiad, as Diogenes Laertius affirms. He wrote several poems on philosophical subjects, as also a great many on the foundation of Colophon, and on that of the colony of Elea. His opinion with regard to the nature of God does not differ much from that of Spinoza. He wrote against Homer and Hesiod. When he saw the Egyptians pour forth lamentations during their festivals, he thus advised them: *If the objects of your worship are Gods, do not weep; if they are men, offer not sacrifices to them.* He was banished from his country, withdrew to Sicily, and lived in Zanche and Catana. He founded the Eleatic sect. The answer Xenophanes made to a man, with whom he had refused to play at dice, is highly worthy of a philosopher. This man calling him a coward, *Yes*, replied he, *I am excessively so with regard to all shameful actions.*

XENOPHON, general, philosopher, and historian, was born at Athens.

thens. He stuck to Socrates, and taking up arms, entered Byzantium, in the 95th olympiad, made a memorable retreat under Cyrus the younger, of which he hath left us the history, and was banished Athens for siding with Cyrus. Having followed Agellus into Asia, he retired to Scyllus, studied philosophy, and composed his works; till the Lacedæmonians being subdued by Epaminondas, he withdrew to Corinth, and died aged 90, in the 105th olympiad: for his eloquence he was called the Grecian bee, and Athenian muse.

XERXES I. king of Persia, second son of Darius, whom he succeeded, a. r. 269. He reduced Egypt, and made war against Greece, some say with 800,000 men. He laid a bridge over the Hellespont, and dug through the isthmus of mount Athos; but Leonidas only with 300 Lacedæmonians killed him, but was overlaid by the number of his soldiers; a. r. 289. of his reign 20.

XIMENES (Francis) cardinal of Spain, and abp. of Toledo. He had a hand in the edition of the bible of Alcala, which was finished in 15 years. He founded the fine college of Alcala, and the stately library there. He converted 3000 Mahometans at Granada in one day, and then baptized them, ordering the Koran to be produced and burnt before them. In the war that Ferdinand undertook against the Moors, the cardinal made himself master of Mafalcavir, and entered victorious into the town of Oran. At his return Ferdinand went to meet him, and alighted to embrace him. The cardinal foreseeing a dearth, made public granaries at his own cost, which won him the hearts and acclamations of the people. Ferdinand at his death in 1516 left him the government of his kingdom, because his grand-child Charles was then in Flanders. The cardinal managed it with admirable equity and resolution; and having

governed 22 years under Ferdinand, Isabella, Jean, Philip and Charles, he was poisoned by reading a letter which he received from Flanders in 1517, aged 80.

XIPHILIN (John) patriarch of Constantinople, lived in the 11th century, and epitomised the history of Dion Cassius. He was a man of probity and learning.

XYLANDER (William) was born in Augsburg in 1532. Having studied in several German universities, he was invited to Heidelberg to succeed Mycillus; who at his death in 1558, was Greek professor. Xylander not long before, had published his Latin version of Dion Cassius at Basil. His Latin translation of the book of Marcus Aurelius first saw the light in 1559; and as a considerable number of errors had crept into it, he reprinted it with great correctness in 1568; with the Latin version of some other Greek authors.

Y.

YORKE (Philip) earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover in Kent, in 1690. He studied the law in the Middle Temple, and being called to the bar in 1714, soon acquired an extensive course of practice with great eminence. In 1720, he was promoted to the office of solicitor general, by the recommendation of lord chancellor Parker; when the trial of counsellor Lyster at the King's Bench, for high treason, and the parliamentary proceedings against Kelly, who had been principally concerned in bp. Atterbury's plot, gave him great opportunities for displaying his abilities. In 1724 he was made attorney general, and in the execution of that important place, was remarkable for his candor and lenity.

lenity. Upon the resignation of the great seal by Peter lord King in 1733, Sir Philip Yorke was appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's bench, and raised to the dignity of baron Hardwicke in the county of Gloucester: it was in his favour that the salary of the chief justice of the King's bench, was raised from 2000 *l.* to 4000 *l.* *per ann.* On the decease of lord chancellor Talbot, in 1737, he received the great seal; and the abilities and integrity with which he presided in the court of chancery, during almost 20 years, appear from this remarkable circumstance, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even these were affirmed by the house of lords. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke; he resigned the seal in 1756, and died in 1764.

YOUNG (Dr. Edward) was the son of a clergyman of the same name, and was born about the year 1679. When sufficiently qualified, he was matriculated into All Souls college, Oxford, and designing to follow the civil law, he took a degree in that profession. In this situation he wrote his poem called *The Last Day*, published in 1704, which coming from a layman gave universal satisfaction; this was soon after followed by another intitled *The Force of Religion, or vanquished Love*. These productions gained him a respectable acquaintance; he was intimate with Addison, and thus became one of the writers of the *Spectator*: but the turn of his mind leading him to the church, he took orders, was made one of the king's chaplains, and obtained the living of Welwyn in Hertfordshire. He wrote three tragedies, *The Revenge*, *Busiris*, and *The Brothers*; his satires called *Love of Fame the universal Passion*, are by many esteemed his principal performance, though Swift said the poet should have been either more angry or more merry: they have been cha-

acterised as a string of epigrams written on one subject, that tire the reader before he gets through them. His *Complaint, or Night Thoughts* exhibit him as a moral and melancholy poet, and are addressed to Lorenzo a man of pleasure, who has been said to be his own son. As a prose-writer he arraigned the prevailing manners of his time in a work called *The Centaur not Fabulous*; and when he was above 80 years of age, published *Conjectures on Original Composition*. These are the principal articles of his works, which are collected in 4 vols. 12mo. Dr. Young died at a very advanced age in 1765.

YSE (Alexander de) minister of Grenoble, and afterward professor of divinity at Die in Dauphine, wrote a discourse designed to reconcile together the two religions, and in which he seems to favour pretty much the principles of the church of Rome. He would have been turned out of his place on account of that book, had not the circumstances of those times determined the synod of that province to keep a medium in the proceedings against him. The churches in the valleys of Piedmont, sent him into England in Cromwell's time, to remove some difficulties relating to the money collected for the use of the Waldenses. He assisted at the national synod held at Loudun, being sent thither a deputy from the province of Dauphiné.

Z.

ZABARELLA, or DE ZABARELLIS (Francis) abp. of Florence, and cardinal, was one of the most famous canonists of his age. He was born at Padua in 1339, studied the canon law in Bologna, and taught it at Padua and Florence with great applause.

pause. Having refused the bishoprick of Padua, he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Florence by pope John XXI. who also raised him to the purple in 1411. He sent him on an embassy, with another cardinal, and Emanuel Chrysoloras, to the court of the emperor Sigismund, who required the holding of a council, as well on account of the heresies in Bohemia, as because of the anti-popes. The council was held at Constance. Francis Zabarella assisted frequently in it, and advised the deposing of pope John, who was accused of forty notorious crimes. Had the right of election been left to the cardinals, in all probability Zabarella would have filled the papal chair, but there was a necessity of dividing this right between them and the rest of the members of the assembly. Zabarella died in Constance the same year, and was interred with great magnificence. He wrote a great number of books, and merited the esteem of the public, no less for his integrity, than for his abilities.

ZALEUCUS, legislator of the Locrians in Italy, adjudged all adulterers to lose their eyes; and his son offending, was not absolved from this punishment; yet to shew the father as well as the just law-maker, he put out his own right, and his son's left eye. He also forbade wine to the sick, and ordained that all who should propose an innovation in his government, should come with a cord about their necks, to be hanged up immediately, if what they proposed was worse than what they would mend.

ZAMOSKI (John) great chancellor and general of the armies of Poland. He checked the arrogance of Basilides, Czar of Muscovy; delivered Paleſia, Voleſia and Livonia, from the power of so formidable a neighbour; and maintained an obstinate war against him, during which a remarkable occurrence happened. Zamoski laid siege to Pleskow in Mus-

covy; the winter prolonging the siege, some Polish gentlemen took a fancy to travel the country; in one place they found Cicero's book *De Republ.* writ in golden letters, and in a pleasant valley near a fine fountain, an old fashioned tomb, which by some characters they found to be the poet Ovid's. Zamoski, after Stephen's death, was chosen to succeed him, but he refused, and voted for Sigismund. He was a great admirer of learning, and after he had commanded 24 years, died in 1605, aged 63.

ZANCHIUS (Jerom) one of the most famous divines among the Protestants, was born at Alzano in Italy in 1516. He entered into the congregation of canons regular of Lateral, at 15 years of age, and continued about 19 years in it. He there applied himself first to the study of philosophy and school-divinity; but after he had heard the lectures which Peter Martyr read in Lucca, on St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, and on the psalms, he betook himself to a more profitable study, that of the scriptures, and the fathers. It is well known, that Peter Martyr, who was a canon of the same congregation, infused the tenets of the Protestants into several of his brethren, before he threw off the Monkish habit. The impressions he made upon them were so strong, that in the space of a year, 18 of them followed his example in abjuring Popery. Zanchy was one of these: He left Italy in 1550, and staid some time among the Grisons, and afterward at Geneva, whence he intended to go to London, upon the invitation of Peter Martyr, who purposed to get him a professorship of divinity in England; but the directors of the university of Strasburg inviting him to be divinity professor there, he accepted that employment in 1553, and exercised it near eleven years. He afterward was minister of the church of Chiavenna, and

and in 1568 became professor of divinity in Heidelberg, where he died in 1590. He was a lover of peace, and hated discord among divines, yet could not avoid them. At the solicitation of the elector palatine Frederic III. he wrote a large work against the Anti-trinitarians.

ZECHARIAH, one of the lesser prophets, son of Barachiah. He began to prophecy about a. m. 3467, in the second year of Darius; he exhorted them to rebuild the temple, and to keep God's commandments.

ZENO, author of the sect of the Stoics, was born at Citium in Cyprus. He was driven by storm upon the coast of Athens, where he taught philosophy. He placed man's chief happiness in being conformable to nature, guided by right reason. His followers maintained, that virtuous people could be happy amidst torments. It is said Zeno hanged himself after a fall, a. r. 490, and his disciples were strongly for the liberty of self-murder. His servant once, as he was beating him for theft, cried out, *'Tis my fate to be a thief. Yes sirrah,* says his master, *and to be drubbed for it too.* The Athenians erected him a brass statue.

ZENO of Elea, one of the greatest philosophers among the antients, flourished in the 70th olympiad. He was the disciple of Parmenides, and, according to some writers, his adopted son. He was the inventor of logic. He endeavoured to deliver his country when oppressed by a tyrant, and the design being discovered, he submitted to the most rigorous tortures with wonderful resolution. His opinions with respect to the unity, the incomprehensibility and immutability of all things, were pretty nearly the same with those of Xenophanes and Parmenides. He argued very vigorously against the existence of motion. The method which Diogenes employed to invalidate the rea-

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sons of the philosopher, who endeavoured to prove, that there was no such thing as motion, is well known.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, one of the most illustrious women that ever swayed a sceptre, married Odenatus a Saracen prince, and greatly contributed to the most signal victories he gained over the Persians, and which preserved the east to the Romans. Accordingly she was honoured with the title of Augusta, when Gallienus, in return for the services of Odenatus, created him emperor in 264. After her husband's death, she maintained the supreme authority, in a very brave and glorious manner. She not only preserved the provinces, which were subject to Odenatus, but conquered Egypt, and was preparing to make other conquests, when the emperor Aurelian went and made war against her. She lost two battles, and was forced to shut herself up in Palmyra, to which Aurelian laid siege. She defended herself therein courageously, but believing it would be impossible to hold out, quitted it privately: Aurelian caused her to be pursued with so much diligence, that she was overtaken just as she was going to cross the Euphrates. This was in 272. He spared her life, made her serve to adorn his triumph, and gave her near Rome a country seat, where she passed the remainder of her days in great tranquility. She was a beautiful, chaste, learned, brave, and sober lady: but was suspected of having consented to the assassination of her husband in 267, out of resentment for the tenderness he shewed to his son Herod, whom another wife had brought him. She protected Paulus Samosatenus, who had been condemned in the council of Antioch, so that he kept his church till she was vanquished by Aurelian.

ZEPHYRUS, a pagan deity, favourable to fruits and flowers, by the gentleness of his breath, was son of

A a

Aurora,

Aurora, and in love with Chloris, to whom he gave the superintendence of flowers.

ZEUXIS of Heraclea, the most excellent colourist of all the ancients. His Helena and other pieces gained him a great reputation. Some curious anecdotes are recorded of this painter. His dispute with Parrhasius for the prize in painting, is thus related by Pliny. Zeuxis had painted some grapes so naturally, that the birds used to come and peck at them; and Parrhasius had represented a curtain so artfully, that Zeuxis ordered it to be drawn aside that he might see the painting behind it. Discovering his mistake, he confessed himself vanquished; since he had only imposed upon birds, whereas Parrhasius had misled even those who were judges of the art. Another time he painted a boy loaded with grapes; when the birds flew again at his picture: this vexed him, for he frankly confessed that had the boy been as perfectly represented as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him. He died of a fit of laughter, at the sight of an old woman which he had drawn. He flourished 395 years before Christ.

ZINZENDORFF (Nicholas Lewis) count, was the noted founder of the German religious sect called Moravians or Herrnhuters. From his own narrative it appears that when he came of age in 1721, his thoughts were wholly bent on gathering together a little society of believers, among whom he might live, and who should entirely employ themselves in exercises of devotion under him. He accordingly purchased an estate at Bertholdsdorff in Upper Lusatia, where being joined by some followers he gave the curacy of the village to a man of his own complexion; and Bertholdsdorff soon became talked of, for a new mode of piety. One Christian David, a carpenter, brought a few profelytes from Moravia; they began

a new town about half a league from the village; where count Zinzendorff fixed his residence among them, and where great numbers of Moravians flocked and established themselves under his protection: so that in 1732, their number amounted to 600. An adjacent hill called the Huthberg, gave occasion to these colonists to call their new settlement Huth des Herrn, and afterward Herrnhuth; which may be interpreted The guard or protection of the Lord: and from this the whole sect have taken their name. The count spared neither pains nor art to propagate his opinions; he went himself all over Europe, and at least twice to America; and sent his missionaries throughout the world. In 1733 a Herrnhut was established even in Greenland; the society possesses Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, and has a settlement among the Hottentots: China it is reported has admitted them, and we know what progress they have made in our own country as well as on the continent. Their discipline is very rigid, and therefore submission to the will of their superiors is inculcated as the will of their Saviour; hence the language they talk in, is, "Jesus will have it so; the Lamb commands it:" a language not uncommon in the mouths of spiritual taskmasters. As to the doctrine taught by the Moravians, it may be observed that enthusiastic devotees in all ages, have been apt to suffer their heavenly affections to stray down to carnal objects; but it was reserved for count Zinzendorff to frame a religious system upon obscene principles. Thus he says "What is called in the Bible "by the hideous name *pudendum*, or "a thing to be ashamed of, on account of the fall, is changed by the Saviour into *verendum*, or a thing to be worshipped." "I consider, says he, the parts for distinguishing both sexes in Christians, as the most honourable of the whole

" whole body, my Lord and God
 " having partly inhabited them, and
 " partly worn them himself." In conformity to these ideas, he and his followers esteem the conjugal embrace as the highest act of devotion. Jesus, we are told, is the spouse of all the sisters; the husbands, in the proper sense, are his procurators or agents, and may therefore be called vice-christs or vice-gods: all souls are of the feminine gender; the male quality adapted to bodies at their formation, being detached as soon as it is interred. Their discourses and hymns contain a deal of nonsense about the five wounds of Christ; particularly the side hole. Count Zinzendorff died in 1760. Those who wish to know more of the Moravian tenets may consult Rimius's account of them, translated in 1753.

ZOILUS, a rhetorician of Thrace, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus about 270 years before Christ, and who distinguished himself by his captious criticisms, on Homer, Plato, and Isocrates. Hence he came to be called Homeromastix, and from him every snarling critic is branded with the appellation of being a Zoilus.

ZOPYRUS, son of Megabyzes, and one of Darius the son of Hytaspes's courtiers. At the siege of Babylon, he cut his nose and ears, and went to the Babylonians, who received him, in hopes he would revenge the cruelty he pretended was exercised on him by Darius; having made three sallies with success, the Babylonians gave him the command of the whole town, which he presently delivered up to Darius.

ZOROASTER, king of the Bactrians, was vanquished by Ninus, and has been looked upon as the inventor of magic. Some authors suppose Zoroaster ancients than Abraham, others much more modern; nor is there a greater uniformity as to all

the particulars of his life. Some have taken him for Abraham, others for Ezekiel, &c. The truth is, there were several Zoroasters. Zoroaster did not teach a diabolical magic, but the study of the divine nature, and of religious worship: he taught that there were two co-eternal causes, the one of good, the other of evil. Some affirm that he was no idolater, either with regard to the worship of the fire, or to that of Mithra. The particular that seems to be the least uncertain of all, among the many things that are related of Zoroaster, is his introducing a new religion into Persia, and that he did it about the time when Darius, the successor of Cambyzes, reigned. He is still held in great veneration by those Persians, who have not embraced the Mahometan religion; but follow the old religion of their country. They call him Zardhurst; many of them think he came from China, and they relate numberless miraculous stories of him.

ZOSIMUS, an ancient historian who lived at the end of the 4th and beginning of the 5th centuries. There are six books of his history extant, in the first of which he runs over the Roman affairs in a very succinct manner from Augustus to Dioclesian; the other five are written more diffusively. Zosimus was a zealous Pagan, whence we find him frequently inveighing with great bitterness against the Christian princes, particularly against Constantine the Great, and the elder Theodosius. His *History* has been published with the Latin version of Leunclavius at Frankfurt, 1590, with the other minor historians of Rome, in folio; and at Oxford in 8vo. 1679.

ZUCCHERO (Taddeo) an Italian painter, born in the duchy of Urbino in 1529, was initiated in the art by his father, an ordinary painter; but at the age of 14 was placed at Rome under Pietro Calabro. He excelled

celled in a florid invention, and a genteel manner of designing; but was not much admired for his colouring, which rather resembled that of statues than the life. He left many pieces unfinished, being snatched away in his prime in 1566.

ZUCHERO (Frederico) an eminent painter, the brother of Taddeo, was born in 1543, and being carried to the jubilee at Rome in 1550, was placed under his brother there. He afterward finished many of his brother's pieces. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him, but having a difference with some of his officers, he drew a picture of Slander, that was afterward engraved by Cornelius Cort, in which he represented those who had offended him, decorated with asses ears. For this he was obliged to leave Rome; he then worked in France for the cardinal of Lorraine, and in the Escorial for Philip II. without contenting either of them: but was more fortunate in England, where he drew a picture of queen Elizabeth and did some other pieces that were much commended. At last the pope recalled him, and he set up an academy of painting; he was chosen prince of it, built a noble apartment for their meeting, and died in 1609.

ZUINGLIUS (Ulricus) an able and zealous reformer, who laid the foundation of a separation from Rome in Switzerland, at the same time that Luther did the like in Saxony, was born at Wildehausen in 1487. While he officiated as preacher at Zurich, a Franciscan sent by Leo X. came to publish indulgences there; against

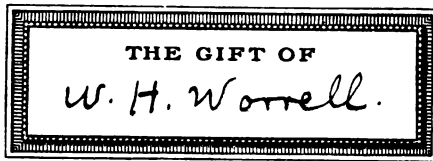
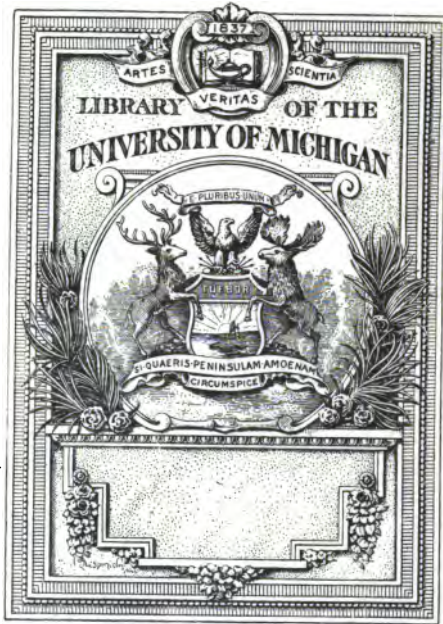
which Zuinglius after the example of Luther, declaimed powerfully. In the course of this opposition, he started a new doctrine which he called Evangelical Truth, and from the beginning of 1519, to 1523, he preached not only against indulgences, but against other articles of the Romish church. But though Zuinglius made no less progress than Luther, he yet conducted himself with more moderation and prudence; and wishing to have the concurrence of the civil powers, procured two assemblies to be called at Zurich: by the first, he was authorised to proceed as he had begun, and by the second, the outward worship and ceremonies of the church of Rome were abolished. During these transactions Zuinglius published several books in defence of his doctrines; but treating of the eucharist, and prescribing a form of celebrating the Lord's supper, different from Luther, he was involved in violent disputes with the rest of his reforming brethren. The remainder of the Swiss cantons disallowing the proceedings of that of Zurich, other assemblies were called, and things tending to tumult, both sides had recourse to arms; when Zuinglius, who began as a preacher, died in arms as a soldier, in 1531. His works amount to 4 vols. folio; his doctrines were afterward spread by Calvin, Beza, and others, with some alteration, whose followers were called Calvinists, while the disciples of Zuinglius retained the name of Sacramentarians.

T H E E N D.

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